16c 1961

Contractors Vow To End Racial Bias On U.S. Jobs

The Montgomery Advertiser

Wed. 5-3-61

4C

WASHINGTON (AP) — The nation's top defense contractors Tuesday pledged complete cooperation with President Kennedys program to end racial bias amonk workers employed in fulfilling government contracts.

Vice President Lyndon B .Johnson reported this after meeting for two hours with representatives of 48 major defense contractors.

Montgomery Ala

At the same time and without elaboration, Johnson said steps have been taken to end alleged discrimination against Negroes at the Marietta, Ga., plant of the Lockheed Aircraft Corp.

He said a "good many steps" toward compliance with Kennedy's antidiscrimination order have been taken at Marietta and at other companies' plants in various sections of the country.

Th Marietta plant has a $1 billion contract to build jet transports for the government. Negro groups have charged widespread discrimination at the Marietta operation.

5A

Kennedy, in a brief talk to the contractors, stressed his intention to seeing that no qualified American worker is discriminated against on a government project because of race, creed, color or national origin.

Johnson is chairman of the president's Committee on equal employment opportunity. the group charged with enforcing Kennedy's equal rights order.

Negro Says Textile Firm Hiring Biased

The Montgomery Advertiser

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. (AP)—A Negro leader has charged that major textile companies in the South are turning down government contracts rather than obey an executive order prohibiting discrimination. 4C

Herbert Hill of New York, labor secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said the companies are on a "contract sitdown strike" against government procurement agencies.

Wed 5-3-61

Hill made the charge in a speech at the closing session of the convention of Region Four, International Union of Electrical and Machine Workers, AFL-CIO.

"An unpublicized conference was held April 21 by major Southern cotton textile companies in Charlotte, N.C., and there industry representatives discussed ways to circumvent the President's anti-bias order," Hill said.

'BOYCOTT AGENCIES'

The American Cotton Manufacturers Institute had held a conconference earlier in Miami, he said, and "evidently decided to boycott government procurement agencies."

Montgomery Ala

Hill charged that several of the largest textile firms have refused to sign contracts. He said the Quartermaster Corps has not received any bids since the presidential order took effect.

"In Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama," he said, "there is apparently not a single Negro employed as a weaver, spinner, loom-fixer or in the carding rooms. Negroes are employed only as sweepers, janitors and cleaners."

KENNEDY PUSHES EQUAL JOB RIGHTS

The N.Y. Times

Urges Defense Companies to Comply With Order

New York, N.Y.

Wed. 5-3-61

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 2—President Kennedy told the nation's biggest defense comp nies today that they would buttress the free enterprise system if they carried out his recent order against job discrimination on Federal work.

Mr. Kennedy spoke at a closed meeting of top executives of forty-eight concerns.

"This is a matter * * * of the greatest possible importance," the President said. "I think the whole presumption upon which this free enterprise system is based in the democratic system is that everyone should have a right to develop his position in our society."

2C

The President continued: "I know that is your view, or you would not be here this morning."

The executives, most of them presidents of their companies, met in the Executive Office Building's Indian Treaty Room at the request of Vice President Johnson, chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Activity.

They also heard brief talks by Mr. Johnson, Secretary of Labor, Arthur J. Goldberg, Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara and Abe Fortas, counsel to the President's committee.

After the meeting Vice President Johnson told newsmen that "a good many steps have been taken" to implement the President's Executive order.

In response to a question, he said that these steps included changes at the Lockheed Aircraft Company plant at Marietta, Ga. He did not elaborate.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People filed a complaint against Lockheed on April 7, charging that the company's 400 Negro workers were segregated and placed in low-wage classifications.

Jerry R. Holleman, Assistant Secretary of Labor and executive vice chairman of the President's committee, pledged that if Lockheed failed to comply with the anti-discrimination order, the committee would recommend cancellation of the plant's billion-dollar Air Force jet transport contract.

GENERAL

Today, after Vice President Johnson made his remarks, Lockheed spokesmen here said that the company was providing "every measure of cooperation" to the committee and the Air Force. The Air Force, as the contracting agency, began an investigation of the N. A. A. C. P. charges last month.

16c 1961

D.C.

Kennedy Opens Job Bias Attack

Chicago Defender P. 3

By RAYMOND LAHR

Chicago, Ill.

4-(22-28)-61

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — President Kennedy declared Tuesday that his administration is determined to end "once and for all" any discrimination in hiring by the federal government or by firms doing business with it.

"I don't think there's any more important domestic effort in which we can be engaged," he said.

Kennedy made the pledge in addressing the first meeting of his 33-member committee for equal employment opportunity. He said the group will fight job discrimination with understanding but "also with firmness."

Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson, committee chairman, announced later that major government contractors will be called to Washington in late April or early May to discuss the problem. A similar session with union leaders will be held later.

Following those conferences, the committee plans to send subcommittees around the country for regional meetings.

"We mean business," Johnson told a news conference. "We intend to eliminate discrimination in government employment and in the training, recruitment, employment and promotion of personel engaged in the performance of government contracts."

The Vice President said the committee had received 72 complaints about job discrimination since Kennedy set it up by Executive Order. He said about 40 other complaints had been carried over from the Eisenhower Administration.

Kennedy told the committee he was hopeful and confident it would "from this time forward . . . exercise the great powers" he gave it.

Kennedy said he expected the committee to "permanently remove from government employment and work performed for the government every trace of discrimination because of race, creed, color or place of national origin."

White House Photographers Deny Association Has Any Color Bar

The Washington Post P. 3-A

Associated Press

Washington, D.C.

The White House News Photographers Association yesterday denied it has any color bar.

Frank Cancellare of UPI Photos, the Association president, said there is nothing in the organization's bylaws that disqualifies Negroes for membership.

Fri. 4-14-61

President Kennedy was told at his news conference Wednesday that the Association bars Negro members. He was asked how he feels about a group attached to the White House following such a policy.

Mr. Kennedy replied that he hopes the Association will permit anyone to become a member.

John Edwards of the American Broadcasting Co. told White House Press Secretary Pierre Salinger at his news conference that some of the photographers are unhappy over what they regard as a misunderstanding.

Salinger replied that it is his understanding that the Association has no Negro members and that it is Mr. Kennedy's position there should be no race bar.

Cancellare said that about a year ago a Negro photographer, Ellsworth Davis of the Johnson Publications (Jet, Ebony), applied for membership. He said the application was approved by the executive board of the Association, but when it was submitted to the membership it failed to receive the necessary three-fourths vote.

Cancellare said the application is expected to come up again in the near future.

Cancellare added that the application of Maurice Sorell of the Afro-American newspapers now is being processed. It has been approved by the executive board, he said, and will be submitted at the next membership meeting.

The Association has about 150 members. When a membership application is rejected, no reason is given.

U. S. Probing Charge Of USES Racial Bias

The Evening Star

P. 1 B

The Labor Department is looking into internal personnel practices of the United States Employment Service in the District to see if complaints of racial discrimination are justified.

Mon 12-4-61

James J. Reynolds, Assistant Secretary of Labor for Labor-Management Relations, said today the department has received a complaint from the Rev. E. Franklin Jackson, president of the Washington branch of the NAACP, and from a number of employes.

Washington

The District USES office is directly under the control of the Labor Department. The department also is looking into personnel practices at the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, Mr. Reynolds said. He expects a department report on the question of internal practices and on job referral policies of USES offices across the country in about two weeks.

Dr. Jackson attacked the District USES office yesterday on the WOOK radio program "Americans All," on which Fred Z. Hetzel, director of the office, appeared.

Dr. Jackson said he had asked Labor officials to make an investigation after receiving a dozen complaints from non-white employes of the Washington office who charged they were not being given proper opportunities for advancement.

Mr. Hetzel said he had received no such complaints. He said he believes his office has one of the best records in Washington in the number of non-white personnel, and that it is his policy to make advancement available to the best qualified regardless of race or creed. He offered his records to Dr. Jackson to refute the latter's charge.

Forty per cent of the professional personnel in his office are non-white, Mr. Hetzel said today. He expressed surprise at Dr. Jackson's charges, noting that Dr. Jackson had never protested to him personally.

Downtown bank hires tan girl in white collar job

The Afro-American 8.8

Baltimore, Md.

By EDWARD PEEKS
WASHINGTON

A breakthrough was reported this week in the community drive, spearheaded by ministers to secure white-collar employment for qualified colored persons in downtown banks.

The American Security and Trust Co. hired a senior at Howard University and has two or three other applicants under consideration for immediate employment, said the Rev. S. Everett Guiles, president of the Interdenominational Ministers Alliance.

He reported the breakthrough Tuesday after a conference with officials of American Security and Trust Co. The conference was attended by Robert Taylor of the Washington Urban League, which has been in the vanguard for many months to crack the job barrier in banks and financial institutions.

Sat. 4-22-61

* * *

"WE'RE GRATIFIED by this beginning," the Rev. Mr. Guiles told the AFRO in and exclusive interview. "It's a part of the new Resurrection and the effort of the community to open doors of job opportunity for our people.

"We hope that other banks and financial institutions will follow the lead taken by American Security and Trust."

The Commissioners Council on Human Relations, which entered negotiations on the problem at the request of clergymen, said that the hiring of colored for white-collar positions represented a policy of merit hiring on the part of American Security and Trust.

* * *

DONALD MOBLEY, ..a bank official, said, "In a general nature, we have made progress. We had a pleasant meeting with the Rev. Mr. Guiles and Mr. Taylor.

"Anything beyond this on the matter will have to come from Mr. Baker."

He referred to Robert C. Baker, president, who was out of town.

Earlier in the drive, when ministers picketed the downtown financial district, Mr. Baker told the AFRO:

"I hope we can get some good people. We will be delighted to have them."

* * *

THE BANK hired Rosa E. Johnson, Howard senior in Liberal Arts and an English major, who will go in training after June graduation as a teller.

She is scheduled to work in a branch of the bank to be located in the New State Department Building.

David Sawyer of the Human Relations Council said bank officials indicated to the council that two prospective applicants would likely start work before Miss Johnson graduates.

Both are bookkeeping machine operators, one of whom was interviewed for a job at the main downtown bank he said.

* * *

THE REV. James D. Foy, chairman of the ministerial group's Employment Committee, said there will be no letup in the drive for full job opportunity in banks, mortgage and loan associations.

"If negotiation fails, we have other plans for community action," the Rev. Mr. Foy said.

Ministers have mapped out several steps, he said. Any one or all will be taken, depending on circumstances.

The Baptist Ministers Conference, the largest affiliate of the alliance, recently passed a resolution for individual ministers of the group to be ready on call for picketing.

"We clergymen don't make threats," said the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy," chairman of the conference's Social Action Committee

"We make promises and we keep them."

The promise is, he said, for the conference to support the alliance fully in whatever is asked to further the job campaign.

A similar pledge was reaffirmed by the Methodist Ministers Union.

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12 More Firms Join 'Plan For Progress'

Sign no-bias pacts in equal job drive

The Afro American

WASHINGTON — Top officials of 12 major government contractors last week signed anti-discrimination pledges with Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson, bringing to 21 the number of major firms which have agreed to cooperate with the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunities.

Hope that anti-discrimination pledges from 50 firms with the largest dollar volume of government contracts would be obtained for the administration's "Plans for Progress" program were expressed by Committee officials. The Plans for Progress agreements are designed to aid minority workers get better jobs and more promotions.

Sat. 12-9-61

PRESIDENT KENNEDY, Vice President Johnson, chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, and Secretary of Labor Arthur Goldberg, Committee vice chairman, all commended the industry officials for their companies' participation in the Plans for Progress program of the President's Committee.

p 3

Firms signing Plans for Progress were Aerojet-General Corp., Azusa, Calif.; Aerospace Corp., Los Angeles; American Bosch Arma Corp., Hempstead, N.Y.; Avco Corp., New York; General Dynamics Corp., San Diego; General Precision Equipment Corp., New York.

Also Hughes Aircraft Co., Culver City, Calif.; Kaiser-Raymond-Macco-Puget-Sound, Oakland, Calif.; Merritt-Chapman and Scott Corp. New York; Northrop Corp., Beverly Hills, Calif.: Thompson Ramo Wooldridge, Inc., Cleveland: Westinghouse Electric Corp., Pittsburgh.

Vice President Johnson, in a statement to the signers of the Plans for Progress, pointed out that the program now covers approximately 1,250,000 employees (800,000 under previous plans and 450,000 under the new plan.)

Baltimore

"IT IS A GREAT thing that you are doing for your country today," he declared. "All of you are men of distinction and men who have made great contributions to the economic vitality of the United States. But I think that the contribution you are making today is probably the greatest that you could ever make because our country can be no stronger than the faith of its citizens in it and the faith of our citizens can be strengthened only by fair play."

Each company developed its own Plan for Progress in cooperation with the Committee, but all the Plans include some common features.

As a first step toward implementing their Plans for Progress, the companies will publicize their equal employment opportunity policy within their own plants. The policies outlined in the Plans extend to recruitment, hiring, placement, transfer, promotion, upgrading, training, use of plant facilities, and other job opportunities.

Explanations of the policy will be carried in company publications, posted on company bulletin boards, and discussed at meetings of supervisory personnel and other employees.

* * *

IN ANOTHER development, Chairman Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.) of the House Education and Labor Committee, made public for preliminary draft of a general anti-discrimination employment bill that he said will be the "first order of business" for his committee next year.

The bill, which would apply to companies with 25 or more employes, would make it unlawful for an employer to discriminate against any worker because of "race, religion, color, national origin or ancestry."

The bill also includes provisions that would bar discrimination because of age or sex.

16c 1961

D.C.

DISCRIMINATION CUT ON U. S. PAYROLLS

New York, N.Y.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—President Eisenhower was told today that measurable progress was being made toward eliminating discrimination in Federal employment.

The report was made by the Negro chairman of the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy. The chairman, Archibald J. Carey Jr., a Chicago minister, submitted his resignation effective at the end of President Eisenhower's term Jan. 20.

In accepting the resignation, the President old Mr. Carey that his task had been difficult and continued:

"Of the 1,053 cases in which you were called upon to render opinion, corrective actions have been taken in 96 per cent of these cases."

In the report, Mr. Carey said, "There is no doubt that Negro-Americans and other minorities have increased in number and have been elevated in rank in Federal Government as a result of your leadership and the enterprise of your Committee on Government Employment Policy."

Other resignations accepted by President Eisenhower today included: Philip A. Ray, Under Secretary of Commerce; George T. Moore, Assistant Secretary of Commerce; John J. Allen Jr., Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation, and Glenn L. Emmons, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Department of Commerce.

Tucker Lauds U. S. Move on Job Bias

The Washington

Washington, D.C.

President Kennedy's executive order setting up the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity was praised last night by Sterling Tucker, executive director of the Washington Urban League.

The new order, Tucker says, opens the way for a "more aggressive" campaign against discrimination on Government jobs and contracts than was carried on during the Eisenhower Administration.

"The emphasis," he said, "now is on the Government taking the lead. Before, the Government was acting as a cop."

3-17-61

Tucker spoke at a meeting of the Capital Press Club.

President Kennedy's executive order combined the work of two Eisenhower-appointed committees, one on Federal employment and the other on Government contracts. One-committee leadership, Tucker indicated, should strengthen the fight against discrimination.

"Formerly," he said, "the Government employment policies committee enjoyed or sufefred what might be called a step-child relationship to the White House. Its staff was token, its budget nominal, and it contact with with the White House distant."

The committee, Tucker warned, must be careful not to content itself with "token" victories of getting one or two Negroes on a job. The aim, he emphasized, must be employment based on merit.

Tucker suggested the committee investigate complaints itself instead of relying on the reports of agencies.

President Puts 'Teeth' In Government Contracts

The Defender

Washington, D. C. — President John F. Kennedy has issued an executive order creating the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity to serve as a watch dog on discrimination in hiring by government contractors.

The new committee will replace both the Committee on Government Contracts and the Committee on Government Employment Policy created under the Eisenhower administration.

The new committee, which will be headed by Vice-President Lyndon Johnson, was given a broad range of powers with the Labor Department assigned as its invesitgative arm.

Pres. Kennedy

Under terms of the new executive order, every contractor or subbcontractor doing business with the government will be will be require to sign a clause against discrimination.

The president, who felt that the old contracts committee had been hampered by lack of personnel, inadequate procedures and ineffective enforcemnet, added "teeth" to the new committ ee with three significant additions. They are:

1. Empowered the committee to publish the names of offending unions and contractors.

2. Forbid contracting agencies of the goverment to give new business to companies that discriminate.

3. Terminate any contract because of job discrimination by committee action or through other government agencies.

Kennedy said that his administration was currently studying other means of eliminating discrimination and strengthening civil rights safeguards.

The president had been urged by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., A. Philip Randolph, The NAACP and the American Jewish Congress and other integration leaders to take executive action in the ara of civil rights.

Kennedy indicated that other executive action may be employed in housing and education. He added that "it will be more as a part of our general, overall study of where the federal government might justifiably place its power and influence to expand civil rights."

RACE BIAS BAN TO BE ENFORCED

So Says Vice-President of Defense Work

New Orleans, La.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson told the nation's top defense contractors the government is going to speak softly but carry a big stick in enforcing its ban on racial bias on federal projects.

Johnson, chairman of President Kennedy's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, hinted to newsmen after his closed meeting with contractors that the committee already has moved to curb alleged discrimination at a big jet plane factory in Georgia.

The plant operated by the Lockheed Aircraft Corp., at Marietta, Ga. has a $1 billion contract to manufacture the newest big jet transport. Negro groups have charged widespread job discrimination at the plant. Johnson declined to say what has been done there.

The Machinists Union, which represents workers at the plant, announced it received word that an all-Negro unit of the union voted Sunday to merge with three all-white locals. The Union's headquarters here gave its approval.

FIRMS AGREE

The vice president said representatives of 48 of the nation's biggest defense contractors all agreed to co-operate fully with terms of Kennedy's executive order barring discrimination in hiring or other employment practices on federal projects because of race, creed, color or national origin.

Johnson said contractors, who included Lockheed's President C. S. Gross, came to him individually after the meeting to commend Kennedy's program and to pledge their co-operation.

Johnson said he asked all contractors whether the antibias order would affect their businesses, but none indicated anticipating any trouble. Johnson and Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg, the committee's vice chairman, plan a similar meeting Wednesday with heads of labor unions.

In speaking to contractors Johnson noted that his committee has power to cancel contracts, hold investigations in public, black-list firms from further contracts, or seek court injunctions to obtain compliance.

RULES VOWED

"These enforcement powers," he said, "will be used wherever the circumstances require their use."

"But I do not think," the vice president added, "that this problem will be solved by threatening people or by bullying them. I think it will be solved by calling upon the essential fairness of the American people."

He said nobody need fear "nit-picking technicalities nor nonsensical red tape."

Goldberg said that rules and regulations to implement the President's order will be issued in about three weeks, but only after all affected employers and labor unions have had a chance to review them and suggest changes.

PANEL ON JOB BIAS GETS COOPERATION

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20—President Kennedy's Committee on Equal Job Opportunity has overcome its first hurdle in ending discrimination by defense contractors.

New York

A hold-back on bids by Southern textile suppliers dissolved after the industrialists met Wednesday with Army Secretary Elvis J. Stahr Jr. and Jerry B. Holleman, Assistant Secretary of Labor and executive vice chairman of the committee.

Mr. Holleman said he was pleased with "the cooperative attitude" of the Army and the contractors.

4-22-61

The problem, according to Pentagon sources, arose April 5 after prospective bidders for military textile contracts, including woolen worsteds, towels and sheets, had found that the contracts contained anti-discrimination clauses.

1.28

The clauses echoed the language of President Kennedy's order of March 6, which established the committee and set forth that each contractor must "take affirmative action to insure that applicants are employed and that employes are treated during employment without discrimination."

These prospective bidders, whom the Army refused to identify, had complained that the clauses were too vague.

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stated.

This far-flung agency in Washington, he said, has nearly a hundred divisions, each with about 15 patent examiners.

JFK is told of rigid color line

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

By EDWARD PEEKS
and CHUCK STONE

Ind. 4-29-61

President Kennedy's "little FEPC" faced a tough test on home grounds last week as colored employees in The Government Printing Office and U.S. Patent Office charged they were victims of a virtual "plantation" system.

7-9

Listing in detail specific instances of racial segregation and racial prejudice on the part of supervisors and managers, employees of both departments submitted documentary evidence of their grievances.

16C

In the Patent Office, an investigation is under way in the wake of a complaint by George C. Hunter, grade-three typist who documented his case in a letter to President Kennedy and the newly established Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

• • •

MR. HUNTER who has college training told the President he has been denied opportunity for promotion during his four years as an employee and prevented from appealing an evaluation of his work, despite recommendations for promotion by supervisors in the past.

Sam W. Kingsley, personnel officer at the Patent Office, denied the charges that the Patent Office practices discrimination in hiring and promotion. He admitted, however, that an investigation was being made.

• • •

In the Government Printing Office, a group of colored employees wrote the AFRO a letter concerning the "numerous problems of racial discrimination which require attention."

Citing the observance of GPO's 100th anniversary this year, the employees declared, "another monumental achievement could be added in history if it could be said that racial discrimination in employment ends at this agency."

• • •

SPECIFICALLY, the employees stated as proof of racial discrimination:

1.) **COLORED** and white women are not allowed to work together in the bindery division because it is a "policy" of the printing office.

• • •

2.) **COLORED PERSONS** outnumber whites in some sections, while in others, absolutely no colored persons are employed. An example is the clerks in the accounting section of the eighth floor.

• • •

3.) **LESS** than 10 colored persons hold official supervisory positions at GPO in "an overall population of 6,600."

• • •

4.) **COLORED** persons who have received apprentice training at GPO are not elevated to top technical jobs as fast as their white classmates.

• • •

5.) **THERE** are no colored journeymen in the carpenter shop, paint shop, electrical and machine shops, although there are qualified colored persons at the printing office possessing these skills.

• • •

6.) **RECREATIONAL** facilities are segregated extensively. Colored persons are allowed to use the GPO bowling alleys located in the building if they organize a league among themselves.

Colored persons have applied as single members of bowling teams and have been denied.

• • •

"WE COLORED persons at the Government Printing Office," declared the letter to the AFRO, "implore the officials to study this matter as seriously as they do when trying to make a delivery schedule, and we hope before long we will see these conditions improve."

The Patent Office complaint on the part of Mr. Hunter likewise discussed other evidences of racial discrimination among the offices' supervisors.

Of appeal rights, he said, "I have found from bitter experience that a colored employee has, in fact, no right of appeal in the Patent Office.

He described how three colored applicants for a clerk's vacancy in a division were passed over for promoton that went to a white person who had less experience in the position than either of the three.

Other cases were cited in which discrimination was charged with a list of circumstances and conditions, names, dates and units involved.

• • •

MR. HUNTER told the President that there is a white supervisor who can't spell such words as "work," "convincing" and "together."

"His grammar is as bad, if not worse than his spelling," he wrote.

He stated that the Patent Office refuses to post job vacancies, contrary to a regulation handed down by the previous Administration through the Civil Service Commission that vacancies would be posted and promotion would be made from inside the agency whenever possible.

"There are many offices in the Patent Office where colored persons are not allowed to work," Mr. Hunter said.

The basement and sub-basement employ colored persons almost exclusively, except for supervisory positions, he said.

"Some colored employees in the Patent Office have been in the same grade for as long as 30 years," he

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Kennedy Will Act On Bias in U.S. Jobs

New York World-Telegram & Sun

New York, N.Y.

United Press International.

Ind. 4-11-61

WASHINGTON, April 11—President Kennedy asserted today that his administration would act with understanding but "also with firmness" to end any discrimination in government hiring or by contractors doing federal business.

16C

"The federal government spends billions of dollars a year and therefore this is a most powerful instrument for accomplishing the objective which we all seek," President Kennedy told his 33-member Committee for Equal Employment Opportunity.

He said in a statement at the group's first meeting at the White House that he was "hopeful and confident that from this time forward the committee will exercise the great powers given to it."

Negro Complaints.

[The hearing was expected to deal with complaints from Negro organizations alleging discriminatory practices at the site of the biggest contract awarded so far by the Kennedy administration, the Associated Press said.

[Herbert Hill, labor chairman of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, has charged that the Marietta (Ga.) plant of the Lockheed Aircraft Corp., awarded a $1 billion jet plane contract, "is one of the most rigidly segregated plants anywhere in the South."]

Mr. Kennedy said he expects the committee "to permanently remove from government employment and work performed for the government every trace of discrimination because of race, creed, color or place of national origin."

'With Understanding.'

"This responsibility, I know, will be discharged with fairness, with understanding, with an open mind, and with a generous spirit of cooperation—and also with firmness," he said.

Mr. Kennedy said the committee, headed by Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson, was not intended as "a harsh or unreasonable mandate for those sincerely and honestly seeking compliance, nor is there any intention to compromise the principle of equality in employment."

But he said: "The executive order creating this committee and granting to it powerful sanctions, is both an announcement of our determination to end job discrimination once and for all, and an effective instrument to realize that objective. . . .

"American citizens unjustly denied the opportunity to work for the government and those doing business with the government will have that opportunity."

Johnson, Goldberg Hailed.

Mr. Kennedy voiced confidence in Mr. Johnson and in Labor Secretary Arthur J. Goldberg, whose department will enforce committee policies, and Jerry R. Holleman, assistant labor secretary, who is executive vice chairman of the committee, as well as the "distinguished public officials and private citizens" who are members.

"All of us agree that federal money should not be spent in any way which encourages discrimination, but rather should be spent in such a way that it encourages the national goal of equal opportunity," Mr. Kennedy said.

"I don't think there's any more important domestic effort in which we can be engaged. This is the way it can be done."

'Stand Before the World.'

Mr. Kennedy said the committee's aim is "not only just in itself, it is one of the purposes for which we stand before the world."

He said that Mr. Johnson, talking with him about his recent trip to Senegal, had "indicated the importance of our establishing our image in accordance with our constitutional promise."

"So this is the best way I know to do it," President Kennedy said. "This is not going to be an honorary committee. This is not going to be one which issues a number of statements, relying upon exhortation.

"This committee has powers, and it has responsibilties, and I think when its powers and responsibilities are put together, will be moving along a very important, useful and national road."

OCTOBER

16c 1961 D.C.

Library of Congress racial bars start at top; Personnel Dept. hit

Afro American B20 Sat 10-7-61
Baltimore Md

By CHUCK STONE

WASHINGTON

Of the top 63 positions in the offices immediately responsible to the Library of Congress, there are only three colored people and none of them is above a GS-5.

Those offices are: the Librarian, the Chief Assistant Librarian of Congress, the Deputy Chief Assistant Librarian for Public Affairs, the Exhibits Office, the Information and Publications Office, the Permanent Committee for the Holmes Devise, the Personnel Office, the Office of the Information Systems Special. . and the Office of the Chief Internal Auditor.

During the past ten years, a total of nine colored people have been employed.

The highest grade obtained by any of these persons was grade GS-6.

In this particular instance, when the colored employee left the position voluntarily, this same job was changed to a GS-9, and it is now filled by a white employee.

Among the many qualified colored secretaries on the staff, only one has been hired to work on "administrative row." This person was highly skilled and overqualified with others who are paid higher salaries.

To dispel the delusion created in this newspaper's first article, the Personnel Division is not "wonderful" as the following facts will indicate:

Colored applicants who have applied for these positions angrily maintain they have been questioned about their family life rather than the qualifications for the job.

Because of this "insulting pattern," colored employees now refuse to apply for these vacancies, preferring not to submit to questions which are not directed toward white employees.

The Personnel Department of the Library of Congress is also held responsible for this situation.

"Your first article said somebody thought the Personnel Department was fair," said one colored employee. "That just is not true. Personnel is the center of much of the racial discrimination practiced in the Library.

16c 1961 D.C.

All White House Activities Must Be Integrated-Kennedy

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

16c

Tues. 4-18-61

WASHINGTON — (ANP)—President Kennedy let it be known last week that he expects every group connected with White House activities to operate on a desegregated basis.

This policy was brought to light at his press conference when he was informed by a reporter that the White House Photographers Association will not admit Negro members.

H.C.1

"Do you, Mr. President, think that any group connected with the White House should segregate its membership?" the reporter asked.

"NO, I DON'T," PRESIDENT REPLIES

"No, I dont," was the President's straight forward reply. Appearing a bit shocked at this revelation, Kennedy paused a moment then added that any group attached to the White House should be accepted credited persons. If this is brought to their attention he hopes they will do something about it.

The quesion was brought up because of a fight which has been quietly carried on for three years by Elsworth Davis, a photographer with Johnson publications, for membership in the association. Davis is an accredited White House photographer as well as a member of the Senate and House of Representatives Press Galleries.

TWO DENIED MEMBERSHIP

Maurice Sorrell of the Afro-American Newspapers and Sepia Magazine is also an accredited White House photographer. Both photographers attend the President's press conferences regularly, still they are not accepted as members of the photographers' association.

Those who know how Kennedy feels about segregation have expressed belief that some action will soon be taken in the direction of wiping racial bias from the long-time "lily-white" photographers association at the White House.

PHOTOGRAPHERS DENY RACE BAR

The Times Picayune

No Ban in Bylaws, Says Association Head

New Orleans, La.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The White House News Photographers Association has denied it has any color bar.

Apr 4-15-61

Frank Cancellare of UPI Photos, the association president, said there is nothing in the organization's bylaws which disqualifies Negroes for membership.

President Kennedy was told at his news conference that the association bars Negro members. He was asked how he feels about a group attached to the White House following such a policy.

Kennedy replied that he hopes the association will permit anyone to become a member.

16c

John Edwards of American Broadcasting Co. told White House press secretary Pierre Salinger at his news conference that some of the photographers are unhappy, over what they regard as a misunderstanding.

Salinger replied that it is his understanding the association has no Negro members and that it is Kennedy's position there should be no race bar.

Cancellare said that about a year ago a Negro photographer, Ellsworth Davis of the Johnson Publications, applied for membership. He said the application was approved by the executive board of the association, but when it was submitted to the membership it failed to receive the necessary three-fourths vote.

Cancellare said the application is expected to come up again in the near future.

Cancellare added that the application of Maurice Sorell of the Afro-American Newspapers now is being processed. It has been approved by the executive board, he said, and will be submitted at the next membership meeting.

The association has about 150 members. When a membership application is rejected, no reason is given.

Press Secretary To Find Out

Atlanta Daily World

Can Negroes Belong To White House Photographers Group?

Atlanta, Ga. Fri. 4-14-61

P.1

WASHINGTON (UPI)—White House Press Secretary Pierre Salinger said Thursday he would be glad to discuss with officers of the White House News Photographers Association whether Negroes can be admitted to that group.

Salinger made the statement in response to a query about the subject, which was brought up Wednesday at President Kennedy's news conference. Kennedy was asked at the conference whether he felt that a group attached to the White House should follow a policy of barring Negroes. He replied that he did not.

16c

Frank Cancellare, president of the association, said that the organization does not bar Negro members. The one Negro applicant voted on to date was approved by the executive board but failed to get the required three - fourths vote of the association membership.

Salinger was asked about what members of the association considered a "misunderstanding" on the subject.

Salinger said it was his understanding that the association has no Negro members — but he emphasized that accredited Negro press photographers are admitted to the White House regardless of membership.

U. S. Launches Own House-Cleaning

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

Sat. 4-8-61 P-1 ✓

Touchy Matter Of Segregation In Employment Offices Probed

Special Correspondence

WASHINGTON, D. C. — If employment offices themselves are segregated, how is it possible to go about the job of removing segregation in hiring?

That is the ticklish question that the Labor Department is now busily seeking to answer.

HAVING BEEN told that all Federal departments should employ workers on basis of ability—not race, creed or color—the Labor Department has set about cleaning up its own house in Washington. But when it looks around at its agencies, the United States Employment Service offices, the Department is taken aback somewhat.

Since inception of the program, the United States Employment Services (USES) has been allowing local direction of the Service according to local customs. That is, the entire USES program in any state is under direction of a "state" director, who in turn assigns top posts to local directors.

AS THE program has been moving along to date, it has been a purely local operation with the Federal government supplying only the full total of the $100 million used yearly to run the 1800-plus local offices.

There has been some progress made in the matter of conducting Employment offices, but the Labor Department feels that much more progress is needed.

WHEN FORMER Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell first came into office, many southern cities had a "colored" employment office in one place and a "white" one elsewhere. In some instances, these offices were brought together under the same roof through Mr. Mitchell's urgings. Yet below these roofs, in most southern cities and towns, racial separation as far as job opportunity is concerned is still the rule rather than the exception.

In some locales, all the menial and domestic jobs are channeled to the "colored" offices while the other jobs are invariably processed by and for white applicants.

AND THERE are other ways in which Employment offices have been found to be playing their role according to a "white-and-colored" format. The offices sometimes channel requests for workers into lily-white union offices which dot the South. Office staffers have been known to decide, personally, that this job or that one is a "white" one or "colored" one and handle applications that way. In the offices themselves, in various climes, high-ranking colored staffers are customarily "inferior" to lower-ranked white staffers. And there are such "separations" as partition, "colored" and "white" reception rooms, etc.

The separation is sometimes so subtle it is discernible only by noting the fact that the "white" employment office is on the ground level of the same building where the "colored" office occupies an upstairs site.

VICE-PRESIDENT Lyndon B. Johnson last week asked all government departments to report promptly on their plans for ending discrimination in Federal jobs and contracts.

The Vice President, as chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, called on the department chiefs to tell exactly how they planned to carry out the committee's policies.

The Labor Department, obviously, will have to burn the midnight oil before it is ready to pass in its report and it's due in a few days.

16c 1961

GENERAL

C O R E
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE Unit To Protest Job Bias

The Washington Post
P. C1
Sat. 7-22-61
Washington, D.C.

Area Firms Face Pickets, Boycotts If Negotiations Fail

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

Staff Reporter

The Washington Congress of Racial Equality has warned that it will picket nd boycott area firms that practice job discrimination against Negroes.

In a letter to the Washington Board of Trade, CORE president Julius W. Hobson said: "We intend to take our case directly to the public by pickets and other means."

The "other means," he explained yesterday, include boycotts on the model of the "selective patronage program" begun last year in Philadelphia by 400 Negro churches.

"We inted to take them or one by one," Hobson said. The CORE approach, he said, will be Brief negotiations followed by direct action.

"Specifically, our goal is the elimination of discriminatory hiring, training and promotion practices at all job levels and all job categories in both public and private employment," he wrote.

The CORE leader, a 39-year-old Government economist who says his group has 400 active members, asked the Board to "cooperate with us."

Board president John M. Thompson answered yesterday: "The Board does not get involved in racial or religious questions and we see no reason totakeupthisone."

CORE'S first target is William Hahn & Co., operator of 10 shoe stores in the area.

Expressing surprise that the firm had been "singled out," Gilbert Hahn Jr., company council, said yesterday that Hahn now employs even more Negroes in non-menial jobs than the 20 to 30 it reported recently to the Commissioners' Human Relations Council.

Since May, it has promoted a Negro woman from a warehouse to a sales job and put naother Negro in its advertising department, the attorney said.

He replied to Hobson that the firm "does not discriminate against the employment of Negro personnel in any of its departments. When it comes to non-discrimination in the hiring of personnel, Wm. Hahn Co. is happy to stand on its record."

CORE communicated briefly with Hahn in May, three months after the Washington Urban League had opened job negotiations with the firm.

Tuesday CORE demanded that Hahn "institute" a no-bias job policy, announce it publicly and notify recruiting agencies.

"We are sure that you are aware that the non-white population in this city comprises a significant percentage of your trade and determines no doubt, in some of your stores your margin of profit," Hobson wrote Hahn.

Informed of this statement Hobson said "it makes no difference to me, personally.' CORE will "ring all their stores with pickets" in "a couple of weeks" if it is not satisfied, he declared. Meanwhile, he said, CORE's executive board will decide on the next step.

Colleges Canvassed For Federal Career Workers

B'ham World B'ham, Ala.

Sat. 3-18-61 P. 1

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The Department of Labor is canvassing Negro colleges and universities in the South in the hope of interesting outstanding students to consider the civil service as a career, particularly in the Labor Department.

In announcing this canvass, Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg said:

"As in other branches of government, the Department of Labor offers many fine career opportunities. Our Department is particularly interested in recruiting management interns who can be trained for responsible positions in the years ahead."

In a letter to approximately 80 Negro institutions of higher learning in the Southern States, the Director of Personnel for the Department of Labor said:

"In addition to the recruitment of management interns, we are also interested in seniors majoring in economics or statistics who have passed the general entrance examination."

The Director also requested that the Department of Labor be sent both the names of students who have successfully completed the management intern examination this year and the names of senior economics and statistics majors who have successfully completed the general Federal service entrance examination.

Enclosed in each letter was a pamphlet describing the career opportunities in the Labor Department plus a copy of the Federal service entrance examination announcement, including the management intern examination.

The Department's search for intereste dand qualified Negroes is in compliance with the President's Executive order establishing the Presidents' Committee on Equal Opportunity.

Secretary of Labor Goldberg is vice chairman of the newly organized committee. Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson is the chairman.

Johnson Seeks Job Bias Curbs

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

April (8-14)-61

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson has made his first public move to tackle a specific underlying cause of job discrimination.

Johnson, chairman of President Kennedy's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunities, has asked Labor Secretary Arthur J. Goldberg to recommend ways to improve apprenticeship training.

In a letter to his vice chairman, whose department will carry out the anti-job discrimination program, Johnson said:

"It is apparent that one of the great barriers to equal employment opportunity in this country lies in the lack of equal availability of training for skilled trades and crafts.

"Men and women cannot have access to jobs unless they also have access to the instructions which qualifies them for those jobs."

The vice president pointed out to Goldberg that their committee was directed not only to act against discrimination in government employment and contracts but also had "the positive obligation of seeking ways and means of promoting equal job opportunities."

Government Discrimination In Hiring Is JFK's Target

Jackson Daily News

Jackson, Miss.

Thur. 3-2-61

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Kennedy's first executive order in the civil rights field is expected to be aimed at discriminatory hiring practices by the government and by federal contractors.

Congressional sources, although not professing to know just what form the order will take, said today there are a number of steps open to the President through executive action.

Kennedy said at his news conference Wednesday that in the next few days he hopes to issue an order that "will strengthen the employment opportunities, both in and out of government, for all Americans."

P. 1

NO DETAILS

He gave no details, but some sources indicated they expected the President's order would call for tighter enforcement of existing bans on racial discrimination in employment practices.

Negroes have complained that within the federal government itself, despite policy statements to the contrary, they have equal job opportunities in very few agencies and even less equality with respect to promotions.

Kennedy's forthcoming order might direct all federal agencies to adhere strictly to a non-discriminatory policy both in hiring and promoting employes, and require establishment of compilance offices in each bureau.

In the field of government contracts, he might order inspectors to see that nondiscrimination clauses are complied with as well as other terms.

16c

Some sources said the order might also call for extension of such clauses by prime contractors to subcontractors and the cancellation of contracts if discriminatory practices were found.

Kennedy may envision a more active role for the government contracts committee, headed by Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson and in the previous administration by former Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

The committee, set up by former President Dwight D. Eisenhower, has no statutory authority but seeks to prevent discriminatory practices by federal contractors.

Kennedy said last September, after his nomination as the Democratic candidate for president, that much could be done by executive action to advance civil rights.

At a news conference then, after a dispute in Congress over civil rights measures, he said that if the Republican administration were sincere about its pleas for legislation "it would take executive action now."

STROKE OF PTN

He said that Eisenhower, by a stroke of his pen, could take "executive action to end inequality in all federal housing programs as the Civil Rights Commission unanimously proposed nearly a year ago."

Similarly, Kennedy said, the President by executive action could "make effective the government contracts committee, which for seven years of Mr. Nixon's chairmanship has taken no enforcement action aside from one or two threats in the District of Columbia."

At his news conference Wednesday Kennedy said that he intends to move on civil rights by executive action first in the field of employment. He said later moves in the housing and education field are under consideratiin.

Powell says probe may look into union job discrimination

The B'ham News

B'ham, Ala.

Tues. 3-7-61

WASHINGTON, March 7 —(AP)— Chairman Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.), told labor union representatives today the House labor committee may have to look into job discrimination by unions themselves.

P. 28

16c

"I have faith that those of you who dwell in the great house of labor will promptly eradicate these despicable un-American practices that a handful of bigots has forced upon you," Powell said in a speech at the Legislative Conference of the Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO.

Powell said, "Already, on the basis of confidential information being furnished me by the public and by my investigators, it seems that it will be mandatory to move into the area of discrimination in employment by management, by government, and, unfortunately, by labor itself."

Kennedy Asks Labor Heads To Halt Bias

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga. P. 1
Thurs 5-4-61 16c

Appeals To Defense Contractors To Drop Racial Bias In Hiring

WASHINGTON (UPI)—President Kennedy asked labor leaders Wednesday to end union restrictions that discriminate against Negroes.

He made the appeal at a meeting of union officials called by his committee on equal employment opportunity.

"The President means business in this area," Labor Secretary Arthur J. Goldberg told newsmen after the meeting.

It was called to explain provisions of Kennedy's order to combat discrimination in employment on federal projects. Kennedy Tuesday appealed to 50 of the nation's biggest defense contractors to drop racial restrictions in hiring and promotion.

Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson, chairman of the committee said he did not want to use the strong sanctions provided in the order but would do so if the unions did not cooperate.

The order provides for publication of the names of unions that balk at the anti-bias provisions and public hearings to see if they are complying with the order.

The government may seek injunctions against unions to stop race discrimiation, Goldberg said.

The labor secretary, a union attorney for nearly 25 years, said unions had made progress but would have to do better.

"There was unanimous agreement on the part of the 42 union officials present that they could any would comply with the order," Goldberg said. "I think we'll be sucessful and we'll get cooperation."

The AFL-CIO, its building trades and industrial departments and the Railway Labor Executives Association were represented at the meeting.

Race Bias On U. S. Jobs To End, Johnson Vows

The Courier-Journal P 14
Louisville, Ky

Washington, May 2 (AP)—Vice-President Johnson told the nation's top defense contractors Tuesday that the Government is going to speak softly but carry a big stick in enforcing its ban on racial bias on federal projects.

Johnson, chairman of President Kennedy's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, hinted to newsmen after his closed meeting with the contractors that the committee has already moved to curb alleged discrimination at a jet-plane factory in Georgia.

The plant, operated by Lockheed Aircraft Corporation at Marietta, Ga., has a billion dollar contract to manufacture the newest jet transport. Negro groups have charged widespread job discrimination at the plant. Johnson declined to say what has been done there.

Wed 5-3-61

The Machinists Union, which represents workers at the plant, announced it received word Tuesday that an all-Negro unit of the union voted Sunday to merge with three all-white locals. The union's headquarters here gave its approval.

The Vice-President said representatives of 48 of the nation's biggest defense contractors all agreed to co-operate fully with the terms of Kennedy's executive order barring discrimination in hiring or other employment practices on federal projects because of race, creed, color, or national origin.

Johnson said the contractors, who included Lockheed's president, C. S. Gross, came to him individually after the meeting to commend Kennedy's program and pledge their co-operation.

Johnson said he asked all the contractors whether the antibias order would affect their businesses, but none indicated they expected any trouble. Johnson and Secretary of Labor Goldberg, the committee's vice-chairman, plan a similar meeting Wednesday with the heads of labor unions.

Johnson Vows Firm Stand on Job Bias

The Florida Times-Union
Jacksonville Fla

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP)—Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson today told the nation's top defense contractors the government is going to speak softly but carry a big stick in enforcing its ban on racial bias on federal projects.

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Approves Merger

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Johnson said he asked all the contractors whether the anti bias order would affect their businesses but none indicated anticipating any trouble. Johnson and Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg, the committee's vice chairman, plan a similar meeting tomorrow with the heads of labor unions.

In speaking to the contractors Johnson noted that his committee has the power to cancel contracts, hold investigations in public, black-list firms from further contracts, or seek court injunctions to obtain compliance.

These enforcement powers, he said, "will be used wherever the circumstances require their use."

"But I do not think," the vice president added, "that this problem will be solved by threatening people or by bullying them. I think it will be solved by calling upon the essential fairness of the American people."

Negro Job Bias Is Seen As Waste of Manpower

The Washington Post

Negroes were described as "our greatest undeveloped national resource" by the Southern Regional Council in announcing recently the first of a series of studies on Negro job opportunities.

The survey, dealing with employment in Houston, Tex., reports an enormous waste of manpower in the largest and one of the most cosmopolitan cities in the South. p. 3

Art Gallaher Jr., associate professor of anthropology and sociology at the University of Houston, based his findings on a series of interviews last summer with job applicants and employers. Wed. 11-22-61

The report states that discrimination begins in school with limited opportunity for vocational training, operates through the hiring process, and in service training programs. It exists in jobs available in business, industry, hospitals and Government offices and keeps Negroes from work where they might compete with whites or end up supervising white workers.

A Negro with vocational skills, a college education and professional status, "is likely to be rejected because of 'local custom.'"

Washington, D.C.

The report ends up posing the question of how long a major city can continue to undertrain a large segment of its young people, limit job opportunities and advancement, and underutilize professional skills "without serious consequences to the city's own economic and social advance."

Kennedy Plans Moves to Erase Bias in Jobs

The Philadelphia Inquirer p. 1

Sat. 11-25-61

By VINCENT BURKE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (UPI). —The Kennedy Administration will begin moving next week on a drive to prod American industry into providing better jobs for qualified Negroes.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Informed sources said Friday:

—Representatives of 12 of the Nation's biggest corporations will come to the White House and sign voluntary agreements pledging their firms to take specific steps to encourage Negroes to seek, and to train for, skilled jobs. Nine big corporations already have signed similar agreements.

—The Government will give final approval to a mandatory reporting system designed to enforce President Kennedy's executive order which bars firms with Government contracts from racial or religious discrimination in employment. The system will begin operating early next year.

These developments will mark major advances in the Administration's program designed to provide "equal employment opportunities" for all citizens.

Both Mr. Kennedy and Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson probably will be on hand for the ceremonial signing of documents at the White House, tentatively scheduled for next Friday.

The Administration last summer started negotiating for detailed voluntary agreements—which it calls "plans for progress"—covering employment practices among the 50 corporations with the biggest dollar volume of Government contracts.

The nine which have signed have 800,000 employes. Next week's signatures will boost the total to 21 corporations with more than 1,300,000 employes.

COMMITTEE TO MEET

Final terms of the mandatory reporting system covering other firms will be hammered out next Friday at a meeting of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunities. Johnson is chairman of the committee, which is organizing the reporting system.

Under regulations previously adopted by the committee, Mr Kennedy's anti-discrimination order applies to all firms with Government contracts totalling $10,000 or more. Firms which supply only standard commercial items are exempt.

Companies which are found guilty of discrimination and which refuse to mend their ways may be punished by public exposure, contract cancellation or blacklisting on future contracts.

President Pushing 2-Pronged Attack On Job Inequalities

The Washington Post

p. A4 Sat. 11-25-61

Washington, D.C.

By Vincent J. Burke

United Press International

The Kennedy Administration will take two vital steps in the coming week to intensify the Government's efforts to open up better job opportunities in private industry for Negroes.

Informed sources said the problem of racial discrimination will be approached on two levels—one voluntary; the other, compulsory.

Approach on 2 Levels

Here is what they predicted:

- Representatives of 12 of the Nation's biggest corporations will meet at the White House to sign voluntary agreements promising to encourage Negroes to apply for skilled jobs and to help train them for such work. Nine big corporations have signed similar pledges in the past.
- The President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunities headed by Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson will meet next Friday to approve a compulsory reporting system by Government contractors to carry out President Kennedy's order to curb discrimination.

The voluntary signing of anti-discrimination pledges by the 12 corporations is set tentatively for Friday with Mr. Kennedy and Vice President Johnson expected to be present. This would mean that 21 of the country's biggest employers with 1,300,000 workers have joined up in what Mr. Kennedy has called a program for "equal employment opportunities for all citizens."

Firms' Reports Expected

The Johnson Committee in approving a Kennedy executive order would be relying far less on the voluntary approach. It would require that firms with Government contracts totalling $10,000 or more would have to show they are not practicing racial or religious discrimination.

The system which will begin operating early next year might require reports from 30,000 to 40,000 firms. It would be the first large-scale effort to force compliance with previous anti-discrimination orders issued by former Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower.

16c 1961 GENERAL

No-Bias Opportunity For 1,250,000

12 FIRMS HAVE SIGNED ANTI-BIAS AGREEMENTS

B'hom World 01 Wed 12-6-61

B'hom Ala

Agreements Designed To Get Negroes Better Jobs

16c

By MERRIMAN SMITH
(UPI White House Reporter)

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Top executives of a dozen companies handling big government contracts Thursday signed anti-discrimination agreements designed to help Negroes get better jobs and more promotions.

President Kennedy greeted the executives after the White House ceremony. He expressed hope that the so-called "plans for progress" agreements would "snowball" into other industries.

The 12 companies which signed the agreements brought to 21 the number of major firms which have agreed to cooperate with the President's committee on equal employment opportunities.

Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson, head of the committee, said about 1,250,000 workers were now covered by the plans providing for employment and promotion opportunities based entirely on the individuals merit and qualifications, not on race, religion, creed or color.

In congratulating the 12 industrial leaders, Kennedy said, "I don't think there is any work more important than seeing to it that people get jobs solely because of their skills."

The administration eventually hopes to get written anti-discrimination pledges from the 50 firms with the largest dollar volume of government contracts.

The agreements were negotiated as part of a drive by the Kennedy administration to win voluntary cooperation by the nation's biggest employers with an executive order signed by Kennedy last March 6.

The "plans for progress" specifically pledge the companies not to discriminate in the recruiting, hiring and promoting of employees.

Signing the "plans for progress" for their firms at the White House were:

D. W. Kimball, president, Arrow Aerojet-General Corp., Azusa, Cal.; Dr. Ivan A. Getting, president of Aerospace Corp., Los Angeles; C. W. Perelle, president, American Bosch Arma Corp., Hempstead, N. Y.; James R. Kerr, Avco Corp., New York; Allen D. Marshall, vice president and secretary, New York office, General Dynamics Corp., San Diego; D. W. Smith, president, General Precision Equipment Corp., New York.

L. A. Hyland, executive vice president, Hughes Aircraft Co., Culver City, Calif.; Chad F. Calhoun, vice president, Washington, D. C.; Kaiser - Raymond - Maco, Puget Sound, Oakland, Calif.; Marshall C. Staub, president, Northrop Corp., Beverly Hills, Calif.; J. D. Wright, chairman of the board, Thompson Ramo Wooldridge, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio.; M. W. Cresap, president of Westinghouse Electric Corp., Pittsburgh.

Executives Of 12 Firms Ink Anti-Bias Pact

Chicago Defender 01

Dec 2-8, 61

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Chicago, Ill

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D-2

Dec 2-8, '61

By High U. S. Labor Official

Apprenticeship Race Bars Are Termed "Intolerable"

P.10 Journal and Guide Sat 9-23-61
Norfolk, VA.

WASHINGTON — Terming the lack of Negro participation in apprenticeship in the nation and in Washington area specifically as an "intolerable" situation, Assistant Secretary of Labor Jerry R. Holleman has warned that the administration "does not intend to permit our productive potential to be crippled or our national purpose to be defeated by artificial barriers.

Speaking at a luncheon meeting of the Washington Building Congress, Mr. Holleman said the need to make use of all available manpower in the years ahead is as important to the nation as the moral implications of discrimination.

"THE NEED for trained workers is tantamount to survival and calls for two areas of national concern and action," the former Texas AFL-CIO leader said.

"First, we must give everyone the opportunity to be educated and trained as broadly as possible to enable them to "roll with the punches" of technological change.

"Secondly, we must increase more than five - fold the number of apprentices we train each year to meet the growing demand for high skilled workers," Holleman said.

THE LABOR Department official called for a new concept in education and training, indirection."

"Specific, direction instruction channeled toward distinct, apparent career goals of the immediate day,, can lead to disaster," Mr. Hollman warned.

"The real, overriding question is not whether automation or technological change will take away the skilled worker's job, but whether the individual worker will be able to adapt his basic skill to the changes in the techniques of his job."

CHARGES DISCRIMINATION* GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY
SHELL OIL COMPANY
NAVY SHIPYARD AT CHARLESTON, S.C.

BY-NAACP

16c 1961

N.A.A.C.P. ACCUSES SHELL OIL AND G.E.

The New York Times

Complaint to Kennedy Panel Also Names Navy Yard

P. 8C

By PETER BRAESTRUP

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27—Charges of discrimination against Negroes in hiring and promotion were filed with the Government today against the General Electric Company, Shell Oil Company and the Navy shipyard at Charleston, S. C.

Herbert Hill, labor secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, filed the complaints with the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. The committee is headed by Vice President Johnson.

Mr. Hill contended that the companies and the Charleston navy shipyard were violating the President's Executive Order of March 6 banning discrimination in employment by Government agencies or their civilian contractors. He asked the committee for an investigation.

Jul. 28-61

Inquiry Begun

A committee spokesman said the complaints would be referred to the Pentagon and other Federal agencies for investigation.

Meanwhile, Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg, who is the committee's vice chairman, reminded Federal employment policy officers attending a special committee orientation seminar that "we mean business" in enforcing the President's order.

Mr. Hill also filed complaints against the plant of the Joseph Schlitz Brewing Company, at Tampa, Fla., the Walterboro Dres Manufacturing Company of Walterboro, S. C., and Youngswear, Inc., at Smoak, S. C. But he said he had been unable to determine whether these three concerns currently had Federal contracts and thus were covered by the Executive Order.

Mr. Hill charged that General Electric's lamp-component plant at Dover, Ohio, had practiced a "lily-white" hiring policy, despite recent expansion and repeated applications from Nefroes in near-by communities. The Dover plant employs 150 persons.

Mr. Hill said that the N. A. A. C. P. planned to file similar complaints against another General Electric plant, employing 900 persons, in Anniston, Ala.

Mr. Hill noted that he had filed similar complaints against the Westinghouse Electric Corporation and the Western Electric Company.

In New York, a General Electric spokesman said that official comment would be withheld pending study of the complaint.

The company is the country's biggest electrical manufacturer. It had more than $1,000,000,000 in Federal orders last year. Its president, Ralph J. Cordiner, was among the representatives of eight major defense contractors, including G. E.'s competitors, who agreed on "plans for progress" with the President's panel at the White House July 12.

Charge Against Shell

Mr. Hill also charged that the Shell Oil Company, at its major refinery at Wood River, Ill, hal long maintained a "clear-cut and overt policy of discrimination" against Negroes. Althrough the refinery is close to Negro communities at East St. Louis, he said, its 3,000-man work force includes only three Negroes.

For thirty months, Mr. Hill said, the Illinois N.A.A.C.P. has discussed the matter with Shell. At the association's Midwest conference in Detroit last spring, a Negro boycott of Shell products was approved. Since then, he said, Shell has hired three Negro employes at Wood River. Mr. Hill said that "this doesn't constitute compliance."

A Shell spokesman in New York said Mr. Hill's facts were correct, then read the following official statement:

"We cannot understand why the N.A.A.C.P. should bring this complaint at this time. We have Negroes employed at the refinery and have a long-established policy, nationwide, against any kind of discrimination."

The Charleston Navy Shipyard, a major fleet facility, employs some 3,000 Negroes in an 8,000-man work force, Mr. Hill said. But the Negroes, he contended, are almost invariably hired as laborers, regardless of skill. Despite experience and seniority, they can rise no higher than helper status, he said.

The Navy withheld immediate comment.

16c 1961

Ousted Mailman Back on Route; Controversy Over Case Mounting

The New York Times

Day' Decision to Reinstate Georgia Carrier Faces a Congressional Inquiry

~~Fri. 11-10-61~~

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 9—A small, wiry man shouldered a mail bag today and trudged off on his appointed rounds through the southwestern corner of this historic old port city.

There was little in the appearance of the 38-year-old letter carrier on Station A's Route 9 to set him apart from other Negroes here who wear the blue of the postal service.

Nevertheless, W. W. Law's right to hold the $5,305-a-year job has become a matter of national controversy that promises continuing political embarrassment for the Kennedy Administration.

A Campaign Issue in '62

A Congressional committee has scheduled an inquiry into the case. And the dispute has become an issue in next year's Senate contest in South Caroline between Senator Olin D. Johnston and his expected opponent, Gov. Ernest F. Hollings.

The situation apparently developed because of the postman's activities as local and state president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. Law's supporters contend that his civil rights role was solely responsible for his dismissal by local postal officials on Spt. 8. His opponents counter that it was solely responsible for his reinstatement on Oct. 24.

Postmaster General J. Edward Day's handling of the controversy has drawn a flood of protests from whites and Negroes, liberals and conservatives.

Southerners Angered

Mr. Day's implication that the reinstatement resulted from pressure by the N. A. A. C. P. angered many white Southerners, including some of the Congressmen who control his department's appropriations. For his comment that he would not want Mr. Law delivering mail to the Day home, the Postmaster General was denounced by the association and others as well.

Statements by Southern lawmakers implying that the White House had had a hand in restoring Mr. Law to his route added fuel to the dispute.

Remarks yesterday by President Kennedy and Mr. Day met with the approval of N.A.A.C.P. officials here. But it seemed likely that the remarks might further arouse angry whites.

The President told his news conference that Mr. Day probably would like to "recast" his statement. He also said the proper procedure was to follow the recommendation of a departmental review board "without resort to political pressures of any kind."

One Sentence Deleted

Informed of Mr. Kennedy's remarks, the Postmaster General withdrew the following sentence from his statement on the postman's reinstatement:

"I would not want a person with Law's record of conduct delivering mail to my family's home."

A demand for a Congressional investigation of the matter was made by United States Representative G. Elliott Hagan, the Democrat whose district includes Savannah.

While campaigning last year, Mr. Hagan promised to obtain the Negro postman's dismissal. The ouster is generally regarded in Washington as the fruit of Mr. Hagan's efforts.

The investigation request went to Senator Johnston, chairman of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee. He later announced that the committee staff would "initiate an inquiry."

Prior to that announcement, Governor Hollings told a news conference that he felt sure the Senator would discharge Mr. Law. Mr. Johnston replied that as a member of the legislative branch he had no such authority.

A South Carolina leader of the N. A. A. C. P. then accused the Governor of injecting the race issue into the Senate campaign of 1962. Mr. Hollings called this statement an apparent confirmation of "the rumors that Senator Johnston made a deal for N. A. A. C. P. support next year."

"That's a lie," retorted the Senator, according to news agency reports.

The flurry of accusations has obscured the stated reasons given by postal authorities for Mr. Law's dismissal. These included carelessness in filling out certain forms, inflating by 10 per cent in his reports the amount of mail he handled and leaving his route for unofficial activities.

Another reason given was a report that he had relieved himself on the lawn of a white person's home on his route in 1959. A charge of public indecency growing out of that incident was dismissed in City Court. A physician's statement submitted to the court at that time said the postman had been under treatment for a kidney ailment.

Put on Another Route

Postal officials said Mr. Law was then transferred to the predominantly Negro route that he now has. However, he contended that he was merely a relief carrier in the white neighborhood and that he had successfully bid on his present route after having obtained enough seniority to do so.

The board of review that considered the charges against Mr. Law threw out all but the one regarding time spent away from his duties during working hours. On this charge, the panel's two Negro members voted to reinstate him with a reprimand, while the third member, a white, voted for dismissal.

he carrier's answer to the charge was that on the days specified his mother had been sick and instead of eating lunch at home he had gone to the local N.A.A.C.P. office to eat. He is not married.

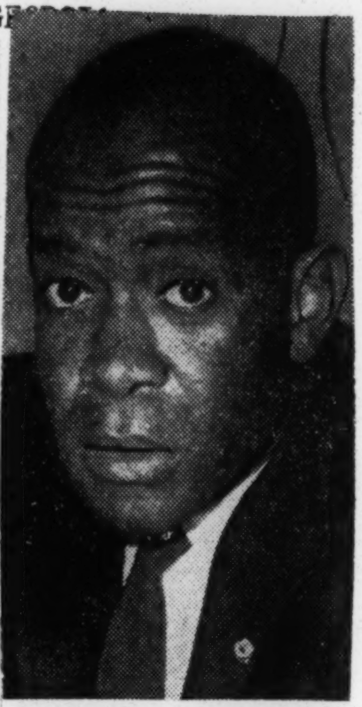
A highly placed source here said that Mr. Law's thirteen-year record at the Post Office had been "fair" until "he got mixed up in all that controversial stuff."

This was a reference to his leadership of the successful Negro boycott of downtown white merchants. It lasted from March, 1960, untli July of this year and brought the desegregation of local lunch counters.

Mr. Law, who holds a B.S. degree in biology, is something of a rebel by his own admission. Some Negroes here have disagreed with his methods, but not his goal, in fighting for integration.

Some of his friends said he had been under almost constant strain in recent months. A few jaw, pursed lips and deeply furrowed brow give him an air of anxiety.

NOVEMBER
W.W. LAW
POSTMASTER GEN. J. EDWARD DAY



Associated Press

W. W. Law

GEORGIANS CLASH ON MAIL REHIRING

The New York Times

p. 31 ~~Sun. 10-29-61~~

Day's Remarks Assailed by 2 Sides in Carrier's Case

New York, N.Y.

By Claude Sitton

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Oct. 28 — The handling of a Negro postman's reinstatement has aroused many protests in the South among the friends and foes of the Kennedy Administration.

White and Negro leaders voiced angry criticism, for different reasons, over the remarks of Postmaster General J. Edward Day in announcing that W. W. Law had been reprimanded and restored to his job as a letter carrier at Savannah, Ga.

Mr. Day called Mr. Law unfit and said he would not want "a person with Law's record of conduct delivering mail to my family's home."

He also asserted that there had been "a clearly evident campaign here to twist admitted facts into false conclusions" and "shabby use of pressure on Law's behalf."

He implied that he was yielding to pressure from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in reinstating the postman because he did not wish to make a "martyr" of him. Mr. Law is state president of the N. A. A. C. P. in Georgia.

Investigation Demanded

United States Representative G. Eliott Hagan of Sylvania, whose district includes Savannah, called for an investigation of the department's action. Mr. Hagan, a Democrat, termed it an insult to the district, the state, the nation and the department's 580,000 employes.

The request for an investigation went to the Senate and House committees on postal affairs.

Mr. Hagan said he was not satisfied "with the answers I have been getting" from postal officials in Washington.

"This entire matter is an apparent example of the tremendous power and influence that minority groups such as the N. A. A. C. P. can bring to bear against the best interests of our Government."

Mrs. Ruby Hurley, southeastern regional Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., and Vernon E. Jordan, its Georgia field secretary, attacked Mr. Day from another angle.

The official statement, they said, "which not only reprimanded but condemned W. W. Law and castigated the N. A. A. C. P., ignores several pertinent facts."

Strong Reprimand Favored

Mr. Day had pointed out that a three-man review panel, including two Negroes, had voted 2 to 1 to reinstate Mr. Law but had unanimously recommended a strong reprimand. By this action, he said, the panel "confirmed that the charges against Law were by no means trivial."

But Mrs. Hurley and Mr. Jordan argued that the Postmaster General was merely following the board's recommendation "rather than succumbing to pressure from the N. A. C. C. P."

"However," they went on, "it is patently clear that pressures to fire Mr. Law came from powerful political forces which continue in opposition to the recognition of Negroes as citizens with constitutionally guaranteed rights."

Candidate's Speech Quoted

The association officials then cited a report in The Savannah Morning News of a speech made on April 1, 1960, by Mr. Hagan to the Chatham (County) Citizens' Council.

The report quoted the then Congressional candidate as having said:

" 'If I was a member of Congress, there is one particular N. A. A. C. P. bigwig right here in Savannah who would cease to work for the United States Postoffice Department.' "

Mrs. Hurley and Mr. Jordan said that "we protest vigorously the vicious, vitriolic attack on W. W. Law and the N. A. A. C. P. by the Postmaster General."

The accusations that had led to the postman's dismissal included mishandling of mail forwarding forms, exaggerating the volume of mail he carried, leaving his route for unofficial activities, indecent exposure on the lawn of a home on his route and giving unresponsive answers when questioned about the accusations.

Law Reinstated By Postmaster General Day

Atlanta Daily World

Wed. 10-25-61 P 1

Atlanta, Ga. -

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Postmaster General J. Edward Day reluctantly reinstated mail carrier Westley W. Law Tuesday so as not "to make a martyr" of the Savannahan.

Day, in a blistering statement, said he was returning the suspended carrier to his job "with great regret." He said Law would receive a severe reprimand.

Law is a Georgia leader of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He claimed that he was removed from his position in Septemeber because of civil rights actaivities.

The Post Office Department said its regional director in Atlanta suspended Law because of a dereliction of duty, it claimed the decision was not influenced to Law's outside interests.

Day, in his statement, said he "would not want a person with Law's record of conduct delivering mail to my family's home." But he said he did not want to "provide further ammunition for the determined publicity campaign to make a martyr of Law."

CHANGES MADE

The Stavannah NAACP leader was dismissed from his Civil Service job in September after postal inspectors charged that he had been taking too long to deliver mail, that he left his route on occasions without authority and that he relieved himself on the front lawn of a home.

Day said, "I must weigh the detriment to our 580,000 employees of this sustained attack against the detriment of retaining this single unsuitable employe in the department."

A three-man post office review board heard Law's case in Washington and voted 2-1 for reinstatement. However, the Atlanta Regional Post Office Director William Askew declined to accept the board's recommendation and upheld the dismissal.

Law's dismissal received national attention after officials of the NAACP charged that Rep. Elliott Hagan of Sylvania, a member of the House Post Office Committee had made a campaign pledge to get Law fired if elected, and that Post Office section was a result of him.

Postmaster J. Marcus Stubbs of Savannah said reinstatement of Law will create no personal problems because no permanent carrier had been assigned to take Laws route.

SAYS POSTMASTER UNFIT FOR OFFICE

Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington bureau of the NAACP, said in a statement later that the postmaster's action in the matter had showed "that he is unfit for the office he holds."

Mitchell said that "from the beginning it has been clear to me that the Post Office Department bowed to political pressures and unjustly fired Mr. Law. I have suspected that the Postmaster General himself did not consider this kind of mistreatment irregular. He now reveals that he will use his cabinet post to smear the reputation of a mail carrier who dares to stand against discrimination."

Kennedy Soothes Slap At Negro Mailman

P4 Jackson Daily News

Fri 11-10-61

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Prompted by President Kennedy, Postmaster General J. Edward Day has toned down—but only slightly—his criticism of a Negro postman he reluctantly restored to duty.

Day retracted just one sentence from his Oct. 24 statement reinstating Westley W. Law, a Negro integration leader, as a letter carrier in Savannah, Ga.

Jackson Miss

Stricken from the original statement was Day's assertion that "I would not want a person with Law's record of conduct delivering mail to my family's home."

Left standing was Day's comment that Law was an "unsuitable" employe and the Cabinet officer's implication that he had yielded to political pressure in reinstating the carrier.

Day eliminated the sentence after Kennedy told a news conference Wednesday he thought Day might like to recast his Oct. 24 statement.

The postmaster general had said he was restoring Law to duty because he did not want "to provide further ammunition for the determined publicity campaign to make a martyr of Law."

Sen. Clifford Case, R-N.J. and the NAACP said Law had been fired by the Atlanta regional director of the post office because of his anti-segregation activities.

Law is head of the NAACP in Georgia. He has led a voter registration drive and spearheaded a boycott against Savannah merchants.

Kennedy's news conference remarks came in response to questions from newsmen. They apparently were a susprise to Day who at first said he would have no comment.

Postmaster eats bitter words in W.W. Law case

Baltimore Md (B)

Sat 11-18-61

Afro American

WASHINGTON

Prodded by President Kennedy, Postmaster General J. Edward Day lost no time Wednesday in toning down a statement he made criticizing the reinstatement of a Savannah, Ga., postman.

The Postmaster acted less than 30 minutes after the President said in answer to a question at a news conference that he thought Day "probably. . . feels he would like to recast that statement."

* * *

THE POSTMAN, W. W. Law, head of the Georgia NAACP, was reinstated last month by Postmaster General Day. In reprimanding and reinstating the mail carrier, Day called him "unsuitable" and said he would not want "a person with Law's record of conduct delivering mail to my family home."

The Postmaster General withdrew the latter remark.

Law was charged with five infractions of his duties and dismissed last September. He fought the dismissal, charging it was based on his activities with the NAACP in Georgia.

Clarence Mitchell, Washington director of the NAACP and Senator Case of New Jersey, had criticized Law's dismissal.

A three-man board heard Law's appeal from the dismissal and recommended reinstatement. The Post Office regional director did not act and the case went to Postmaster General Day.

Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington NAACP, told the AFRO:

"I think that it was a very cheap and shabby reaction on the part of the Postmaster General.

"It seems the President had pointed the way to a gracious solution, but the Postmaster General acted in a manner that shows he's unworthy of his position.

"All he did was to retract one line."

Asked if the NAACP planned further action in the matter, Mr. Mitchell replied.

"We haven't closed the case. We will keep it open in case it becomes necessary to defend Mr. Law again.

"We want it known that we are not going to stand by and let them frame the man."

NOVEMBER

16c 1961 GEORGIA SAVANNAH- POSTMAN W.W. LAW
POSTMASTER GENERAL J. EDWARD DAY

DREW PEARSON Says:

Courier-Journal

N.A.A.C.P. Drubs Best Friend In Post Office

87

WASHINGTON

A NEGRO letter carrier in Savannah, Ga., may tip the scales in the election of the Governor of New Jersey today. Tues 11-7-61

There's a twofold lesson to be learned from this long-distance piece of politics: 1. Names mean a lot on election day; 2. The N.A.A.C.P. has cultivated the habit of kicking its best friends in the teeth.

The case of W. W. Law, the Savannah postman who spearheads the N.A.A.C.P. in that area, and the manner in which he was almost, but not quite, ousted from the postal service, is already pretty well known around the U.S.A. What isn't well known is the political reverberations it has caused in New Jersey and the manner in which the N.A.A.C.P. has been drubbing the man who has given a better break to Negro postmen than any other Postmaster General in history.

Louisville, Ky

The whole inside story is an interesting lesson in how to chastise your friends and how to win elections.

It so happens that Postmaster General J. Edward Day has made a Negro, Herbert Waddy, assistant postmaster of Washington, D.C., for the first time a Negro has held such a high post in history. He has also made a Negro, Christopher Scott, deputy assistant postmaster general for the first time in history. Scott, with a salary of $18,500, is one of the highest paid Government servants below Cabinet status. Day has also made Henry McGee, another Negro, personnel director for the Chicago area, the highest position ever held by a Negro in the postal field service.

Day has also made a Negro, Mrs. James Avery, postmaster of a first class post office—in Pacoima, Cal.—for the first time in history. There are about 10,000 first class post offices in the United States, but no Negro in 185 years has ever held one of those jobs until Day appointed Mrs. Avery.

Finally, the Postmaster General has appointed Henry Dickson, a Negro, as employee relations officer in Washington and has given freer opportunity for Negroes to be promoted to supervisory positions in the postal service.

However, when he goofed in regard to the Savannah letter carrier, W. W. Law, the full publicity force of the National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People was leveled against him, and Clarence Mitchell, Washington representative of the N.A.A.C.P., has been busy kicking the shins of the most friendly Postmaster General the Negro has ever had.

This is where the New Jersey election comes into the picture. It so happens that the candidate running for Governo on the Republican ticket i James Mitchell, former Secretary of Labor. The name of the N.A.A.C.P. representative i Washington is also Mitchell Names in politics are easil confused—as for example th treasurer of Massachusett named Kennedy, who coaste o victory on the name of th President, and as per exampl Congressman Don Magnuson i Washington who coasted hom on the popularity of Senate Warren Magnuson.

Senator Clifford Case, Republican of New Jersey, a good public servant but not one to miss a political trick, has been holding press conferences in his office with Clarence Mitchell—of the N.A.A.C.P.—not ex-Secretary of Labor Mitchell. He has used these press conferences to sound off against the Kennedy Administration and Postmaster General Day, thereby helping another Mitchell in New Jersey.

This has made headline news in the Negro press; and the Negro vote is important in New Jersey. It gave Kennedy the margin of votes he needed to carry that state in 1960.

But this year, thanks to a Negro letter carrier in Savannah, the ingratitude of the N.A.A.C.P., confusion over the name Mitchell, and the astute politics of Senator Case, it's expected that the Negro vote

Negro to hold little cabinet rank, J. Ernest Wilkins, in order to make room for the handsome son of Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge.

Note—The mistake which Postmaster General Day made in Savannah was in not firing postman Law outright. Law had a bad record and the regional postal director recommended his dismissal. This was overruled by the appeals board, two to three, two of the three being Negroes. Day upheld the board, but issued an equivocal statement.

Postmaster General Denounced For Attack On Georgia Mailman

The Call Fri. 11-3-61 P.1

NEW YORK — Responding sharply to Postmaster General J. Edward Day's attack upon W. W. Law Savannah mailman and presiden of the Georgia State NAACP, as ociation officials and friends thi veek denounced the cabinet office as unfit for his office.

Kansas City

In a statement released [illegible] Oct announcing reinstatement o r. Law who has been dismissed om the postal service on trumped charges, the Postmaster Gen al said he was "severely" repri anding the letter carrier and re stating him with "great regret order to avoid making martyr" of him.

Mo.

"I would not want a person with aw's record of conduct deliver g mail to my family's home," h id. He further charged Mr. Law' pporters in Congress were moti ited by "political reasons."

Cleared of Four Charges

The Postmaster General acted fter a departmental grievance committee had cleared Mr. Law of four of the five charges agains him and on the fifth had recommended only a reprimand. The committee, after a hearing on Sept 29, by a 2 to 1 vote, decided tha the charges did not warrant dismissal. Nevertheless, J. W. Askew the Post Office department's regional director in Atlanta, rejected the findings of the grievance committee and sustained Mr. Law' discharge. An appeal then was submitted to the Postmaster General.

NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins denounced the Postmaster General's attack upon Mr. Law as "unconscionable and unprecedented disregard for the record in the case. It reflects Mr. Day's contempt for Negroes as well as disdain of fair play. In light of this action, it is apparent that he is no longer an asset to the Kennedy Administration."

The Postmaster General's statement was branded as "vicious, insulting and misleading" by NAACP General Counsel Robert L. Carter who, together with NAACP attorneys Frank D. Reeves and J. Francis Pohlhaus of Washington, represented Mr. Law at the departmental hearing.

'Cowardly and Dishonorable'

"If Mr. Law is as unfit for the service as the Postmaster General alleges, the charges against him should have been sustained," Mr. Carter said. "Not to do so is cowardly and dishonorable." The NAACP general counsel expressed **the opinion that Mr. Day's statement had raised "grave doubts as to his suitability for the cabinet post he holds."** Call

In Washington, Clarence Mitchell director of the Association's Washington bureau, charged that Mr. Day "now reveals that he will use his cabinet post to smear the reputation of a mail carrier who dares to take a stand against discrimination. Mr. Day shows by his action that he is unfit for the office he holds." Fri. 11-3-61

Mr. Mitchell, who has been active throughout the case on behalf of Mr. Law, was a witness at the hearing before the departmental grievance committee. He testified that he had been informed by a high postal official that Mr. Law was going to be discharged even before formal charges had been made against him.

To Senator Clifford Case (R., N.J.) the Postmaster General's statement was "shocking, offensive to decency and utterly without regard for fair play . . . a cruel, deliberate effort to besmirch without justification."

The New Jersey senator, acting promptly on Sept. 15, the day of the dismissal, called upon the Postmaster General for "an immediate report on the circumstances leading to Mr. Law's dismissal." In his statement this week Senator Case indicated that he intended to pursue the case further.

Meanwhile in Atlanta, Mrs. Ruby Hurley, NAACP regional director, charged that the Postmaster General appears to be "sympathetic to those who would deny Negroes their rights and supports those who would use repressive, retaliatory measures against Negroes who dare resist oppression ... He is hardly the type of man to fill a responsible cabinet position in these times."

Clarence Mitchell Hits Post Office On Law Case

The Call
Fri. 11-3-61

COLUMBUS, Ga. — (UPI) — A civil rights leader said Sunday the firing of a Georgia postman "Is a crude reminder that even in our nation's government the forces of jim crow are still very strong."

Kansas City
Mo.

Clarence Mitchell, director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's Washington bureau, made the charge in a speech prepared for the George State conference of NAACP branches here.

"All over the country," Mitchell said, "there have been expressions of indignation about this crude attempt to silence and to discredit a man who believes that the U. S. constitution should have the same force in Georgia that it has in New York."

Mitchell referred to the dismissal of Savannah, Ga., postal carrier W. W. Law, and his reinstatement by Postmaster General J. Edward Day following a hearing. Day said he was taking the action **against his better judgement, and described Law as unfit for the job.**

The Call

"In this case," Mitchell said "Mr. Law was a target because of his consistent, intelligent and successful fight for civil rights in Georgia." Law is an NAACP leader in Savannah. Fri. 11-3-61

Mitchell said the incident pointed up the need for new civil rights action. "One of the effective corrective measures that we can take will be building our voting strength in Georgia and other places of the South," he said.

He urged the election of qualified Negroes to public office in the South, including the legislatures. "At the same time," he added "we must be certain that we appeal to public opinion in the nation."

Mitchell also called for action at the national level, particularly "a fair employment practice law with enforcement power." But he declared:

"The real power in the Congress of the United States is still in the hands of a highly skillful anti-civil rights bloc led by the senior senator from Georgia, Richard B. Russell ... and a combination of Democrats from western states as well as Republicans who also come from those states."

Feels Postmaster Would "Like" To

Kennedy "Suggests" Day Will Change Statement On W W Law

Atlanta Daily World P.1

Thurs. 11-9-61

WASHINGTON—President Kennedy said Wednesday that he felt Postmaster General J. Edward Day would change the recent language he used in expressing regret over having to reinstate W. W. Law, Georgia NAACP official, to the Post Office.

The President told his news conference that he thought Day, in retrospect would want to issue a new statement changing from his former approach based on alleged political pressures.

Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Kennedy did not say that he was ordering Day to make the statement, but declared he thought, after further examination of the situation the postmaster general would probably like to recast his statement in which he said Law was unfit for delivery of mail to private homes.

Kennedy said Day probably would like to give a different explanation now for reinstating Law.

Kennedy was asked at his news conference about Day's statement that W. W. Law, a Savannah, Ga., Negro postman, was reinstated because of a publicity campaign to make a martyr of him.

"I think he, Day, probably today feels he would like to recast that statement," the President said.

He cited a decision of a review board which recommended reinstatement and a strong reprimand for Law before the Post Office regional director ordered him fired.

Day reversed the regional director and followed the recommendation of the review board.

Indicating that he would have accepted the board recommendation, Kennedy said he believed, "that is the best procedure that is best to follow without resort to political pressures of any kind."

"I think that is what the post office and everyone else should do, and I hope they will," he said.

"And I think that is Mr. Day's view," the President added.

Sen. Clifford Case, R-N. J., had termed outrageous" Day's statement which reinstated Law. The senator also accused Day of releasing defamatory statements about Law through the Post Office Department's public information office.

Case criticised Day's handling of the Law case at a news conference Oct. 31.

Day "reluctantly" reinstated Law on October 25, declaring in a blistering statement that he was returning the suspended carrier to his job "with great regret," and would see to it that Law received a severe reprimand.

Law was suspended last September from his job in Savannah, and said he was kicked out because of his civil rights activities.

The Post Office Department had said its regional director in Atlanta suspended Law because of a dereliction of duty, and added the decision was not influenced by Law's outside interests.

A three-man post office review board had heard Law's case in Washington and voted 2-1 for reinstatement. But the Atlanta Regional Post Office Director William Askew declined to accept the board's recommendation and upheld the dismissal.

Day declared Law was unfit to hold office, and added that he would not want him delivering mail to his personal home.

Clarence Mitchell, of the N. A. A. C. P. immediately released a statement, declaring Day had shown himself "unfit to hold office."

Day Tones Down Words on Postman

The Atlanta Constitution

P.1

Atlanta, Ga.

By SUSAN WAGNER

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Postmaster General J. Edward Day quickly took the hint from President John F. Kennedy Wednesday and toned down a sharply critical statement about a Negro postman he reluctantly had restored to duty.

The postman, W. W. Law of Savannah, Ga., was reinstated by Day last month in the face of what the postmaster general called political pressure. But Day called Law "unsuitable" and said he would not want the Negro delivering mail to his home.

Thurs. 11-9-61

Asked about Day's statements at his news conference, Kennedy said he believed that political pressures have no place in the conduct of government. He also briefly reviewed the history of the case and suggested that Day might like to recast his statement.

The chief executive's statement apparently took the department by surprise. An aide to the postmaster general at first declined comment. But Day held an immediate meeting with his press officer, James F. Kelleher.

Kelleher told reporters a few minutes later that Day was withdrawing from his statement restoring Law to duty the line which said, "I would not want a person with Law's record of conduct delivering mail to my family's home."

The press officer said the postmaster general would let stand the rest of his Oct. 24 statement reinstating the letter carrier "with a severe reprimand."

The Atlanta Constitution

Law, a leader in the desegregation movement, was accused of committing an indecent act on the lawn of a patron's home and of mishandling forms for the forwarding of undelivered mail. The department also said a substitute carrier covered Law's route in far less time than it took Law.

Thurs. 11-9-61

A department review board which looked into the charges proposed a strong reprimand for the letter carrier. But the department's regional director ordered him fired, touching off strong protests by other desegregation leaders and by Sen. Clifford Case, R-N.J.

Day subsequently announced he was reinstating Law to avoid—as he put it—making a martyr out of him.

That touched off new charges by Case and others.

In his discussion of the case, the President noted that the department review board merely had recommended a reprimand. He also said the board unanimously dismissed two of the three charges and split 2 to 1 on the third.

He then said that Day "probably today feels that he would like to recast that statement."

Indicating that he would have accepted the board recommendation, Kennedy said he believed "that is the best procedure that is best to follow without resort to political pressures of any kind."

"I think that is what the Post Office and everyone else should do, and I hope they will," he said.

"And I think that is Mr. Day's view," the President added.

Sen. Case had termed "outrageous" Day's statement which reinstated Law. The senator also accused Day of releasing defamatory statements about Law through the Post Office department's public information office.

Case criticized Day's handling of the Law case at a news conference Oct. 31

NOVEMBER
SAVANNAH, GA.- W,W, LAW

16c 1961

GEORGIA

Senator Enters W. W. Law Case 'To Straighten Out Record'

The Call P.1 Fri 11-10-61 Kansas City, Mo.

By DAN DAY

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The case against Postmaster General J. Edward Day, especially over the way in which he fired and then reinstated W. W. Law, the Savannah, Ga., letter carrier, was recounted in detail Tuesday at a press conference called by Sen. Clifford P. Case.

The New Jersey Republican told a group of reports that he decided to inject himself into the case, because he was convinced that the Post Office Department "is being used as an instrument in the perversion of justice."

W. W. Law, assigned to the Savannah post office, was summarily dismissed on Sept. 15, by the regional director, J. W. Askew, of Atlanta, on five charges.

These charged included the making of a false report in connection with certain forms, expansion of his mail count, urinating on a lawn, quitting his delivery route for unauthorized periods, and taking excessive time to travel his route. A three-man review board voted to sustain only one of these charges and recommended only a reprimand as punishment.

Senator Case said he wanted to straighten out the erroneous impression created by the Post Office release on the subject, and to prevent the recurrence of similar displays of injustices in the future.

In a lengthy chronological outline of the matter, he said repeatedly that there was absolutely no evidence to support charges of indecent exposure on the part of Mr. Law. He called this part of the Post Office's press release "defamatory," and one of the nastiest things I have ever seen."

He branded as a "snow job" the impression conveyed by Mr. Day's letter of reinstatement which alluded to certain political pressures brought against the Post Office by the NAACP and others.

In reversing Mr. Askew, Mr. Day said in a statement that he was doing so "with great regret" and that he was reinstating Mr. Law, an "unsuitable employee", because he did "not want to provide further ammunition for the determined campaign to make a martyr of Law."

The senator said there was "incontrovertible evidence" that Rep. G. Elliott Hagan, of Sylvania, Ga., had used his influence with high-erups to "get rid of Law" who was active in a successful civil rights campaign in Savannah.

He struck a blow at the Post Office Department's failure to observe its own departmental rules regarding appeals on the part of individuals recommended for dismissal.

When asked what he intended to do about the matter, the Senator said he was considering several courses of action, but would make a decision at a later date.

Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington Bureau of the NAACP, also attended the press conference, in an advisory capacity. His comments suggested a "deal" by which Mr. Law would be quietly reinstated and the NAACP would drop charges that Rep. Hagan wanted the letter carrier fired to fullfill a campaign promise.

Postmaster Day Retracts Statement Against Law

Atlanta Daily World P.1 Fri 11-10-61

Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — Postmaster General J. Edward Day quickly took the hint from President Kennedy Wednesday and toned down a sharply critical statement about a Negro postman he reluctantly had restored to duty.

The postman, W. W. Law of Savannah, Ga., was reinstated by Day last month in the face of what the postmaster general called political pressure. But Day called Law "unsuitable" and said he would not want the Negro delivering mail to his home.

Asked about Day's statements at his news conference, Kennedy said he believed that political pressures have no place in the conduct of government. He also briefly reviewed the history of the case and suggested that Day might like to recast his statement.

The Chief Executive's statement apparently took the department by surprise. An aide to the postmaster general at first declined comment. But Day held an immediate meeting with his press officer, James F. Kelleher.

Kelleher told reporters a few minutes later that Day was withdrawing from his statement restoring Law to duty the line which said, "I would not want a person with Law's record of conduct delivering mail to my family's home."

The press officer said the postmaster general would let stand the rest of his Oct. 24 statement reinstating the letter carrier "with a severe reprimand."

Law's Reinstatement Brings Appeal for Fired White Postman

The Call P.1 Fri 11-24-61

Kansas City, Mo.

ATLANTA. — (ANP)— The reinstatement of W. W. Law, Savannah mail carrier and NAACP leader, by Postmaster Gen. J. Edward Day last week brought about renewed appeal for a white Georgia postman.

The postman was fired because of what has been termed "false complaint by a Negro woman."

Attorney Clarence J. Jackson of Atlanta wrote Day that a LaGrange, Ga., client of his, whose name was not revealed publicly, was fired without mercy and, although fully exonerated in Federal court, has been refused reinstatement on the ground that his arrest reflected on the Post Office Department.

Jackson said his client had an unblemished service record of more than 15 years and actually tried to befriend a Negro woman who accused him unjustly of forging and cashing some of her welfare checks.

He added in his letter that the white man has been out of a job for five years on a false accusation, "yet an admittedly unsuitable Negro man is reinstated because of his partisan support by a racial organization of which he is a member."

"There is no justice found in this situation," said the attorney.

16c 1961

GEORGIA

OCTOBER
SAVANNAH- W.W. LAW POST OFFICE
EMPLOYEE
REINSTATED

Postmaster General Lashed In Law Issue

Atlanta World B1
Thurs 10-26-61
Atlanta Ga

SAVANNAH, Ga. — (UPI) — The storm of controversy over a fired Negro mail carrier swelled Wednesday after Postmaster General J. Edward Day reinstated him reluctantly and then delivered him a blistering verbal rebuke in the press.

The Savannah Evening Press promptly called for Day's resignation and Sen. Clifford P. Case, R-N. J., accused Day of trying to "humiliate and discredit" W. W. Law.

Law, who is Georgia president of the NAACP, was dismissed September 7 on charges of dereliction of duty. He claimed his firing was because of his civil rights activities and appealed the case, eventually winning reinstatement from Day.

DAY ATTACKED BY LAW

But Day, in announcing his decision Tuesday, said he was taking the action "with great regret" to avoid making a martyr of Law. Day also said he would not "want a person with Law's record of conduct delivering mail to my family's home."

In an editorial, the Savannah Evening Press called Day's action and statement "the most amazing performance of mental gymnastics ever put on by anybody, anywhere, and in our opinion, completely disqualified Mr. Day for the high office he holds.

"We feel there is bust one course for him to take now: Resign."

SAID STATEMENT SHOCKING

B4

Senator Case, who had asked Day to look into the matter some time ago, called Day's statement "shocking, offensive to decency and utterly without regard to fair play.

"Against the tactics used in this case no postal employe is safe," said Case. "I do not intend to let the matter rest here."

Thurs 10-26-61

Law declined any comment on the matter, as did postal officials here except to say that Law was expected to return to his route in a predominantly Negro neighborhood Thursday.

Atlanta Ga

Both the Atlanta Constitution and Gov. Ernest Vandiver joined the Savannah newspaper in criticizign Day for reinstating Law.

The Constitution in an editorial, suggested Law "be given a new mail route; the home of Postmaster Gen. Day."

CASE CHALLENGES DAY

The Constitution further said that "the NAACP has not furthered the cause of non-discrimination in government jobs in this case."

Case challenged Day's position from the opposite viewpoint, maintaining that neither Day nor the post office had disproved three essential points of the case.

Case said these were that Rep. Elliot Eagan, D-Ga., promised prior to his election that he would "get" Law; that a high postal official promised Hagan Law would be fired; and that a Post Office Department release at the time of Law's appeal hearing contained a false statement.

DOOMED TO DISAPPOINTMENT

"If Mr. Day thinks he can frighten off criticism of the handling of the case by personal vilification and impugning the motives of those who seek to set the record straight, he is doomed to disappointment." Case said.

Day had indicated he was reinstating Law to avoid giving "further ammunition to the determined publicity campaign to make a martyr of Law."

"I must weigh," he said, "the detriment to our 526,0000 mployees of this sustained attack against the detriment of retaining this single unsuitable employe."

Postmaster Rules For NAACP Chief

Commercial Appeal
B26

Job Returned To W. W. Law 'With Great Regret'

Wed 10-25-61

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24. — (AP)—Postmaster Gen. J. Edward Day announced Tuesday he is reinstating W. W. Law as an employe of the Savannah, Ga., Post Office "with a severe reprimand" and "with great regret.

Memphis Tenn

Law, head of the Georgia branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, had been dismissed on charges including extended absence from his mail route.

He appealed his dismissal, carrying the plea to a three-member board. The board recommended his reinstatement, but the recommendation was not followed by the Post Office regional director, William F. Askew of Atlanta.

In overriding Askew and following the recommendations of the board, Day took note of charges by NAACP officials that Law's activities as a leader in the NAACP were involved in the case.

Day said, "it is with great regret that I reverse the act of the regional director. However, I do not want to provide further ammunition for the determined publicity campaign to make a martyr of Law."

Savannah Postman Reinstated

News + Courier
B3-C
Wed 10-25-61

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"I am reinstating W. W. Law as an employe in the Savannah, Ga., Post Office with a severe reprimand," Day said.

"It is with great regret that I reverse the act of the regional director. However, I do not want to provide further ammunition for the determined publicity campaign to make a martyr of Law.

"I must weigh the detriment to our 580,000 employes of this sustained attack against the detriment of retaining this single unsuitable employe in the department."

Charleston SC

Day said he "would not want a person with Law's record of conduct delivering mail to my family's home."

"Some of Mr. Law's partisans feel otherwise—or at least, for political reasons purport to feel otherwise," Day said.

"The action of the impartial review board, with two Negroes among its three members, confirmed that the charges against Law were by no means trivial. The board unanimously recommended a strong reprimand, with one member urging that Law be fired."

GEORGIA N.A.A.C.P. HEAD

Florida Times-Union B1

Negro Post Office Worker Reinstated

Wed 10-25-61
Jacksonville Fla

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—Postmaster Gen. J. Edward Day announced today he is reinstating W. W. Law as an employe of the Savannah, Ga., post office with a severe reprimand and with great regret.

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Day Reinstates Negro Mailman Though Finding Him Unsuitable

N.Y. New York Times P. 22

10-25-61

By ALVIN SHUSTER

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 — Postmaster General J. Edward Day reinstated today a Negro letter carrier whom he regards as unsuited for the job.

Yielding to pressure from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people, Mr. Day said he was reinstating the man with "great regret." He explained that he did not want to contribute to making a "martyr" of W. W. Law, a carrier in Savannah, Ga.

"I would not want a person with Law's record of conduct delivering mail to my family's home," Mr. Day declared. "Some of Mr. Law's partisans feel otherwise, or at least for political reasons, purport to feel otherwise."

Mr. Day criticized the association which had attributed Mr. Law's dismissal to his activities as head of its Georgia unit.

'Shabby' Tactics Seen

The Postmaster General saw a "clearly evident campaign here to twist admitted facts into false conclusions." He spoke of a "shabby use of pressure on Law's behalf."

The Post Office Department has denied that Mr. Law's outside activities had anything to do with his dismissal by J. W. Askew, regional director in Atlanta.

In the last five years, it noted, one Negro and nine white carriers in the Atlanta region were dismissed and their dismissals upheld on charges similar to those brought against Mr. Law.

The department had brought several charges against Mr. Law. One was that he took too long in covering his route. A middle-aged inspector, unaccustomed to walking or riding the route, repeatedly covered the distance in far shorter time than Mr. Law regularly did, it said.

Another charge was that Mr. Law regularly left his district for long periods to visit an office building. Other charges included mishandling forms and disorderly conduct on property on his route.

Reviewed by Panel

A three-man review committee, including two Negroes, took up the charges last month. By 2 to 1, it recommended that Mr. Law be reinstated.

Mr. Day said, however, that the panel had unanimously recommended a strong reprimand and, by its action, "confirmed that the charges against Law were by no means trivial."

On receiving the committee recommendations, the regional director declined to reinstate Mr. Law, who then appealed to Mr. Day. The N. A. A. C. P. joined the appeal.

The Postmaster General said Mr. Law would get a "severe reprimand." However, he added, he could not go along with the dismissal.

"I must weigh the detriment to uor 580,000 employes of this sustained attack against the detriment of retaining this single unsuitable employe in the department," he said.

"It is obvious that to Mr. Law the postal service is a decidedly secondary interest, and that he considers himself immune from the traditions, dedication, pride and discipline of the great family of postal employes.

"I assure all of our employes that I shall not permit this shabby use of pressure on Law's behalf to deter or discourage me in my determination to make the greatest strides ever toward non-discriminatory policies in the postal service."

OCTOBER
SAVANNAH- W.W. LAW
POST OFFICE EMPLOYEE-REINSTATED

16c 1961 GEORGIA

Day given Law's case

Afro American

NEW YORK — The NAACP announced last week that Postmaster General J. Edward Day will be called upon to re-instate W. W. Law, discharged Savannah (Ga.) letter carrier and Georgia NAACP leader.

Robert L. Carter, NAACP general counsel, announced the appeal after William Askew of Atlanta, regional Post Office director, rejected recommendations by a three-man committee which voted 2-1 last month for reinstatement of Mr. Law with full pay for lost time.

In rejecting the recommendation of the grievance committee, the regional director said he could find no new evidence to merit a reversal of his ruling on Sept. 15.

[illegible] Md.

THE COMMITTEE met on Sept. 29 to hear charges against Mr. Law. Following the hearing, the appellate board made its recommendation.

Mr. Law was represented by Mr. Carter and two other association lawyers —Frank D. Reeves and J. Francis Pohlhaus. Witnesses for Mr. Law were Clarence Mitchell, head of the Washington NAACP Bureau, and Raymond A. C. Young, a Baltimore Post Office supervisor.

Mr. Mitchell testified that he had talked with "two high postal officials" who admitted that the Department had been prompted to take an interest in the case and that one of them admitted making a promise to get Mr. Law fired.

Afro American

IN MAKING ITS recommendations, the committee took note of the fact that the Savannah letter carrier had not been informed by his supervisors of unsatisfactory work.

Sat 10-28-61

It was also noted that one of the charges was two years old and, moreover, that he had been cleared by a court of law for the alleged offense.

Members further found "implications of an entrapment" through special efforts "to get sufficient evidence of violations of postal rules and regulations by Mr. Law to warrant his removal."

* * *

THE NAACP contends that the real reason for the firing of Mr. Law was because of his leadership in the association in Georgia, and particularly because of the effective selective buying campaign conducted during 1960-61.

As a result of the campaign, downtown merchants in Savannah agreed to serve colored patrons at lunch counters, to employ colored ters, to employ colored perpersons in capacities other than menial jobs and to treat them with courtesy as customers.

* * *

MR. LAW was accused on five counts, including one of indecent exposure.

"I agreed with the appeal board's recommendation to delete one of the counts, that of indecent exposure," Askew said, because there was no positive evidence that anyone saw Mr. Law commit the act.

Mr. Law was accused of urinating on a lawn on his route. He told the committee the accident happened because he had a kidney ailment.

He was also accused of taking too much time to cover his route, leaving his post to spend lengthy periods of time at an office building, mishandling forms used to guarantee forwarding of mail and inflating the volume count of mail he carried.

Postal Chief Reinstating Negro Worker

The Montgomery Advertiser P.1
Wed. 10-25-61
Montgomery, Ala.

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16c 1961

Air Force to probe Lockheed

The Afro-Am
Baltimore, Md
Sat. 4-22-61

WASHINGTON

The Air Force is scheduled to make an immediate investigation of NAACP charges of racial discrimination in employment at the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. plant at Marietta, Ga.

c 3

Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson, chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, made the disclosure Tuesday following the body's organization meeting.

16c

The complaint was discussed by Herbert Hill, NAACP secretary of labor, and assistant Secretary of Labor Jerry R. Holleman in a conference Friday which lasted for a little over an hour.

* * *

MR. HILL submitted complaints and affidavits by 31 employees at Lockheed's Marietta plant and additional complaints against several other companies in the South.

The Lockheed employees charge that the company and the International Association of Machinists cooperate in discriminating against colored workers.

They complained that Lockheed bars colored workers from desirable jobs, discriminates on seniority and promotion, operates segregated cafeterias and rest rooms, uss different time clocks for colored and white, codes time cards by race and segregates recreational facilities on adjacent Air Force property.

* * *

A SPOKESMAN for Lockheed contends that the firm can disprove charges of racial discrimination and welcomes an investigation.

Hobart Taylor Jr., special counsel for the President's Committee, said that the group has "thick files" of discrimination complaints filed against Lockheed during the Eisenhower administration, but it appears that the complaints were never brought to a conclusion.

Jesse C. McGlon, vice president of the Machinists union, in charge of the Atlanta-Marietta area, issued a statement claiming colored employees at the Lockheed plant are in a segregated local at their own request.

If they have changed their minds and now want to merge with the white locals, he said, the union will help them.

* * *

MR. HILL said colored employees comprise some 400 of the Marietta plant's 10,000 employees and charged that all of the colored employees are in menial jobs.

One reason for this, he said, is that the company bars colored persons from apprentice training programs.

A union spokesman, however, denied a charge by Mr. Hill that there is "tacit" cooperation between Lockheed and the machinists in discriminating against colored workers.

"There are no backdoor agreements," he said, adding that the union does not control the apprentice training program.

* * *

LOCKHEED received a $1 billion contract from the Air Force on March 13 for the production of jet cargo planes and troop carriers.

The NAACP has called on the government to wipe out segregation at the plant or cancel the contract.

GEORGIA

Atlanta Wage Difference Is Dropped

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 4-22-61

(Courier Press Service)

R-3

ATLANTA, Ga. — Historic strides toward bettering the economic condition of Atlanta Negroes have been made here in recent weeks as the city began to open doors of heretofore restricted jobs to Negroes and dropped a wage differential between white and Negro laborers.

16c

These actions are a direct result of a request made several weeks ago by the Atlanta Voters League—Atty. A. T. Walden and Rev. W. M. Jackson, co-chairmen—and indirectly, also because of pressures exerted by individuals and other groups.

Among the actions of the city, were the promotion of a Negro policeman — Detective Howard Baugh—to sergeant, the upgrading of a patrolman, Officer H. H. Hooks, to the detective rating to succeed Baugh; hiring of six new Negro officers; appointment of former Cleveland, Ohio, newsman, Paul Delaney as a probation officer of the Juvenile Court; promotion of Jesse Pitts Jr., to sewage plant operator in the Construction Department; promotion of John B. Wright to truck driver.

All these are "firsts." The city has also authorized the hiring of a Negro meter reader in the Water Department and that move may be in effect by the time this reaches print.

Negro leaders here have praised Mayor William B. Hartsfield and his aldermanic board for the steps taken to give Negroes equal opportunity in city employment, although certain areas still remain restricted.

Lockheed Official Calls For

Employment On Basis Of Merit

Atlanta World
B1
Thurs. 10-26-61
Atlanta, Ga

"Employment must be on the basis of merit. People must be
trained for the jobs in industry," ed Aircraft Corporation's
E. G. Mattison warned the Butl YMCA Hungry Club audi-
ence Wednesday, while relati trial gains at the giant
plant near Marrietta.

The Director of Industrial Relations at Lockheed reported that the aircraft firm had made a diligent search of schools, employment agencies and the nation for persons needed to fill certain professional, aeronautical and engineering jobs now opening at Marietta. He said, however, that the response to the first recruiting efforts had not been encouraging and that the showing from some screening tests had "left something to be desired."

Employment is rising at Lockheed in Marietta. Mr. Mattison said, but the first obligation of management under the union contract is to go through the re-call file of the unemployed, or partially, now numbering 3,200.

The speaker pointed out the need fo rthe community to recognize and face the basic problem of training.

"The inspiration to learn and to want to perform a job begins in grammar school and extends into high school and vocational or technical school," Mr. Mattison pointed out. He added that most people would not be fortunate enough to go to college, but must learn some skill in order to make a living in this rapidly changing, technological age.

Negroes are being trained in the new plant programs advanced at Lockheed, according to the industrial leader. The step-up in this racial training followed the signing of a fair employment declaration by Lockheed in the office of President Kennedy last Spring.

During the question-answer period, it was pointed out that the failure of Negroes to pass many tests in the areas now opening up was due to the inferiority and overcrowded conditions of their schools.

William A. Fowlkes, chairman of the Hungry Club Committee, moderated Wednesday's session.

Atlanta Ga

Negro Workers Pushed U.S. Probe at Lockheed

The Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat-4-22-61

P.3

(Courier Press Service)

ATLANTA, Ga. — While the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity moves to heal the wounds at the huge Lockheed Aircraft Plant at nearby Marietta, with its $1-billion new Air Force Contract, it would be well to let the public know that it was the Negro workers at Lockheed who paved the way for the Federal intervention which promises fairplay in employment there.

Ga

Vice-President Lyndon B. Johnson, chairman of the President's new committee, has said that the government will make sure that Lockheed follows the provisions of the President's orders regarding non-discrimination in Federal contracts.

Lockheed officials have said they intend to comply.

The entire situation has been provoked by the filing of 41 affidavits by the NAACP. These affidavits were compiled by Negro workers at Lockheed, who became disgusted with the lack of action on the part of the previous President's Committee on Government Contracts.

These Negroes got together and formed what they designated as the "Observatory Council on Discrimination." T. R. Johnson was named head of the council.

Bill Elkins was named head of the Communications Department of the group. His job was to see that nothing but factual information was passed out.

FOR EXAMPLE, when Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, said the Lockheed time cards were colored to denote race, Mr. Elkins made it clear that such was not the case.

The time cards were "coded" to denote color, just as Amos McCrary, business agent of Local 2016 of the International Brotherhod of Machinists and his mates, pointed out that Lockheed payrolls bore a "4" designation to denote Negro employes.

The council told The Courier last week that Lockheed had sent two Negro workers to Washington to show the company's side, and that everything was all right. It has been a policy, they said, for the company to use picked Negroes to offset bias charges. The facts are true, just the same, the Negro workers says. There is bias.

16c 1961 GEORGIA

Industry Georgia's Big Issue Now

16c

BY ED ROGERS
United Press International

Birmingham Herald

ATLANTA—Georgians in 1962 may hand the governorship to the man who they believe can bring in the most new industry instead of the man who promises the most segregation.

An unofficial campaign is well under way a year ahead of time, between Lt. Gov. Garland Byrd and former Gov. Marvin Griffin, with a couple of candidates for Byrd's job tempted to join the big race instead.

9-26

But the campaigning is a novelty.

They've stopped promising total segregation.

They're still catering to the rural voter — disproportionately powerful under Georgia's unique county-unit system — with promises of "road money."

But almost every Georgian fears there will not be enough road money or enough funds to meet teacher salaries and other needed government services unless the state gets more and more new industry.

Byrd has pegged his campaign on this. Through his Senate Government Operations Committee he launched "Project Progress," throwing the state's resources behind a campaign to save two dying rural areas of the state.

Byrd promised to go anywhere in the nation that any local Chamber of Commerce asks him to go to try to grab a new industry. Byrd unveiled a plan to abolish a 3 per cent use tax to improve the state's competitive tax outlook for industry prospects. Byrd promised to pump more money into State Commerce Department research and advertising. He also promised more industrial research in universities.

10 c

Griffin Silent

Griffin has been silent, while Byrd has been rattling his industry drums on his civic club campaign tour. New industries have failed to march to the drumbeats, and Griffin is waiting for the issues to ripen.

Restless industry began migrating to the South after World War II. Governments of this and other Dixie states quickly caught on to the idea of giving it a big welcome.

Former Gov. Herman Talmadge had a lot of luck. Through 1954, new jobs appeared at the average rate of 7600 a year. But the State Labor Department says the rate is now down to 3100 a year. Unless something changes the present trend, Griffin may have a big campaign issue.

The size of this issue can be seen in the grave, politically dangerous issues raised by a migration of populations within the state from rural areas to urban areas.

This migration, under way since World War II, has left vast unpopulated areas of sail-banked or absentee-cropped farmland and vaster areas leased to big pulpwood exploiters.

This land is not bringing in enough local tax revenue to pay for needed roads and schools. But governments of the burgeoning cities are being equally hard put to meet rising demands for services.

The state government is being almost torn asunder by the tug-o'-war between dwindling rural population's interests and the rising urban population's problems. The structure of state government is threatened.

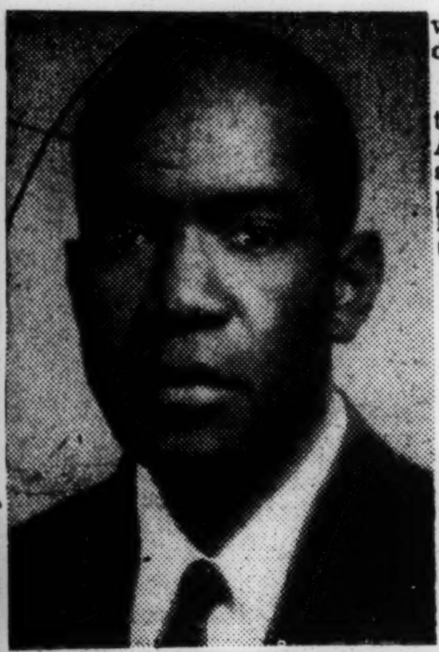
For years candidates for governor pledged to safeguard the county unit system, which gives the smallest county two units of voting power compared to the six units, at most, that the biggest counties have. Representation in the state Legislature is rigged about the same way.

Disparity Magnified

But years of migration have magnified the disparity of voting power and representation to the order of several-hundred-to-one. Even some diehards concede the system needs modification.

The last Legislature committed what once would have been considered a political sacrilege. It assigned a committee to study the problem. The committee warily confines itself to representation, for the time being.

The handwriting is on the wall. In each campaign, to a greater extent than before, metropolitan Georgia IS Georgia.



W. W. LAW

NAACP President Law Dismissed From Postal Job

Birmingham World

86

Wed 9-13-61

SAVANNAH, Ga. — (SNS) — W. W. Law, controversial U. S. postal worker here and president of the Georgia branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been fired from his job effective Sept. 15, according to Savannah Postmaster J. M. Stubbs.

Birmingham Ala

Law was reported to have led the successful 15 month boycott of Savannah department stores which resulted in the integration of lunch counters this year. He has long been noted as a vocal exponent of civil rights.

Stubbs said Law's dismissal was made "without regard to nationality, religion or political affiliation." Stubbs said the release was the result of charges substantiated by the Postal Inspection Service.

Law has insisted that the charges against him were "ridiculous," and said one of the charges against him was that he was "riding my bicycle to slow while delivering the mail."

The postal worker also stated that Rep. G. Eliot Hagan had vowed to have hi mfired. Hagan denied the accusation.

According to the U. S. Postmaster General, in an interview at Atlanta last month, Law will have a chance to appeal his case with postal authorities in Washington, D. C., and with the Civil Service Commission if he is a veteran.

Deny Law Was Fired Because Of Leadership

Birmingham News

Wed 9-13-61 86

Birmingham Ala

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Postmaster General Edward Day said Saturday that integrationist activities had nothing to do with the firing of the Georgia NAACP president as a mail carrier at Savannah.

The NAACP had charged earlier that W. W. Law of Savannah was investigated by the Post Office Department ~~because he was~~ an NAACP leader.

Law led a successful Negro voter registration drive in Savannah and was in the forefront of the successful campaign to integrate downtown lunch counters. He has headed the Georgia and Savannah NAACP for several years.

He said Saturday he was notified Friday he was being dismissed effective Sept. 15. Law said he intends to appeal the dismissal within the 10, days alloted to him by the Veterans Preference Act of 1954.

Savannah Postmaster J. M Stubbs said Law was dismissed after being charged with mishandling mail and misrepresenting records. Stubbs said the firing had nothing to do with Law's race, religion, national origin or political affiliation.

Postal officials in Washington described the action as a "routine disciplinary case." A spokesman said the department would not interfere in the case until Law's appeals had been processed by regional and then the National Civil Service Commission.

"We won't interfere with it until it gets here," the spokesman said. "If we get the appeal, fine. But thre are hundreds of disciplnary there are hundreds of disciplinary cases and if we took part in each

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Sen. Case Raps Dismissal Of Negro Postal Employe

The Messenger

WASHINGTON (AP) — Grave questions have arisen as to the propriety of the Post Office Department decision to dismiss Westley W. Law, a Negro, as a letter carrier in Savannah, Sen. Clifford P. Case, R-N.J., said Sunday.

Law is president of the Georgia unit of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

Mon 9-18-61

Law has been active in campaigns for the desegregation of eating places in Savannah. Last year, Case said, the Post Office Department investigated and found that there was no warrant for action against Law for his participation in efforts to raise the registration of Negro voters in Savannah.

Charleston

Case said the reasons given now for the dismissal of Law are "trivial indeed and would not justify the drastic action."

Case noted in a letter to Postmaster General J. Edward Day that the NAACP's directors had protested the discharging of Law on "trumped-up charges" in a telegram to President Kennedy on Sept. 12.

This telegram by Bishop Stephen G. Spottswood, chairman of the NAACP board of directors, said that Law for months has conducted a campaign to withhold patronage from local merchants "because of the shabby treatment accorded Negro customers and the refusal to lift barriers at lunch counters and to employ Negro citizens in any except the most menial categories."

The telegram said an agreement had been reached in early July by Savannah merchants to change their policies. But it added: Mon 9-18-61

"Hardly had the reports of a settlement been published before officials in the Savannah Post Office began a campaign to dismiss Law."

Postoffice Fires NAACP Official

Star 8 A 5

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 9 (AP).—The president of the Georgia branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been fired from his job as a letter carrier, Savannah Postmaster J. M. Stubbs confirmed last night. Sat 9-9-61

Mr. Stubbs said that W. H. Law, who also heads the Savannah branch of the NAACP, was dismissed on charges that included misrepresentation of records and other irregularities. Washington

The postmaster said the dismissal was made without regard "to race, religion, nationality or political affiliation." He said Mr. Law had the right to appeal within 10 days.

Mr. Law was not available for comment. But earlier he charged attempts were being made to fire him because he was a leader of a 15-month Negro boycott which ended in the desegregation of downtown lunch counters in Savannah.

Mr. Stubbs declined to detail the charges. However, an informed source said they included allegations that Mr. Law was lax in his duties, took too long to complete his mail route, and was too slow in filling his mail pouch.

U.S. Backs Discharge Of Negro

Atlanta Constitution

Fri 9-22-61

8 14

Constitution State News Service

SAVANNAH—U.S. Postmaster General J. Edward Day said Thursday that the firing of W. W. Law from his post office job in Savannah had nothing to do with Law's position as state president of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

Atlanta Ga

In a strongly worded reply to a demand for investigation of the firing by New Jersey Sen. Clifford Case, Day wrote:

"I am sure you will agree that it would not be proper to practice reverse discrimination by exempting a particular individual from full investigation and consideration of substantial charges against him."

The fact that Law is an NAACP official "does not make him immune to normal and ordinary department disciplinary procedure. . . . The charges against Law were based on a careful investigation by our postal inspectors."

Day's letter was made public in Savannah by Postmaster J. Marcus Stubbs.

Day also pointed out that Law has 10 days in which to appeal his firing through normal post office channels.

Law has charged he was fired because he urged Negroes to register to vote.

Postal Unit Eyes Firing Of Racist

Miami Herald

1, 9-A

WASHINGTON — (AP) — A three-man postal board has reviewed charges that brought dismissal of W. W. Law, president of the Georgia NAACP, from his job as a letter carrier in Savannah.

LAW

After the closed hearing, the Post Office Department released the charges. They included an accusation that he had admitted urination on the lawn of a home on his route. Law said he was suffering from a kidney condition, the Post Office said.

Other charges were that Law mishandled forms used to guarantee forwarding of mail, had inflated the count of the mail volune he carried, had left his route regularly for lengthy periods to visit an office building and took too long to complete mail deliveries.

After the charges were released, Clarence Mitchell, Washington head of the NAACP, SAID:

Miami, Fla.

"The Post Office is being grossly unfair in revealing the charges. It had said again and again it would not do so. It seems to me they are trying to divert attention from the issue."

Mitchell has said Law was fired because of his activities for civil rights. Mitchell said that the top echelon of the Post Office Department has joined in trying to crush Law, "not just segregationists."

J. F. Kelleher, assistant to the postmaster general, replied quickly saying the department was "reluctantly" revealing the charges against Law "as a result of persistent and repeated distortions of the facts made in statements outside the department . . ."

Didn't Fire Law for NAACP Role, Says Post Office

Atlanta Constitution

P. 18

Tues. 9-26-61

WASHINGTON (AP)—Charges against W. W. Law, the Savannah letter carrier involved in a controversial case before the Post Office Department, have "nothing whatsoever to do with his NAACP activity," the department said.

Postmaster General J. Edward Day said in a letter to Sen. Clifford P. Case, R-N.J., the case against Law is being handled in routine fashion by the department.

Case had written the postmaster general, inquiring about the department's charges against Law, who is president of the Georgia Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Atlanta, Ga.

"The charges against him have nothing whatsoever to do with his NAACP activities," Day said.

"However, I think it should be clear that the fact that he is a leader of the NAACP does not make him immune from normal and ordinary department procedures."

The charges against the carrier have never been disclosed by the department. Day told Case this is never done while there is a possibility of appeal by the accused. Day said that Law has indicated he will appeal his dismissal.

Alliance President Reports:

Ousted Ga. Postal Worker Gets Pledge Of Fair Play

Journal and Guide P. 1 Sec. II

Sat. 10-7-61

WASHINGTON — The Post Office Department has promised a fair hearing in the case of W. W. Law, a Savannah, Ga., postal worker, who was discharged from his job recently, according to Ashby G. Smith, president of the National Alliance of Postal Employees.

Norfolk, Va.

The alliance national office has been requested by its Savannah branch to see that steps are taken to protect the interest of Mr. Law, an NAACP leader and civic worker, and the role of other Negro employees of the department in Georgia and the South generally.

MR. SMITH said that the department has moved the hearing from Savannah at the request of Mr. Law, who indicated doubt that he could secure a fair hearing in Savannah.

The national president also was informed that the hearing board member assigned to represent the Atlanta region had participated in the decision under which Mr. Law was dismissed and would not sit on an appeal group.

He was told that no department level decision had been made in the case, and was assured that such a decision will be made only on the basis of facts presented at the new hearing.

FRANK D. REEVES, J. Francis Poulhous and Robert Carter will be attorneys for Mr. Law,, who has chosen John W. White, president of the Baltimore alliance branch, as his representative on the hearing board.

The chairman of the board will be Henry W. McGee, personnel director of the Chicago region of the Post Office Department.

No new representative for the Atlanta region had been named at the time Mr. Smith was in contact with a Post Office Department spokesman.

Charges Against Law Are Revealed

Atlanta Daily World P. 1

Sun. 10-1-61 Atlanta, Ga.

Charges leading to the release of W. W. Law, Savannah, Ga. postal employee and head of the Georgia National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, were made public Saturday after a three-man postal board reviewed the case.

Law, who lead a successful 10-month boycott of Savannah down town department stores which led to their being integrated in lunch counter service, was charged with disorderly conduct on the lawn of a home on his route.

He was also charged with mishandling forms used to guarantee forwarding of mail, had inflated the count of the mail volume he carried, had left his route regularly for lengthy periods to visit an office building and took too long to complete mail deliveries the charges included.

J. F. Kelleher, assistant to the postmaster general, replied quickly with a statement saying the department was "reluctantly" revealing the charges against law' as a result of persistent and repeated distortions of the facts made in statements outside the department.'

The department had previousy refused to release the charges against Law.

Two of the three board members were Negroes. Henry W. McGee, regional personnel manager for the Chicago region and John W. White, a post office clerk from Baltimore who had been selected by Law. The third board member was August C. Lawrence, regional comptroller for the Atlanta Post Office region.

It has been contended by N. A. A. C. P. officials and at least one senator that Law was dismissed for political reasons.

The three-man board announced that Law could appeal his case direct to Postmaster General J. Edward Day if he is dissatisfied with the decision.

16c 1961 ILLINOIS

The Dunbar Story

Employment Bias Keeps Negro On The Bottom

Chicago Defender

P. 1

By MARJORIE LORD DUNNEGGAN

7-(29)-8-(14)-61

(First of a Series)

Planned, coldblooded discrimination in employment which has consigned Chicago's 820,000 Negroes to the bottom of the economic pile could be passed on to succeeding generations.

And, there appears to be no relief—other than ADC—in sight.

Negroes can, in the main, thank organized labor for their unhappy plight.

What is true of Chicago is also true elsewhere in the country, but the Windy City presents an excellent case in point.

Chicago, Ill.

By accident or by intent—and there seems to be indisputable evidence the latter prevails—Negroes are being systematically denied equal employment by the very unions which profess to be the workingman's protector.

BEHIND PACE

It has become increasingly apparent that in the field of civil rights, labor has not kept pace with the sweeping social and economic changes generated by coart-directed integration, presidential orders and voluntary action.

The present controversy surrounding the trade union movement is not what it has done for Negroes, but what it hasn't done.

Yet, many Negro workers are not anxious to make a whipping boy out of labor unions. They are hypnotized by the belief that most or all of their job security has come as the result of militant unionism.

It isn't necessarily so, a large bloc of Negro workmen—particularly artisans and would-be artisans—contend.

The Negro's gripe against unionism as it is practiced, rather than professed, is they are denied membership in unions where skill, not muscle, is the payoff.

This policy of accepting Negroes in unions representing unskilled or semi-skilled workers is torpedoed by the near total exclusion of Negroes in unions serving the crafts and building trades.

Such exclusion, Negro leaders argue, has:

—Breached the purposes and intent of trade unionism; bypassed the stated policy against racial discrimination espoused by the AFL-CIO and numerous independent under our democratic form of government. This saga is to be told in glowing terms in unions, and is out of step with the tempo of the times.

—Denied Negro workmen who are otherwise qualified an opportunity to earn premium wages in industry and stripped them of real job security.

P. 2

—Made a mockery of the democratic process.

More important, Negro leadership asserts, the future of countless millions of Negro youngsters is involved, because they cannot compete in the job mainstream without apreniceship training which today is rigidly limited for them.

Do these arguments have validity? Apparently so.

ASKS LEGISLATION

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, D-N.Y., chairman of the powerful House Labor and Education committee, has introduced legislation that would prohibit the U.S. Labor department from approving or sponsoring any apprentice training program in which discrimination is practiced.

For some years, the U.S. Labor department has helped unions and industries set up programs designed to train apprentices in various crafts.

Negroes and other minorities, Powell says, are allowed only token enrollment in programs for the building, graphic arts and service trades and are virtually excluded from transportation and metal craft trades.

C. J. Haggerty, president of the AFL-CIO's 3.5 million-member building trades department, answered Powell's charges with cries of "political blackmail."

Powell is not the only one, by far, who has stuck a thorn in labor's side.

California and Illinois are the latest of 19 states which have enacted fair employment practices laws decreeing that labor unions, as well as private industry, cannot deny equal job opportunity — or selection for apprentice training in any trade or craft—because of a person's national origin or ancestry.

FEPC cannot end racial discrimination anywhere, but it is a deterrent.

CITE CRIME, ADC

Locally, many leaders both in and on the outside of labor's ranks feel that the high incidence of crime and ADC caseloads among Negroes is directly traceable to the low employment status of Negroes.

"Raise the job status of Negroes—give them a real breakthrough in industry and the tragedy of broken families will be erased," a Negro trade unionist commented.

One light of hope on the local horizon for future Negro workers is Paul Lawrence Dunbar Vocational High School located at 3000 South Parkway.

The $8,000,000 showpiece is currently the storm center of a swirling controversy over curtailment of its program.

Dunbar's plight is the Negro's plight, and its outcome could well settle the issue of total Negro participation in unionism for all time.

(Monday — What Dunbar means to you).

JOB BIAS COST IN MILLIONS, HEARING TOLD

Chicago Daily

Tribune P. 7

[illegible]

Job discrimination costs Cook county more than 70 million dollars a year in public aid, a congressional subcommittee was told here yesterday.

The whopping annual cost of public assistance to persons denied employment thru discrimination was estimated by Raymond M. Hilliard, director of the county department of public aid.

Chicago, Ill.

Talks to Congressmen

Hilliard testified before four committee members who opened two days of hearings in the United States courthouse on proposed federal legislation to outlaw discrimination in employment opportunities.

He was heard by Rep. James Roosevelt [D., Cal.], the chairman, Rep. Neal Smith [D., Ia.], Rep. Charles E. Goodell [R., N. Y.], and Rep. Roman C. Pucinski [D., Ill.]. All are members of the special committee on labor of the House Committee on Education and Labor.

"Unless we act constructively to end discrimination, we will continue to pay unconscionably high prices for this indulgence and I feel that the time to end it is at hand," Hilliard said.

Mayor Daley Attends

Other witnesses included Mayor Daley and Joseph Levin, president of the Bureau of Jewish Employment problems.

"The goal of providing equal employment opportunity for all our citizens is an objective that must be achieved and will be achieved," Daley said. "We are looking to the Congress for a federal fair employment practice act."

Levin said that restrictions barring "one or another religious, racial, or ethnic group for consideration for employment" were found in 20,000 of 100,000 job orders in Chicago employment agencies in the last 10 years.

16c 1961

INDIANA

Picket Elkhart Plant Over Bias

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

April 8-1961

p. 9

ELKHART, Ind. — The National Christian association voted at a mass meeting Tuesday to begin picketing a mobile home manufacturing concern over its "unfair hiring policies," and to file a complaint with President Kennedy's newly-created Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

The Rev. Arthur L. Jelks, jr., NCA president, said his organization would, in the meantime, picket the Pacemaker Trailer co., here.

16c

He said the company, which does business with the federal government, has only one Negro worker out of 400 employees. He said he had learned two more Negroes are being trained for jobs with Pacemaker's.

Indiana

OTHER ACTION

In another action taken before 355 persons attending the meeting, the group voted to contact business places in Negro neighborhoods urging that they hire Negroes or face an economic boycott.

He identified immediate targets in the area as Ray's market, Perry's 5 & 10, and Colonial Gas station. He said none hire Negroes although the bulk of their business comes from Negro patrons.

Following a report by the association's secretary, Samuel Tucker of Goshen, Ind., NCA members voted to attempt to get their haircuts in white barber shops in Elkhart, since the only Negro shop there remains open only two days to serve a Negro population of 3,000.

Presently, most Negroes must travel 16 miles to South Bend for a visit to a barber.

The decision to visit white barber shops in Elkhart was made after Tucker said he had been well received at a white shop in Goshen.

16c 1961

Give Nod To 'Teeth' In Kansas Right Law

The Call

Kansas City Mo.

TOPEKA, Kas. — (UPI) —The Kansas House agreed tentatively Monday to grant a state agency the enforcement power to halt discrimination in employment.

Without a single "no" on a voice vote, the House approved a measure changing the name of the present Anti-Discrimination Commission to Civil Rights Commission and granting it authority to issue subpoenas, hold public hearings and issue cease and desist orders.

The bill, however, was amended to exclude from protection under its provisions any persons who refused to recognize the United States flag or serve in the armed forces.

The amendment, offered by Rep. William Fribley, R-Crestline, was adopted 46-21 on a standing vote.

Fribley said he proposed the amendment "in all sincerity" and with no design to kill the bill.

"There is no prejudice in my heart," he said.

Fribley said anyone who thought his amendment was unconstitutional could test it in the courts, and even if the courts agreed, the remainder of he measure would stand.

The Cherokee county Republican, past national commander of the Disabled American Veterans, said he feared the country was "going soft," and urged his colleagues to "have the guts to stand up for what is right.

"I have no house for any group or individual who refuses to pay respect to the American flag, for which many good Americans have died," he declared.

The bill, a portion of Gov. John Anderson's program, goes to the senate after it passes the House on roll call.

The House majority floor leader, Rep. Charles Arthur, R-Manhattan, represented himself as an "unbiased" citizen when he urged approval of the bill.

Arthur and Sen. Laurin Jones R-Dodge City, visited eastern states last summer as part of a legislative council study of discrimination.

Arthur said the Kansas act is modeled after those of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Connecticut. He said there is no question that discrimination exists in Kansas.

"We found that the provision for public hearings is seldom used," Arthur said. He pointed out that of more than 6,000 cases in New York City, only 13 had reached public hearings and only two of these had reached district court.

Earlier, a move by Rep. Robert Finney, R-Humboldt, to make the bill apply to employers of any number of workers was defeated on a voice vote.

Rep. James P. Davis, D-Kansas City, objected that the amendment would make the legislation "impossible, impractical and unworkable." Davis, along with Rep. Beatrice Jacquart, R-Santanta, contended operator of small family stores, doctors and others hiring one or two employes should not be brought under the law as it would be more difficult to administer.

Advocates argued the amendment would "kill the effectiveness of the bill."

KANSAS

NAACP checks Kansas job bias

Afro American

WICHITA, Kans. — The NAACP secured an unprecedented injunction against the Kansas State Employment Service this week.

A U.S. District Court judge ordered the state agency to cease refusing to place qualified colored persons in available jobs; accepting or filling racially discriminatory job requisitions from employers and labor unions; and denying them the right to utilize and enjoy all facilities of the Kansas State Employment Service.

Chester I. Lewis, president of the local NAACP, filed suit in October of 1960 on behalf of Donald E. Pryor.

Sat. 12-9-61

MR. PRYOR took the action before the U.S. Federal District Court when an interviewer refused to refer him to a local firm on the ground that he was too intelligent for the job and would not be happy because no other colored persons were employed by the firm.

Mr. Lewis, a member of the Association's national board, pointed out that this injunction is the first of its kind to be issued in any of the 50 states and should establish a precedent.

Baltimore Md.

Camden Branch Reports

NEW YORK—Dr. U. S. Wiggins, recuperating from a recent illness, reported 1,839 new members and $2,733.50 in membership dues in his Camden, N.J., NAACP chapter. Included were 15 partial life membership payments.

Pickets Charge Union Discrimination In Jobs

Courier-Journal '61
Wed 10-25-61

Members And Ex-Members Of I.B.E.W. Carry 'Persecution' Sign In Front Of Office

Louisville, Ky

Dissatisfaction with job assignments by Local 369, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, led to picketing of the union's office yesterday by members and former members of the union.

William F. Hahn, Wolf Pen Branch Road, carried a large sign in front of the office at 312 Armory Place for several hours and said he will resume his patrol today.

The sign was addressed "To our local and international union officers," and asked why the officers had "persecuted" Hahn and others for insisting on their legal rights.

Warrant Displayed

A charge that both the by-laws of the local and the constitution of the international are in conflict with the Landrum-Griffin Act was also on the sign.

Attached to the sign were photostats of a warrant taken against Hahn by a union official, two union orders suspending Hahn, and a letter from the international union denying Hahn's right to appeal the suspensions.

Marching with Hahn were Joseph Louis Wetzel, 3436 Illinois Avenue; Lee Lewis, 4431 Larkwood; Thomas Logan, 1439 S. Floyd, and E. R. Ryan, 926 Keswick Road.

One Faces Hearing

The men said they agree with Hahn that union officials have discriminated against various members in assigning them to work.

Wetzel is currently awaiting a hearing by the grand jury on an assault-and-battery charge. At a Police Court hearing October 14, testimony was given that Wetzel blacked an eye and broke a finger of George F. Wode, business manager of the local.

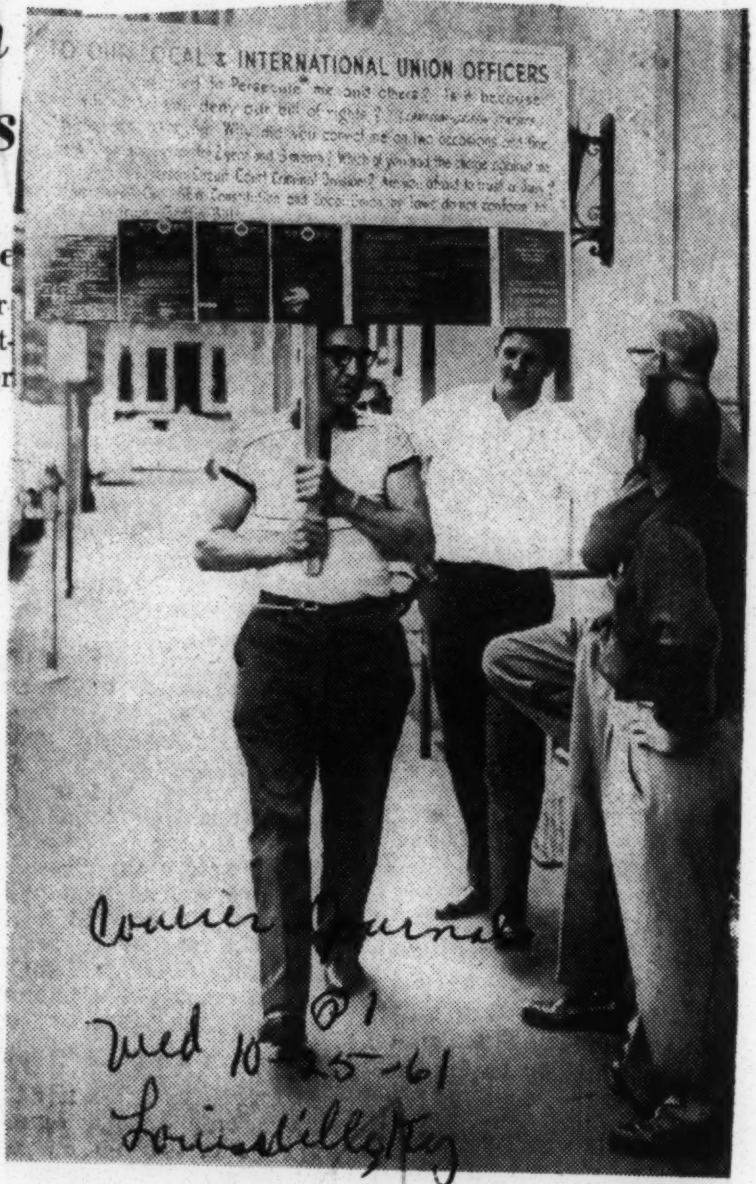
Wode testified under cross-examination that Wetzel had charged earlier Wode displayed favoritism in assigning jobs. He denied the charge, however, and blamed poor business conditions for unrest among the union members.

Charges Filed

Logan has filed charges with the National Labor Relations Board, claiming Wode discriminated against him and others in assigning jobs. The N.L.R.B. has sent an investigator to Louisville twice in recent days to probe the charges.

Neither Wode nor John J. Noble, Jr., local president were in the office yesterday as the pickets began their march, nor could they be reached for comment.

The union's office is located downstairs beneath the office of the Kentucky State A.F.L.-C.I.O. Executive secretary-treasurer Sam Ezelle had no comment on the demonstration, but Scott Cole, education director for the state organization, said he thought it "a healthy thing."


TO OUR LOCAL & INTERNATIONAL UNION OFFICERS

Courier Journal
'61
Wed 10-25-61
Louisville, Ky

Staff Photo

UNION BUSINESS . . . Local 369, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, is picketed by members and ex-members who charge union officials discriminate among members in assigning them to jobs. Holding the sign is William F. Hahn. Others from left are Joseph L. Wetzel, E. R. Ryan, and Thomas Logan.

Kentuckian Files Complaint Over Job Termination

P-2 Birmingham World.

Wed. 8-9-61

LOUISVILLE, Ky. A Louisville white man whose employment was terminated because of his wife's activities in anti-segregation demonstrations plans to file a formal complaint with the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. Birmingham,

It may be the first case of a white person, who is discriminated against as a result of pro-integration stands, seeking the protection of this committee which was established by President Kennedy to eliminate job discrimination because of race or color.

The man is David F. Bennett, 30, formerly office manager for the Louisville branch of the Minneapolis Honeywell Regulator Company. Bennett said his employment was terminated as of July 31.

His termination papers list him as resigning, as company officials asked him to resign on July 20. He said they evidently concluded that he verbally agreed but that he has since written them withdrawing any verbal consent he might have given.

Bennett quoted company officials as giving two reasons for the request for his resignation: (1) They said the activities of his wife, Mrs. Jose Marie Bennett, in pro-integration demonstrations in Louisville were adversely affecting sales and customers and (2) They said his own expressions of opinions regarding segregation to other employees of the company had "affected office morale adversely."

Over Wife's Anti-Bias Acts

Fired White Man Files Complaint

Pittsburgh Courier B2 Sec 2

Sat 8-19-61

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—A Louisville white man whose employment was terminated because of his wife's activities in anti-segregation demonstrations plans to file a formal complaint with the President's Committee on Equal Employment

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Pittsburgh Pa.

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1. They said the activities of his wife, Mrs. Jose Marie Bennett, in pro-integration demonstrations in Louisville were adversely affecting sales and customers and,
2. They said his own expressions of opinions regarding segregation to other employes of the company had "affected office morale adversely."

COMPANY OFFICIALS declined any immediate comment on the case.

Mrs. Bennett has been an active member of Louisville CORE for several months. She has participated in picketing of segregated establishments and in other peaceful demonstrations.

Her name appeared in the newspapers in this connection once last spring and her picture once this summer.

Commission Aide Urges End Of Employment Bias

Louisville Defender

p. 3

Paducah, Ky. — Graduates of West Kentucky State Vocational School at Paducah, Ky., were urged last week to take the lead in breaking down discrimination in employment.

Thurs 8-10-61

In a speech at the 22nd Commencement exercise held at the school last Friday, Mrs. Alice Dunnigan, education consultant to The President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, pointed out that

Louisville, Ky.

"Young people of this generation have already proven through the 'sit-in' demonstrations and 'Freedom Ride' movements, that they firmly intend to smash the old stereotype of native inferiority.

"You should be just as enthusiastic from the standpoint of employment to smash the traditional job pattern of giving minorities only a token consideration for employment at high levels, while the mass, regardless of ability and education, are forced into menial jobs at low level wage rates."

Mrs. Dunnigan reminded the vocational graduates that the Federal Government has undertaken to remedy the discriminatory hiring situation by providing a vehicle on which they can ride into jobs heretofore closed to Negroes. And the school has provided an opportunity for them to prepare for these jobs.

"But the best efforts of your Government, your community and your school have gone to naught unless you make a serious effort yourself to shoulder the burden of first-class citizenship".

The speaker warned the graduates of the necessity of being thoroughly prepared for the task ahead.

It is no enough to study just to get through school, stated Mrs. Dunnigan, but "you must master the skill which you hope to pursue for a life's work."

"As you go out to face life," she continued, "you must not only possess an adequate educational background, but you must also be able to discipline your own behaviorism." She urged them to be "emotionally mature, exemplary in their personal conduct, and to cultivate the ability to get along and work harmoniously with others".

There is little room for poor disciplined or ill trained boys and girls in this age of electronics, tele-controlled armaments and missiles, the speaker emphasized.

Mrs. Dunnigan advised those who were not graduating to "stick to their guns" and carefully avoid enlistment in that dreaded army of "dropouts" which is creating such serious problem in the nation today.

The young people making up this group are not likely to become constructive citizens of their communities. To the contrary, they will no doubt become frustrated individuals who are likely to be anti-social and rebellious and finally end up as juvenile delinquents with records of narcotics, crime, perhaps prison and a wasted life.

Mrs. Dunnigan graduated from the West Kentucky institution at the time it was a junior college. Several years ago the college department merged with Kntucky State College at Frankfort, and the school was converted into a vocational institution now under the direction of Mr. H. C. Mathis.

Other speaker on the program was J. Bernard Bradshaw, employment manager, Alden, Inc., of Chicago. Mr. Bradshaw is a native of Paducah.

Alice Dunnigan

~~16c~~ 16c 1961 KENTUCKY

Groups Protest Hiring Policies of Southern Bell

The Defender
Louisville, Ky.
Thurs. 3-9-61

The West End Community Group has launched an "Economic Silence" campaign directed at Southern Bell Telephone and Telephone Company here protesting what they termed "segregated hiring practices" by the company.

Andrew E. Wade, IV, a spokesman for the group, said that March 21 has been set tentatively for the campaign to begin which would result in total discontinuance of all private telephones.

Pl
16c
Ky

"The economic silence campaign," said Wade, "shall extend until some Negroes are given better jobs with an agreement to employ them to the proportion to Negro patronage with Southern Bell."

The Community Group, which was instrumental in gaining employment for Negroes in the Algonquin Shopping Manor through peaceful protests and pickets, invited Negro leaders of church, civic and social organizations to join in the protest.

The group said the current plans call for one telephone per block or two in the blocks largely populated for emergency purposes. The "silence" campaign would extend over a month's period.

Rev. Hughlett ...

The Rev. Daniel J. Hughlett, Executive Secretary, Jefferson County Sunday School Association, also announced plans by his organization to seek employment of Negroes at Bell Telephone Company.

P16

Rev. Hughlett also listed the Courier-Journal and Times, The Louisville and Gas and Electric Company and Water Company as others were white collar jobs for Negroes will be sought.

The Association has led a continuous fight for better employment for Negroes in white collar capacities.

16c Ky

16c 1961

LOUISIANA

NOVEMBER

L

Federal Boycotters

The Montgomery

N. Orleans

The most frantic champion of Negro rights should be disturbed by the implications of a squabble involving a New Orleans contractor and the National Aeronautics & Space Administration.

P + A

The contractor, Martin Gurtler, has a contract with NASA to remodel a local ordnance station. Each party is pleased with the other. But because the contractor supposedly has made ~~derogatory remarks about~~ Negroes and ~~Jews~~, Washington became interested in the case and there was talk of cancelling the contract.

Mon. 11-6-61

One argument was that a subcontractor who had warred with Gurtler over school desegregation wouldn't get a subcontract on the ordnance job if Gurtler got the prime contract.

Montgomery, Ala.

NASA's reply was that Gurtler's bid was the best one offered, and he was awarded the contract on that sound basis. As for his attitude toward Negroes and Jews, NASA said there have been no signs of discrimination by Gurtler's firm.

It appears that the contract will stand, but Gurtler's enemies clearly had hoped the government would boycott the contractor because of his personal views on segregation and reward the subcontractor because of his efforts in behalf of integration.

Such frothing avengers don't seem to realize that that way lies thought control and the super state. The race obsession is a blinding thing.

16c 1961

MARYLAND

No more meal jim crow for city sanitation workers

The Afro-American Pr. 20

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 2-4-61

BALTIMORE

"I feel we are all human beings, and should be treated alike. . .

"I can assure you this bureau does not condone at any time any segregation of employees. . . it is not a policy of this bureau. . .

"I shall immediately start negotiations with another restaurant chain. . . I'm terribly sorry and I'm taking steps to see there are no further restrictions."

The speaker was G. Victor Walters, city highway engineer.

16C

MR. WALTER'S comments came after the AFRO and City Councilman Walter Dixon (D-4th), advised him colored workers on snow removal duty complained they were given take-out service only at a White Coffee Pot restaurant at Edmondson Ave. and Monroe St. on Saturday evening.

Sanitation employees who 'work under adverse conditions to remove snow and trash at night are allowed 75 cents by the city for meals.

These 'subsidiary meal tickets,' are honored at White Coffee Pot, but Mr. Walters said 'nothing binds us with White Coffee Pot other than they are open all night.' He added that the city has no contractural agreement.

Advised that other restaurants including the White Tower chain are open all night and serve all, Mr. Walters commented, "My gracious. I didn't know that. . . we can change it with a flash of a finger.

"There has never been any thought of separation as far as the men are concerned. We want to build public relations in this department. . ."

JEROME KATZ, . of the White Coffee Pot chain, told the AFRO on Thursday, "Our policy is the same as it has always been and I have no knowledge of any plans to change."

Of the Saturday incident involving sanitation workers he said. . . "I haven't heard about it, so I would have no comment."

Meanwhile, student leaders of the Civic Interest Group said they are continuing the demonstrations, protesting White Coffee Pot segregation. They have been going on since April, 1960.

The White Tower Restaurant chain, following conferences with student leaders, began serving all customers, without restriction, last summer.

16c 1961

MICHIGAN

Michigan official denies practicing discrimination

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

16c

Nov. 11-61

p.19

LANSING, Mich. — Under fire from colored voters, on charges that he practices discrimination, John C. Mackie has announced he is a candidate for re-election as highway commissioner on the Democratic ticket.

"Any charge that I practice discrimination in employment is ridiculous," declared Mackie. "I'm sure that any fair inquiry will demonstrate this charge is not true."

* * *

THE OFFICIAL further stated that Rep. Roger B. Townsend (Dem., Flint), one of his biggest critics and any other legislators are welcome to investigate the department operations.

Representative Townsend charges he has evidence that Mackie passed over a college trained colored engineer with long tenure to promote a high school graduate with fewer years of service.

* * *

IN ADDITION, Townsend claims that only 10 of the 130 men hired on a part-time basis from Genesee County last summer were colored. Mackie's department, he charged, is violating the State Fair Employment Practice Act.

Neil Staebler, state Democratic chairman, has challenged Townsend to produce his evidence.

Goldberg Hits Labor Prejudice

~~The Atlanta Constitution~~

~~Atlanta, Ga.~~

NEW YORK (AP)—Labor Secretary Arthur J. Goldberg said Sunday coming labor shortages in certain age groups will teach employers that discrimination is a policy of stagnation.

16c

Mon. 1-30-61

Goldberg said that despite constitutional guarantees, "discrimination based on race and creed continues to be a fixed pattern in too many aspects of our national life."

P. 2

The new labor secretary's remarks were in a speech prepared for a testimonial dinner given in honor of Rep. Adam C. Powell, D-N.Y. The dinner was sponsored by the Citizens Committee of One Thousand, which has its headquarters in Harlem.

Goldberg said that in spite of present unemployment, there will be a shortage over the next 10 years, of workers in their mid-30s and early 40s.

"Employers," he added, "who hope to compete are going to have to realize that hiring and promotional policies that discriminate against women, older workers and minority workers are the policies of stagnation.

Powell Opens Study Of Job Exploitation

New York Times

Tues. 4-11-61 P.1

A special Congressional unit opened an office here yesterday to receive in confidence reports from persons with complaints that they had been treated unfairly by employers or labor unions.

16c

New York, N.Y.

Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr., chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor, said the unit would seek to settle grievances through mediation, conferences with enforcement agencies or suggestions for new legislation. Public hearings will be held only when all other efforts to correct unjust treatment of workers fail, he said.

P. 24

"We are not looking for headlines," Representative Powell declared.

The office, which will operate on a full-time basis, is in the United States Court House at Foley Square.

Mr. Powell said that existing Federal and state agenies were not protecting workers from exploitation in many areas of activity already covered by law. But he said also that his committee "is not a McClellan-type of committee."

"For us," said the Harlem Congressman, "civil rights are paramount even for the most despicable hoodlum."

Even though he said he did "not want to cast any aspersions," his remark appeared critical of Senator John L. McClellan, Democrat of Arkansas, chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Improper Practices in the Labor or Management Field.

Open Day and Night

The office, in Room 2704 of the courthouse, will be open day and night, except Sundays. The investigators will also listen to complaints telephoned to CO 7-8455.

The unit will concentrate on the New York metropolitan area for the next three months, but its investigators will also be available to other members of the Senate committee in other areas. Mr. Powell said that situations in California and the Chicago area were being investigated, among others.

Mr. Powell announced that former Representative Ludwig Teller of Manhattan had been retained as special consultant to the new unit. Mr. Teller was defeated last year by William Fitz Ryan, an insurgent Democrat.

James E. Brannigan, a former assistant United States attorney here, is chief counsel of the special unit. The chief investigator is Marvin Fullmer, who with the Senate Crime Investigating Committee.

Representative Powell said the unit would look into the exploitation of migrant farm workers by farm operators and labor contractors, discrimination against Negroes in some unions, and outright union racketeering.

Representative Powell said Puerto Ricans were the "No. 1 victims" in the migrant-labor field. He said he had information about a migrant farm-labor camp where Puerto Ricans earned $16 to $17 a week, out of which they were charged $10 to $15 for room and board.

Other matters the group intends to investigate are the taxation by a union here of its 9,000 members for $5 "for charity." Mr. Powell said his committee had information indicating that only $2,500 went to charity and $42,500 was split among the union's officers. He said that a building trades union, with 200 Negro members, some of whom had been paying dues for fourteen years, had a "lily white" policy of discriminating against Negroes in sending men out on jobs.

The unit will also investigate the alleged denial of overtime pay, especially to Negro and Puerto Rican workers who often are not informed of contract provisions. Mr. Powell said he also had evidence of "sweetheart" contracts, for which employers paid "kickbacks" to union officials.

Pickets Protest Job Discrimination In Times Square

Atlanta Daily World

NEW YORK UPI — Pickets protesting alleged discrimination against Negroes demonstrated in the Times Square theater district Saturday.

16c

Atlanta, Ga.

A spokesman said the pickets were protesting job discrimination against Negroes in all phases of theatrical work, from actor to stagehand. Police estimated the number of pickets at 30.

Tues. 3-21-61

The demonstration was backed by the Negro American Labor Council, which is headed by A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and vice president of the AFL-CIO.

P3

Pickets formed lines outside the Morocco, Booth, Plymouth and Royale theaters where "The Best Man," "A Taste of Honey," "Irma La Dounce," and "Becket," respectively, are playing.

Urge Gov't Action To Halt Job Bias

NEW YORK — The American Jewish Congress called Friday or Federal legislative action to eliminate discrimination on jobs created by public funds.

Wed. 11-8-61

Will Maslow, executive director of the AJCongress, told a special subcommittee of the House Committee on Education and Labor at a public hearing in the Federal Building, Foley Square, that the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity should be strengthened and made permanent.

He urged that legislation be enacted to give the President's Committee authority to encourage and enforce a policy of equal job opportunity in all Federal employment and on all projects created or supported by Government contracts and Federal grants.

Representative James Roosevelt (Dem., Calif.), chairman of the subcommittee, presided at the hearing.

"The shame of discrimination in employment created by public funds has been on the conscience of the nation for twenty years," Mr. Maslow declared. "It has been dealt with so far only by half-hearted measures. This subcommittee should recommend legislative action to vindicate the responsibility of the Federal government to purify its own processes."

ANTI-JEWISH JOB DISCRIMINATION IN PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT NOTED

Private Employment

Mr. Maslow, who served as wartime director of operations of President Roosevelt's Fair Employment Practices Committee (FEPC), said that discrimination in employment against Jews is "far less serious" than anti-Negro job bias but that there is "continuing evidence of discrimination against Jews in the employment market." He cited one recent study indicating that numerous larger corporations — many of them holding Federal contracts — "absolutely exclude Jews" from upper-echelon positions.

Longshoremen deny job discrimination

The Afro-American P.7

Baltimore Md

NEW YORK (NNPA) — Colored workers have job opportunities equal to white dockers on the New York waterfront the International Longshoremen's Association said Wednesday in refuting charges made last month by A. Philip Randolph, AFL-CIO vice president.

The president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters declared before a special meeting of the Negro American Labor Council that "a crisis" was developing in Brooklyn and Manhattan piers as "a result of intimidation and discrimination practiced against colored longshoremen." Mr. Randolph also is president of the Council.

The issue was raised on Oct. 2, when half a dozen longshoremen charged that they had been victims of "severe" discrimination at the hands of locals of the ILA in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

Sat, 12-9-61

CAPT. William V. Bradley, president of the ILA, pointed out that a seniority system, won by his union in collective bargaining talks four years ago, "serves to prevent, rather than foster, racial discrimination."

In a 22 - page report to AFL-CIO president George Meany, Capt. Bradley contended that the record of the longshore industry "compares favorably with that of any other union" with respect to the treatment of Minority workers.

He asked that the AFL-CIO declare publicly that the charges by Mr. Randolph are "unsupported" by the organization. He said colored workers receive the same pay, welfare benefits, pensions, holidays and paid vacations, as all other members of the union.

16c 1961

Shipyard Accused Of Discrimination

The News & Courier

Charleston, S.C.

Thurs. 1-19-61

16C

COLUMBIA (AP) — Charges of racially discriminatory hiring practices at the Charleston Naval Shipyard and accusations of police brutality in three other counties were discussed Wednesday by the South Carolina Civil Rights Advisory Committee.

In four of the five cases, the bi-racial advisory group decided to seek additional information before opening full-scale investigations to determine if civil rights violations have occurred.

1.1

The committee had previously recommended federal action in one of the three police brutality cases.

The complaints of police mistreatment of Negroes came from Horry, Greenville and Dorchester counties.

The charges involving the U. S. Naval Shipyard at Charleston were filed by Mrs. Lillian D. Lum Lagwood, a tabulating clerk and punch card machine operator, and Hayes Miller, a painter. Both are Negroes living in Charleston.

Mrs. Lagwood said she has a high civil service rating in her skilled classification and has tried unsuccessfully for eight years to get a job at the shipyard in her particular skill. She said she is convinced she was passed over because of her race.

Dr. Thomas McFall, a Charleston Negro physician and a member of the committee, said he thinks a sizeable percentage of Negroes are employed at the shipyard in unskilled jobs and a number also are employed in skilled positions. But he said there possibly has been discrimination in filling the particular job sought by Mrs. Lagwood.

The committee agreed to ask the commanding officer of the shipyard to provide information on why neither Mrs. Lagwood nor Miller have been hired.

Miller claims he has a permanent civil service rating as painter but has beeen able to gain only intermittent employment while white painters have retained steady work.

None of the complainants appeared in person at the meeting.

The Greenville complaint was made by Reuben Brown. He said his son, Charles Irby, had been brutally treated by two police officers.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has been asked to investigate the allegations of police brutality in Horry and Dorchester counties.

Wells Fargo Union To End Race Barrier

Journal & Guide

Norfolk, Va

Sat. 2-11-61

NEW YORK — Negroes are expected to be hired as drivers and custodians or guards on the cars of Wells Fargo Armored Service Corporation as a result of a conciliation program worked out by the New York State Commission Against Discrimination.

1.16

16C

Elmer A. Carter, commission chairman, announced last week that the corporation and a Teamsters Union local, which has a collective bargaining contract with the company, have agreed to provide job opportunities without regard to race, creed, color or national origin.

THE CASE WAS referred to the commission by the state attorney general Louis J. Lefkowitz,, and was investigatd by Commissioner Bernard Katzen.

It grew out of charges that the Corporation refused to hire Negroes as drivers, custodians or guards on armored cars, and that the Union refused to refer Negro applicants for such positions with Armored Car companies.

NEW YORK

Says Company, Union Kept Negroes Out

Chicago Defender 8-21

Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK — A New York armored service corporation engaged in transportation by armored and security-type vehicles and a Teamsters' union local with a collective bargaining contract with the company have agreed to hire qualified applicants without regard to race, creed, color or national origin.

Sat. 11-25-61

16C

New York State Commission Against Discrimination Chairman Elmer A. Carter made the announcement last week stating that the agreement was reached between the Wells Fargo Armored Service Corporation and the union.

Chairman Carter was commenting on the outcome of a case that had been referred to the Commission by State Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz, and was investigated by SCAD Commissioner Bernard Katzen.

The case grew out of charges that the Corporation refused to hire Negroes as drivers, custodians or guards on armored cars, and that the Union refused to refer Negro applicants for such positions with Armored Car companies.

Wells Fargo employs 90 men on a full-time basis, and approximately 20 men as extras, as drivers, custodians and guards.

Commissioner Katzen's investigation disclosed that the company did not have any Negro employed on the armored cars; in fact, the company's record showed that no Negro had ever been employed in such capacities.

It was further disclosed that application for employment by Negroes had been processed differently from those of white persons and that no Negro applicant was hired.

Regarding the Union, it was found that there were no Negroes among its 850 members, and that in a period of little over a year, Wells Fargo hired 16 non-union men, all of whom were interviewed by the union, but that the two Negroes who applied to the Union for referral to Wells Fargo, were not referred.

16c 1961

NORTH CAROLINA

Reidville citizens seek jobs; fight segregation

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 3-11-61
PA
16c

(SPECIAL TO AFRO)

REIDSVILLE, N.C.—A drive for jobs and the abolition of racial segregation in public places was launched here on Saturday.

The action is spearheaded by the Rockingham County Improvement League and the local chapter of the NAACP.

Early Saturday morning pickets appeared in the midtown section and marched in front of two stores, Colonial grocery and the Rose five and ten store until 6 p.m.

* * *

I. H. PERKINS, president of the League, and J. A. Griggs, president of the NAACP, said the picketing was in protest of the failure of the grocery store to hire colored clerks.

The variety store refuses to serve colored at its lunch counter.

The majority of the pickets were students from the Booker T. Washington High School.

In conjunction with the start of the campaign, the Rev. Worth Walker, sitdown leader of Nashville, Tenn., in a prepared statement said the colored residents of the community "decided to do something about obtaining equal jobs in our city."

* * * *

THE MINISTER stated that colored are dissatisfied with working conditions and believe that a man would be hired in accordance with his ability not his race and color.

One store here and the public library are reported to have discontinued racial segregation.

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5 industrial plants cited in complaint

The Afro American
C6
Sat 8-5-61
16
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

The Naval Shipyard at Charleston, S.C., and five private industrial plants in four states are charged with discrimination against workers in complaints filed with the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity Thursday.

Filed by NAACP labor secretary, Herbert Hill, the complaint also names:

General Electric Co., Dover, Ohio; Shell Oil Co. refinery, Wood River, Ill.; Joseph Schlitz Brewery, Tampa, Fla.; and two South Carolina firms — the Walterboro Dress Manufacturing Co., Walterboro, and Youngswear, Inc., at Smoak.

THE PRESIDENT'S Committee was asked to take immediate action to eliminate "a blatant discriminatory employment practice at the Charleston Naval Shipyard."

Colored shipyard workers, he charged, are denied equal promotion and seniority rights and are victims of improper job classfication. Some classified as helpers, he asserted, have actually been doing the work of skilled mechanics.

General Electric's Dover plant, the complaint alleges, has consistently refused to employ colored workers who have frequently applied for jobs in various classifications.

A SPOKESMAN for General Electric, a firm with over a $1 billion in Federal orders in 1960, said in New York that a comment on the charge would be withheld until an investigation has been made.

"We cannot understand why the NAACP should bring this complaint at this time," a spokesman for Shell stated in a release. He said that Shell has a nationwide policy against discrimination.

All but three of the 3,000 Wood River employees are white, Mr. Hill noted.

16c 1961

PENNSYLVANIA

HOTELS ACCUSED OF BIAS IN JOBS

The N.Y. Times

Inquiry in Philadelphia Also Names Restaurants and Unions in Charges

New York

Special to The New York Times.

Wed. 4-12-61

PHILADELPHIA, April 11—A city agency charged Philadelphia's hotel and restaurant industry today with discrimination in the hiring and assigning of employes.

The Human Relations Commission accused nineteen major hotels, two restaurant chains, an association representing more than fifty restaurants and three union locals with having practiced discrimination.

"This is an indictment of an entire industry," Nathan L. Edelstein, commission chairman, declared. "It is the most forceful step we have ever taken."

16c

The commission said discrimination had been found in most cases in the employment of white persons only. A few hotels were cited for employing only Negroes.

P. 40

Pa

The charges were contained in a lengthy report based on a thirteen-month investigation. Testimony was taken from eighty-four witnesses at thirteen hearings, the commission said.

The Philadelphia Hotel Association, of which eighteen of the accused hotels are members, issued a statement through Samuel Goodis, its lawyer, asserting that the hotel industry was "singularly free of discrimination."

"We are proud of the harmony existing among our co-workers and of the contributions the industry makes to the Philadelphia economy," Mr. Goodis asserted.

He contended that no specific charge of discrimination had been brought against the hotels by any witness.

"Any implication of discrimination would be regrettable and irresponsible in an area of community relations where responsibility is the greatest need and where unfounded rumor has no place," he declared.

These hotels were named:

The Adelphia, Barclay, Bartram, Belgravia, Bellevue-Stratford, Benjamin Franklin, Brierhurst, Cresheim Arms, Drake, Essex, Hamilton Court, Penn Sherwood, Robert Morris, Roosevelt, St. James, Sheraton, Sylvania, Walnut Park Plaza and Warwick. The Belgravia is not a member of the association.

The two restaurant chains are Horn and Hardart and Stouffer.

The three unions cited were the Hotel and Club Employes Local 568, Bartenders Local 115 and Building Service Employes Local 69.

Since the report, the commission added, Horn and Hardart has promised to hire and assign employes without regard to race.

Copies of the report were sent to all those named in it. The commission is empowered to take legal action if corrective measures are not begun.

Mr. Edelstein said the commission was preparing to move against banks and insurance companies.

16c 1961

SOUTH CAROLINA

Job denials in S.C. textile mills cited to Kennedy unit

The Afro-American: P.1

Baltimore
Md

Jul 7-15-61

WASHINGTON

The Kennedy Administration is probing NAACP complaints that there is not a single colored weaver, spinner of loom fixer among the 400,000 textile workers in South Carolina.

Also under investigation is the Westinghouse Electric Corporation which discriminates against colored persons in its Hampton, S.C. plant although it has over $269,000,000 in defense orders so far this year.

The complaint was filed by NAACP Labor Secretary Herbert Hill with the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. Mr. Hill said that if Westinghouse or any of eight textile plants cited in the complaint attempt to use South Carolina law as an excuse for discrimination, suits testing the law will be filed within 30 days.

A spokesman for the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute said state law forbids "help and labor of different races" in textile plants to work in the same room or even use the same doors, windows or lavatories.

President Kennedy's March 6 Executive order prohibits such discrimination. Vice President Lyndon Johnson is chairman of the committee which was also elected by the Presidential Order.

The Afro American

Westinghouse said through an official that there was a non - discrimination policy at the Hampton plant but he could not be sure it was being carried out. He said the plant is closed for the vacation period.

IN HIS report, Mr. Hill named the following textile plants: Deering - Milliken Corp., Spartanburg; its subsidiary, Drayton Mills; Reeves Brothers, Saxon; Spartan Mills and its subsidiary, Beaumont Textile Mills, Spartanburg;

Also: Arkwright Mills, Arkwright; Clifton Mills, Clifton, and Niagara Mills, Spartanburg.

At all of these and at the Westinghouse company, Mr. Hill said, colored workers are restricted to menial jobs regardless of ability.

His complaint was supported by affidavits signed by 39 persons. Six — relating to the Westinghouse company—revealed that the company permits colored applicants only on Tuesday and maintains segregated personnel offices and plant facilities.

Although the affidavit signers say colored workers are restricted to low - paying menial jobs, the Westinghouse spokesman said "At the present time, many colored persons hold skilled and semi - skilled jobs at the Hampton plant".

Textile mill operators made no such claim—most made no comment at all.

Civil Rights Session Set At Columbia

The News & Courier
Charleston, S.C.
Wed. -18-61
16c P. 5-A
S.C.

COLUMBIA (AP)— The State Civil Rights Advisory Commission plans to discuss racial discrimination in employment on federal contract jobs at a regular meeting here Wednesday.

E. R. McIver of Conway, chairman, said a sub-committee of the commission expects to have a report ready on a study it has made of the subject.

"There also is a chance that a couple of complaints about abuse from police may come up," he said. "One is from Greenville and the other from Loris, and both involve Negroes."

"However," he added, "the last we heard of the Greenville case, indications were it was being handled locally by the Greenville police force's supervisor of hiring and firing.

"On the Loris case, we have an affidavit in the files but no indication whether it is being followed up."

McIver said he had no details on either case, or the names of those involved, "but all that will be known if they come up at the meeting. All our hearings are open."

Statute Separates Workers

Journal and Guide
P-10

Jimcrow-Made-Legal Will Be Probed By Federal Committee

Sat. 4-22-61
16c
Norfolk, Va.

WASHINGTON (UPI) —The federal government is considering a two-prong attack on a South Carolina statute which imposes strict segregation in the state's textile mills, according to an NAACP official.

Clarence Mitchell, NAACP Washington director, said it was his understanding that the President's Committee on Equal Job Opportunity and the Justice Department were investigating the situation. He added however, that he has not been officially notified of the move.

MR. MITCHELL said the law, unique in the Southern textile states, provides that Negroes employed in mills - unless they hold menial jobs must be located in separate rooms from white workers.

He said, in effect, the law prevents the textile industry from hiring Negroes to fill many positions.

MR. MITCHELL said he formally submitted the complaint early this month when the committee began operations. He said the group could recommend, if it substantiated the complaint, that government contracts be withheld from a South Carolina mill unless it complied with the executive order.

He said segregation exists in Georgia and North Carolina mills but added that it was a matter of tradition and not law.

Mr. Mitchell said that complaints against North Carolina textile mills were being updated now and probably would be submitted to the President's committee this week.

Carolina Textile Job Probe Vowed By Vice-President

The Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 4-1-61
P3
16c

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson promised, Thursday, to probe charges of racial discrimination in S. C. textile plants, the state's largest manufacturing business.

Mr. Johnson, chairman of the Government's Committee on Equal Opportunity, said the issue could not be taken before the group until April 7. He acted following a telegram from the NAACP's Washington bureau chief, Clarence Mitchell, urging action in the area.

Mr. Mitchell filed the telegram from Columbia last Sunday after he addressed a statewide meeting in Sidney Park CME Church, sponsored by the South Carolina Conference of NAACP Branches.

The South Carolina Attorney General's office said the discrimination to which Mr. Mitchell pointed is in a state statute which has been in effect since 1915.

■

THE STATUTE was first questioned seriously by the Rev. I. DeQuincey Newman, South Carolina NAACP field Secretary, in testimony before a U. S. Senate sub-committee in April of 1959.

The statute, Mr. Newman said, requires textile and other manufacturing plants to maintain segregated working facilities and conveniences, even segregated pay windows.

The NAACP attack on the industry comes simultaneously with vigorous efforts by Gov. Ernest F. Hollings Jr. and other South Carolina officeholders to inveigle the Federal Government into bolstering supports and controls over imports from Japan of textiles, plus other actions.

In recent months the textile mills have suffered heavy and dangerous revenue losses.

—More for Your Money In The Courier—

NAACP Asks Investigation Of Shipyard, Darlington Plant

P. 2A The News and Courier
Sat. 4-8-61
Charleston, S.C.
16c

WASHINGTON (Special) —The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People demanded Friday that the government investigate "racial discrimination" at the Charleston Naval Shipyard and in a Darlington Electric plant.

Herbert Hill, NAACP labor specialist, filed complaints against the shipyard and the Pyramid Electric Co., during an hour-long meeting with Jerry A. Holloman, executive director of the President's Committee on Equal Job Opportunities.

Hill also accused the South Carolina State Employment Service of racial discrimination and demanded that the equal opportunities committee investigate those charges.

The newly-established committee, of which Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson is chairman, started functioning Friday. It will hold its first meeting at the White House Tuesday. The NAACP charges, made against firms in Georgia and North Carolina as well as the three South Carolina enterprises, apparently will be its first business.

Neither Hill nor Holloman would detail the nature of the charges made by NAACP against the naval shipyard, the electric company, or the state employment office. But Hill quoted Hollomon as saying the complaints would be "studied in detail."

The NAACP charges of discrimination also were levelled at the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. of Marietta, Ga., and the Concord (N.C.) Electric Co. Lockheed is a government contractor, and the Concord company is the beneficiary of federal loans for development of rural telephone service.

The NAACP effort apparently was directed primarily at Lockheed. Hill said he had demanded that the government cancel what he called a "billion-dollar contract" (actually, it is for $50,000,000) unless the company eliminates what NAACP said are racial barriers in employment at the Marietta plant.

Hill said Holloman had said "the Lockheed contract will be carefully studied and reviewed and where the employer continues to insist on discrimination practices, the committee would recommend cancellation."

But Hill would not say whether Holloman meant that if the NAACP complaints were found valid, the committee would recommend cancellation of the Lockheed agreement to develop and produce 100 jet transports for the Military Air Transport and produce 100 jet transports for the Military Air Transport Service in the next 10 years.

Hill said he had filed with Holloman 31 complaints from NAACP members working at the Marietta plant.

S.C. segregation law may hold up clothing contracts

The Afro-American

5-6-61

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — Sources who declined to be identified said last week that the granting of government contracts to some textile firms has been held up because of complaints of racial discrimination in South Carolina factories.

B3

The NAACP has complained to the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity that state law requires that segregation practices be employed in textile mills in South Carolina.

16

A spokesman for the President's committee declined to discuss specific complaints. He said none of those filed with the committee has reached the investigative stage.

Baltimore, Md

THE SPOKESMAN, however, indicated that individual government agencies and departments charged with letting contracts may be investigating the allegations.

An Army spokesman at the Pentagon said, however, that so far as he knows there is no holdup in bidding on military clothing contracts or on the contracts themselves.

The NAACP lodged its official complaint in a letter signed by Clarence Mitchell, director of the organization's Washington bureau.

Mr. Mitchell said the South Carolina law obviously creates "a situation that is incompatible with compliance with the executive order establishing the Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

16f 1960 CALIFORNIA

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Jan. 2-60
p. 11
16f
Calif.

First Three Staffers Chosen For Bay Area FEP Commission

LOS ANGELES — Appointment of the first three field staff members of the state division of Fair Employment Practices—one in the Bay area and two in Los Angeles—was announced by John Anson Ford, chairman of the new FEP Commission.

Chosen for the position of "Fair Employment Consultant"—a temporary job class pending examinations to be given later under the State Civil Service Act—were Robert H. K. Walter of Berkeley and Ezell R. Brown and Murray Brasky of Los Angeles.

Walter will be assigned to the Northern California office of the FEP division in San Francisco, and Brown and Brasky to the Los Angeles office, serving all of Southern California.

■

THE MAIN responsibilities of the new position will be investigation of complaints of unlawful employment discrimination, formulating recommendations for settlement of cases, and assisting in the general information-education program of the new State anti-discriminatory agency.

Additional appointments in this category will be made later, both north and south, said Mr. Ford.

16f 1960

GENERAL

Negroes Becoming Better Educated, Survey Shows

Chicago Defender

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — Americans, especially Negroes, are becoming increasingly better educated. Chicago, Ill.

The Census Bureau says a survey last March showed the illiteracy rate had fallen to a new low of 2.2 per cent and that "the persistent uptrend in the nation's educational attainment is being attained." Sat. Jan. 60

16f

Illiteracy among non-whites, which stood at 80 per cent in 1870, five years after the 13th amendment to the constitution prohibited slavery, dropped to 8 per cent by 1959, the bureau reported Thursday. P. 9

General

16f . 1961 ILLINOIS

Need 3 Appointee OKs For Law To Get Going

Chicago Defender P.1

11(11-17)61

By SIMEON B. OSBY

Chicago gel

SPRINGFIELD — Two separate actions by the Republican controlled Senate, this week, leave the immediate future of the state Fair Employment Practices Commission in extreme jeopardy.

The second of the governor's five appointees to the commission was rejected, Wednesday, by the Senate Executive Committee. Ralph L. Helstein of Chicago, president of the United Packinghouse Workers, AFL-CIO, was defeated for confirmation by a vote of 11 Republican members who opposed 9 Democrats in supporting him.

Atty. Earl B. Dickerson received the same treatment by the Republicans a week earlier. Charges of using "poor judgment" in their dealing with communist groups were the basis of the committee rejection of both appointees. Neither man was charged directly of being disloyal, but they were accused, instead, of being men of "poor judgment," and thereby a threat to the best interest of the commission.

SECOND ACTION

In a second action the full senate voted to recall Commission Chairman Charles W. Gray of Prospect Heights, before the executive committee for questioning on "derogatory" remarks he is alleged to have made regarding the committee's actions in rejecting Dickerson for confirmation.

A straight party vote on the recall was broken by Democratic Sen. Fred J. Smith who voted "present" on the roll call. Voting for the recall were the Senate's entire 31 Republican members. And except Smith, the full 26 Democratic membership voted against the recall.

Smith explains his independent vote with this comment:

"My failure to vote against recalling Gray before the Executive Committee did not in any way mean that I favored such action. In my heart I am as opposed to it as any member of my party.

GREATER CONCERN

However, my greater concern for the future of the entire commission compels me to refrain from any action that I believe will threaten its existence.

"This cnocern stems from the Republican threat to refrain from approving further **members unless Gray was returned before the executive committee. In view of all my work and energy over the years to get an FEPC law on the books, I now can't risk taking a step that would in any way threaten its existence."**

"It must be remembered," Smith continued, "two members have already been rejected, and Gray has not yet been confirmed, although he was the first to be given clearance by the executive committee.

3 NEEDED

"If there are not **at least** three of the five **members** confirmed, we will **have no** active commission."

Smith said, "if one **were to** look into the situation **rather** than at it, he could **understand** my action."

There is wide speculation to who, and when, **the governor will make additional appointments to the commission. It is expected that he will wait until the special session of the legislature has adjourned before naming members.**

16f 1960

MISSOURI

Outline Plan To Improve FEPC Law

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois
Sat. 2-27-60
10f
P. 12

ST. LOUIS — The Fair Employment Practices Committee of the Board of Aldermen plans to introduce an ordinance which will improve the present fair employment practices ordinance of the city.

The change would extend the scope of the ordinance to include Urban Renewal projects and would give the enforcement body subpoena powers.

The committee making the recommendations was created after charges of discrimination were made against contractors working on the city's Plaza Project in 1959. The contractors contended the 1956 Fair Employment Practices Ordinance did not apply to urban renewal projects.

The proposals grew out of a series of the hearings by the committee into charges regarding employment of skilled Negro mechanics on the project.

Questioning of 18 persons revealed that at the beginning of January, 1959, no skilled Negro mechanics were working on urban renewal projects or other projects financed by city funds. Twenty-five were hired after the committee was formed.

16g 1961 NATIONAL MARITIME UNION SEAMEN

Negro Seaman Wins Rights Bout After Five-Year Battle

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat, 2-18-61

MOBILE, Ala.—A five-year battle to restore the rights of a Negro seaman to sail the Seven Seas again was won last week through the diligent efforts of a veteran civil rights leader.

P. 14

The successful fight paved the way for Elric I. Callender of Mobile, 53-year-old National Maritime Union seaman, to return to his love of the sea after five long years of disappointment.

16g

Callender's Merchant Mariner's Document was revoked by the U. S. Coast Guard Feb. 10, 1956, as the result of a hearing at New Orleans, La., following a fight with a white seaman aboard the SS William Lykes.

■

THE NEGRO seaman's victory in the action was achieved by John L. LeFlore, widely known former NAACP leader, after three previous attempts by New Orleans and Mobile attorneys had failed.

In view of a state injunction against the NAACP in Alabama at this time, LeFlore is now director of case work for the Citizens' Committee.

Callender's Merchant Mariner's Document, better known as seaman's papers, without which a seaman cannot sail, was revoked after a fight with Newburn Redding, white, a shipmate. The colored seaman was found guilty of assault and battery with a deadly weapon, after an all-day hearing at the U. S. Custom House Building.

The Eighth Coast Guard District accused Callender of cutting the white seaman with a knife and otherwise assaulting him on Feb. 7, 1956, while the two men fought aboard ship.

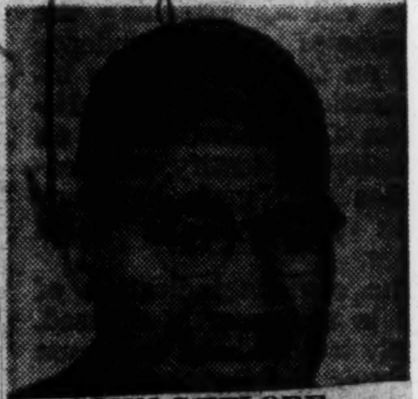
The Negro seaman denied having a knife and said Redding was cut by the coaming on a bunk in which the two struggled.

LeFlore raised the race question in the case after submitting evidence that in a number of other fights between seaman of the same race in the Eighth Coast Guard District, the longest suspension of a seaman's right to sail the seas was six months, even in instances where knives were involved.

Callender is an oiler. He is a naturalized American and was born in the British West Indies.

ELRIC CALLENDER
. . . wins victory

16g



JOHN LEFLORE
. . . helps seaman

W. D. Workman

The News and Courier

Migration To North

Charleston, S.C.

Wed 3-22-61

THE MOST significant economic and social disclosure of the 1960 census is this: Virtually half of the nation's Negroes now live outside the South.

In 1860, the states of the South contained almost 95 per cent of the nation's Negroes. Five per cent lived in the North and only one-tenth of one per cent lived west of the Mississippi.

In 1960, the South (the 11 states of the Confederacy) contained less than 53 per cent of the Negro population in the United States. The State of New York, with 1,417,511 Negroes, has the largest Negro contingent of any of the 50 states. And the State of California, which almost doubled its Negro population in the 1950-1960 decade alone, has 883,861. Only six southern states have more Negroes today than does California.

The continuing out-migration of southern Negroes into other regions is a major factor in the tremendous growth of the non-Southern Negro population, but it is not the only factor. The Negro birth rate, while not as inordinately high outside the South as it is within the region, nevertheless is appreciably greater than that of the white population. Thus, Negroes increase at a much greater rate than whites wherever they happen to be present in numbers of any consequence.

The South had a sizeable increase in its Negro population in the 1950-1960 decade, but far less than the natural increase of births over deaths. Two states (Arkansas and Mississippi) actually lost more than 108,000 Negroes between them. The 11 Southern states altogether added fewer than 810,000 Negroes to their total population in the 10-year period, far less than the combined increase of New York (499,320) and California (421,689).

The greatest gains outside the South were made by those two states, along with Illinois (391,490); Maryland (132,438); Michigan (275,285); New Jersey (196,310); Ohio (272,025); Pennsylvania (214,265); and the District of Columbia (130,984).

UNDOUBTEDLY the greatest motivating force behind the Negro influx into the non-South has been economic: the search for better jobs. Dissatisfaction with southern patterns of racial segregation has been an added factor, but not the prime one.

The booming industrialization of the South since the end of World War II has not afforded industrial employment to Negroes to any appreciable degree. The national trend toward urbanization has seen a steady move from farm to city and in the South that shift has been more rapid and more noticeable for two reasons—there were more rural dwellers (proportionately) and they had greater incentive to move to town.

But where whites found work in the scores of new factories which have sprung up in and around metropolitan areas, few such opportunities existed for Negroes. Consequently, after what frequently amounted to a "staging" period in a Southern city, the Negroes moved on into the North, the Mid-West, or the West. There, they found work, or welfare, easier to obtain than in the South. Most of them have stayed in their new surroundings.

There is nothing to indicate that this out-migration from the South will either cease or slacken in the near future. So long as Negroes consider it to their advantage to seek other pastures, whether in search of employment, integration, education, or excitement, they will continue to move out of what has been a southern seedbed.

And so long as southern whites can sustain an expanding economy with white labor, whether native or migrant, they will willingly watch the exodus of Negroes.

Most southern whites feel that a greater diffusion of the Negro population will serve a two-fold purpose — easing the South's plight, while giving the non-South a first-hand appreciation of some of the involvements of race relations.

Migration Of Negroes Discussed

Journal & Guide

Norfolk Va.

Sat. 4-15-61

Urban League Head Warns Extremists Of Both Races

16h

p. 14 general

LESTER B. GRANGER
Urges Sane Leadership

NEW YORK (ANPN) —"Why should a dark-skinned American, born and bred within the American culture . . . be an asset when he raises tobacco on a North Carolina plantation, but a threat to social growth when he moves to seek a factory job in New York City?

The question was asked and answered by Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League here last week.

"THE ANSWER to the question, of course, is obvious. He is not the threat to what we hold important in New York City. The threat is to be found in the attitudes of the older residents who are the migrant's new neighbor's" Granger said.

"The threat lies in the extent to which the newcomer is denied free access to all of the economic, educational and cultural opportunities that are the natural rights of the members of New York community."

MR. GRANGER charged that Negro as well as white extremist organizations were exploiting the social problems created by the continuing migration of Negroes from rural areas into large cities.

"In the now widespread concern which tens of millions of Americans of European and African backgrounds are exhibiting with regard to solution of America's dangerous racial problem," he said, "there is an alarming amount of immaturity on the one hand and naivete on the other.

"THERE IS also a witless kind of frustration, a small mean-minded vindictiveness and a terrific amount of sheer fright manifested by some who profess to be trying to mend racial matters."

Mr. Granger spoke in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel at a luncheon of the Greater New York Chapter of the Links, a national women's organization. He was honored for his contribution to better racial understanding.

HE SAID that the growth of the Negro urban population in recent years was responsible for the present tensions and that there was a lack of "informed leadership" to deal with the problem.

"Not all of the suicidal insanity regarding the race question is displayed by the 'bitter-end' segregationists of Mississippi and other uncivilized areas," he said.

"SOME IS shown right here in New York City in our own Negro neighborhoods in the form of the resurgence of escapist movements, 'black nationalism' as it is sometimes called."

Unemployment Is High In Alabama

The Talladega Daily Home
Talladega, Ala.

MONTGOMERY — (AP) — With 7.2 per cent of the work force idle, unemployment in December reached the highest peak of 1960 in Alabama, says the Industrial Relations Department.

16a

Directors Ralph Williams said 81,760 employes were out of jobs during the month.

Fri 27-61

And to add to the discomfort, Williams said, average factory wages were down $4.20 a week below the level of the preceding year, a result of a shorter work week.

Overall non-farm employment for December was estimated at 757,800 ,an increase of 4,500 jobs over the previous month. But Williams said the gain resulted entirely from Christmas employment in retail trade and post-offices.

Montgomery Mayor Fights Rail Merger

The Atlanta Constitution

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 18. (AP)— Mayor Earl James said Saturday the Montgomery city commission is opposed to the proposed merger of Atlantic Coast Line and Seaboard Air Line railroads.

Atlanta, Ga.

James, speaking on behalf of the three-member commission, which voted 2-1 against the consolidation, testified at an Interstate Commerce Commission hearing expected to end here Saturday.

Sun. 2-19-61

The mayor, chairman of the city commission, told ICC examiner Hyman J. Blond that the commission fears that the merger would reduce healthy competition among railraods and result in unemployed rail workers.

"Competition is a vital factor in good service from any business," James said, "and I feel that a merger of Atlantic Coast Line and Seaboard Air Line railroads would curtail competition in this field."

16a

James and city commissioner Frank W. Parks voted against the proposed consolidation. Police commissioner L. B. Sullivan declined to vote against the merger on grounds that the decision should be left up to the ICC.

Blond began taking testimony here Friday as a continuation of hearings in several Southern cities. The hearing is scheduled to continue in Atlanta in about two months.

The Alabama Public Service Commission went on record Friday against the consolidation of the two Southeastern railroads.

Unemployment Checks High

The Talladega Daily Home
Talladega, Ala.

MONTGOMERY (AP) — Unemployment checks were started for 13,575 Alabamians last month the highest for any month since March 1958 says Industrial Relations Director Ralph R. Williams.

16a
Thur 2-25-61

Williams added in a statement that more than 11,432 jobless persons exhausted their state benefits in the last three months. Each day sees an additional 600 draw the last of their 20 weekly checks.

The recession starting last summer in Alabama, Williams said, has caused the number of persons exhausting the benefits to increase this year 12 per cent over the comparable period in 1960.

State needs help—

Patterson says Alabama jobless highest in years

The B'ham News
B'ham Ala
Fri, 3-10-61

LINDEN, Ala., March 10—With the highest rate of unemployment in 20 years, the state unemployment fund is in danger of depletion, Gov. John Patterson warned at the Rotary Club Ladies Night dinner here last night.

"Help from Washington is needed," Patterson told the audience of about 100 Rotarians and guests.

16a

Alabama unemployment is 1 per cent higher than the national average, he added, with $500,000 being paid out in unemployment compensation to 30,000 persons. Patterson gave 85,000 as the current unemployment figure in Alabama.

Help for Marengo County cattle and wildlife, affected by the recent floods, was promised by the governor. He said the county would receive 12 carloads of shelled corn, or 1,380,000 pounds.

HE PRAISED local, state and federal agencies for cooperation in combatting the floods, and asked city and county groups to estimate quickly their damage and relay it to the state Civil Defense.

Patterson also reported a bright side to the state's economic picture. He stated that tax collections continue to rise about 8 per cent a year, and are rising this year.

Alabama is experiencing the greatest growth in its history with new industry moving into 60 of the 67 counties last year, the governor reported.

Rep. Charles Grant of Marengo County introduced the governor.

Mrs. Patterson accompanied her husband.

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery

16a

BRYANT PROMOTED

After 13 years' service with the Haverty Furniture Company, James Bryant has been named outside sales representative, according to Roy E. Johns, vice president and manager. Bryant will represent Haverty in the selling of furniture and appliances and can be reached over his home phone, 264-3244 or store phone, 262-2731. Bryant is particularly well informed on the construction and overall qualities of furniture and is anxious to be of service to his many friends.

Armour Begins Nitrogen Plant

The Commercial Appeal

Cherokee, Ala., Project Will Increase Chemicals Firm Output

By GERALD L. DEARING

Wed. 4-26-61

CHEROKEE, Ala., April 25. —High atop a windswept hill a blue-handled chrome plated shovel pressed shallowly into the rocky red soil of North Alabama symbolizing the start of the construction of a multi-million-dollar nitrogen plant for Armour Agricultural Chemical Co.

16a
P19

The shovel was used Tuesday by William W. Prince, of Chicago, chairman of the board of Armour and Co., which is the parent firm of the chemical company. The symbolic start of the plant was followed by a welcome to Alabama by Gov. John Patterson.

Financed By Town

Governor Patterson boasted that in 1959 and 1960 new plants located in Alabama had furnished about 27,000 additional jobs for workers in the state.

The construction of the plant is being financed by the town of Cherokee under terms of a 25 million dollar bond issue. When completed the plant will be leased to and operated by Armour.

Memphis
Tenn.

The project will consist of six different manufacturing plants on one 1,200-acre site. Capacities of the plants are ammonia, 360 tons, [illegible]50; nitrogen solutions 250; nitric acid, 300; ammonium nitrates 250 and ammonium phosphate 500.

During the construction period, peak employment will be 1,800 and when the plant is finished it will give employment to 250. TVA will erect a substation for the power needed, and the Southern Railway is constructing a four-mile spur to the site.

E. W. Wilson, president of Armour and Co., pointed out that, while the firm has a reputation for supplying meat and food to the public, when this plant is built the company's operations will be divided 50-50 between foods and chemicals.

Mixing Plant In Memphis

Others taking part in the program included Champ Carry, Chicago, president of Pullman, Inc., which is the parent firm of M. W. Kellogg Co., engineering managers for the company.

Warren Smith of New York, president of M. W. Kellogg also spoke, as did Raymond E. Pate, mayor of Cherokee, W. E. Shelbourne of Atlanta, president of Armour Agricultural Chemical and vice president of Armour and Co., was master of ceremonies.

Armour has a fertilizer mixing plant in Memphis, one of 34 it operates across the country.

'First' Bus Driver Hired

The Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.
Sat. 6-23-62
P. 3

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Brightest news to come out of Alabama in the last five years, came from this racially desolated city last week-end, when City Bus Lines' General Manager J. H. Bagley announced his company had hired a Negro bus driver, and he was in training for a regular run.

It marked the first racial communication contact since the much publicized bus boycott which led to the complete breakdown of race contacts here.

In an exclusive statement to The Courier Saturday morning, Mr. Bagley had this to say:

"Yes, we have a Negro driver in training; have had him for a week. The company felt that we should give Negroes some consideration.

"It would only be fair and just, for they are from 80 to 85 per cent of our business, and they have been asking—off and on—for some jobs. So, we decided to do it voluntarily and there was absolutely no outside pressure involved in the matter.

"Some of our own employes didn't like it, but oddly enough we got only one outside call in a whole week asking us why we did it. I think everything is going to work out just fine."

Mr. Bagley said he had talked with Rev. S. S. Seay, president of the MIA, and two or three other colored preachers and they have been most cooperative and expressed a willingness to do whatever they could to make things smoother.

In 1957, The Courier interviewed Mr. Bagley about this same subject, when a high placed Negro here said the bus firm had promised Negro drivers.

At that time Mr. Bagley called the report a lie and denied any such promise. He did not disclose the name of the new Negro driver, but this is the first constructive racial contact here since the 1956 boycott left its bitter scars upon both races.

Get 1st Negro Bus Driver

16a

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (UPI) — City bus lines Manager J. H. Bagley said Montgomery soon will have the first Negro bus driver in its history.

Bagley said the Negro currently is undergoing a training program and will be assigned to a regular run in the near future.

Chicago [illegible] 6-27-62

$85,280 Granted For Training Unemployed

4c, Fri. 12-14-62
16a
Ala.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Alabama congressmen said Thursday the Department of Health, Education and Welfare has alloted $85,280 to be used in training 90 unemployed Alabamains n turret lathe operation.

The announcement from Sens. Lister Hill and John Sparkman, and Rep. Robert E. Jones said the 26-week training course will be conducted at the state's TVA vocation school at Decatur.

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery Ala.

Opelika hails news of big rubber plant

Birmingham News
P. 1 Thurs. 7-12-62
Birmingham Ala.
16a

OPELIKA, Ala., July 12—The Opelika-Auburn area today was riding a crest of enthusiasm unprecedented in its history as result of Wednesday's announcement that U. S. Rubber Co. will construct a $20 million tire-making facility here.

Construction on the new plant, to be located just southeast of the Opelika city limits on a 387-acre tract, is scheduled to start this fall, and be completed late in 1963. Production is to start in early 1964.

The plant will employ around 500 workers and prospects are this number will be increased gradually. There were hints that U. S. Rubber might acquire some adjoining acreage for additional U. S. rubber facilities here.

Photos, Page 11

U. S. RUBBER representatives said they could not give estimates at this time on the tire-making capacity of the new plant or on the annual payroll.

Nevertheless, business, civic and governmental leaders were satisfied that the new plant will mean several hundred new jobs, with the resultant business stimulus that new jobs create in any community.

George C. Wallace, Alabama's governor-nominate, was at a press conference called by the Opelika Chamber of Commerce Wednesday morning to announce the new plant.

"THIS IS THE beginning of a new industrial era for Alabama and the South," the governor-nominate declared. "I want to personally welcome U. S. Rubber to Opelika and Alabama.

"In the next four years we will have a very sympathetic climate for industry in Alabama."

He said to Howard Drew, who will be manager of the new tire plant: "You have come to a state that believes in the free enterprise system. My office will always be open to you and your staff."

OPELIKA MAYOR T. K. Davis hailed the new plant as marking "a new era for our community."

W. Cooper Green, executive vice president of Alabama Power Co., in charge of its industrial development department, said, "This is a shining and great hour in Opelika and Lee County's history." Green said he and his associate, J. C. Waller, worked eight years to bring U. S. Rubber to Alabama.

He pointed out that Alabama will now have three of the "Big Five" tire companies—Goodyear at Gadsden, Goodrich at Tuscaloosa and U. S. Rubber at Opelika.

DAVIS INTRODUCED Clarence Cook Jr., head of the industrial development department of Alabama Gas Corp., and thanked him for his assistance in bringing the new plant to Opelika.

The plant manager, who comes to Opelika from Chicopee Falls, Mass., was asked what factors were responsible for the decision of his company to locate in Opelika. Drew listed nearness to Atlanta, where U. S. Rubber has a merchandise distribution center; cooperation of the local citizens in solving problems concerning the proposed plant, and "the fact that the Auburn-Opelika area is a good community in which to raise a family."

He said that the nearness of Auburn University also was a factor in that it would help U. S. Rubber solve its personnel needs.

DREW SAID THE company hopes to be in production here early in 1964. He said the Alabama State Employment Service in Opelika will receive applications from workers.

William Sharp, manager of the Opelika Chamber of Commerce, emphasized that the lake water to supply the new tire plant would be abundantly adequate. This was explained in reply to a question as to why the new plant was not located on a river, as most tire plants over the country are.

Drew said the new facility should attract supplier-type of plants to locate near the Opelika-Auburn area.

U. S. RUBBER was host at a dinner meeting Wednesday night at Dairyland Farms, owned by John Lewis Whatley. The meeting was attended by Auburn and Opelika representatives.

Among those present to welcome the new company to this area were Auburn Mayor Lewis James; Bob Anderson, Executive vice president of Auburn University; Rep. Clement Torbert Jr. of Lee County; Rep. Pete Turnham, State Sen. Yetta Samford, Probate Judge Ira Wiessinger, Lee County Commissioners Bill Baker and W. K. Cofield; Francis Marshall, president of the Auburn Chamber of Commerce; Ed Spender, chairman of the Auburn Chamber of Commerce's industrial committee; Opelika City Commissioners Ealon Lambert and Charles Jenkins, Circuit Judge W. L. Dickinson of Opelika, members of the industrial committee of the Opelika Chamber and the Opelika Industrial Development Board.

The latter board is expected to issue revenue bonds for construction of the plant, which is to be leased to U. S. Rubber.

U. S. RUBBER operates 69 plants at home and abroad, and sells company products through more than 75 branches. It has 38 plants and 37 branches in the United States. It has 75,000 employes, of which 45,000 are in the United States.

Less than half of U. S. Rubber's business is in tires. The company makes 1,200 product lines, comprising 33,000 items. In addition to rubber products, U. S. Rubber is a leader in chemicals, plastics and textiles.

In sales volume, U. S. Rubber is one of the 50 largest manufacturing firms and the third largest in the rubber industry. In 1960 company sales topped $966 million. It makes purchases from 14,000 companies, large and small, for more than $500 million a year.

16a
Ala.

The company is regarded as a leader in employe benefits. Its company-paid pension plan was set up in 1917. It has improved the plan and has added paid vacations, free life insurance and hospital, surgical and medical insurance, etc.

The company pays more than $50 million in employe benefits a year. It practices a policy of promoting from within. It is said to pay higher wages than average in the rubber industry, which in turn is higher than the average of all industry.

161 1961 BIOLOGICAL PHOTOGRAPHER ✓

A Racial "First"

Lurenia Miller At Biological Photogs' Meeting

Journal and Guide

p. 10

Sat. 9-2-61

Norfolk Va.

CHICAGO — In Chicago last week attending the 31st annual meeting of the Biological Photographers Association at Hotel Knickbocker was Miss Lurenia C. Miller of Washington, D. C., who is chief of gross photography, Armed Forces Institute of Photography.

Miss Miller is the first Negro woman to be classed as a biological photographer. She has received seve awards from the BPA, including the educational awards.

THIS YEAR SHE had two prints and six color slides on exhibit.

The purpose of annual PBA meeting is to review the newly developed uses of medical and scientific photography at medical and dental schools, hospitals, researc institutions and science centers.

The Biological Photographic Association was founded at Yale University in 1931 and has a world - wide membership. It is the only professional society in North America dedicated to the skills and technics of medical and scientific photography.

16i 1961

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS (AFL-CIO)
MR. A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

A.F.L.-C.I.O. Chiefs Attacked For Voting Randolph Censure

The New York Times
p. 10
Oct. 10-14 -61

By RALPH KATZ

Organizations in the field of race relations denounced the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations yesterday for leaving censured A. Philip Randolph the Negro labor leader.

New York, N.Y.

Mr. Randolph, who is president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, was rebuked on Thursday by the executive council of the A.F.L.-C.I.O. for "having caused the gap that has developed between organized labor and the Negro community."

Among those who joined in a protest against the labor action were Roy Wilkins, executivese cretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and Daniel J. Schulder, president of the New York Chapter of the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists.

The National Urban League in a more conciliatory move, offered to help the labor federation to find solutions to the problems of eradicating "the pockets of racial discrimination in some unions."

The censure of Mr. Randolph was contained in a twenty-page report drawn by a three-man subcommittee. It said that Mr. Randolph had engaged in discrimination himself by employing only Negroes as staff members of his union and had never attempted to negotiate a nondiscrimination clause in contracts covering his 8,000 members.

The report was adopted with only Mr. Randolph dissenting. Mr. Wilkins called it a "cover-up" for the "racial discrimination and segregation inside labor." He also said it "can only be regarded as a further indication of the moral bankruptcy of the A. F. L.-C. I. O. leadership."

Dr. King extolled Mr. Randolph as a labor leader whose qualities had been repeatedly praised by the A. F. L.-C. I. O. He termed the report "shocking and deplorable" and urged that it be withdrawn and replaced with "constructive proposals to deal with a grave evil."

Mr. Schulder declared that the report "will gladden the hearts of labor racketeers, who can now be assured their position, together with the racists, is secure in the amoral vision of the A. F. L.-C. I. O."

Whitney M. Young Jr., executive director of the National Urban League, said most of organized labor had a record of promoting equal opportunity in American life, but that discrimination continued among "recalcitrant unions."

He offered the services of the league's trade union and advisory council and other resources to help solve the problem.

16i 1961

CALIFORNIA

Western Airlines Hires Negro As A Top Executive

The Call p. 3
Fri 12-8-61
Kansas City, Mo.

LOS ANGELES. — (ANP) — Veteran public relations and newsman Herman Hill has been named an account executive by Western Airlines with headquarters in Los Angeles. Hill will work closely with the sales and public relations departments.

The appointment marks the first time a Negro has ever been associated with a major west coast airlines in an executive capacity.

Hill is former west coast editor for the Pittsburgh Courier. He is a graduate of the University of Southern California and served on the 1950 Los Angeles County grand jury. Married, he is the father of twin sons and a daughter.

NEGRO HIRING UP IN COAST PLANTS

New York Times

658

Defense Contractors Making Progress Under Pressure

Sun 10-15-61

By BILL BECKER

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 14—Southern California's aircraft electronics and missile plants are setting a somewhat quickened pace against racial discrimination in employment.

The hiring ratio of Negroes to whites in a few instances has risen from 1 in 20 to 1 in 5 or 1 in [illegible]

New York

This appears to be the direct result of the polite pressure exerted by the Kennedy Administration through the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

Some plants, however, report little or no change.

Less than five months ago, prominent defense contractors led by the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation pledged their support to the committee's Plan for Progress. Vice President Johnson, the committee chairman, made it plain that employment discrimination must end in work done under Federal contracts.

Employment experts agree that the millennium is by no means just around the corner. But the situation in bellwether industries here has improved to this extent:

3 Companies Commended

John Field, executive director of the White House committee, recently commended Lockheed, North American and Douglas for their "very beneficial influence" in "hiring, training, promoting and upgrading their minority group employes."

The director of the Urban League of Los Angeles, Wesley Brazier, says:

"The caliber of jobs is broadening. Those who are qualified are rapidly being given employment. We now can assure people in minority groups: if you prepare, you will not face the barriers your forebears met."

Industrial relations directors of key plants insist that the job demand exceeds the supply of trained Negro applicants especially in white-collar jobs.

Lockheed's Burbank plant has been praised by the committee for raising its ratio to 1 in 5 since April. Karl Kuntze, the company's industrial relations chief, estimates 300 Negroes out of a total of 1,500 newcomers have been hired since April.

This brings Lockheed's figure to about 1,500 Negroes in a 20,000 work force at Burbank. This averages out to 7.5 per cent, which is near the proportion in Los Angeles County. County-wide, there are more than 400,000 Negroes in a population of 6,000,000.

"We have been quite successful in finding Negro applicants who have industrial or administrative skills," Mr. Kuntze said. "But we could use more in clerical work. The labor market is shallow. Not a sufficiently high percentage of young colored people are getting a good education."

Lockheed was a major target of the committee after the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People complained about restrictions against Negro workers at the company's Marietta, Ga., plant.

North American, with more than 1,300 Negroes among 18,000 employes at its parent Los Angeles plant, reports no significant percentage increase in hire-ins since June. However, it has upgraded a number of qualified Negroes.

The company has several Negro engineering supervisors in the $10,000-a-year-or-better category, according to Dwight Zook, industrial relations director. One started as a janitor ten years ago and worked up the line while taking engineering courses at night. Negroes also are being used as job interviewers and instructors.

"Where we are seeing a change," Mr. Zook says, "is in the white-collar field. The jobs are here, yet very few Negroes have prepared themselves for typing and stenographic work."

Douglas Aircraft Company, cited adversely for practices at its Charlotte, N. C., factory, says it has been trying to upgrade Negroes at its parent plant at near-by Santa Monica.

A company spokesman said new hirings had been few because of recall priorities of white workers laid off in the last few years. The main plant has 16,000 employes compared with 21,000 in 1959.

Douglas gave no total of its Negro employes. It was one of several companies that said racial data were no longer being kept.

Some Negroes have been hired where jobs have been open, and Douglas has sought to spread the word of availability to employment agencies and training schools. Office and shop jobs alike are open.

"We are trying to motivate minority groups to take advantage of technical school courses so they can be qualified," the Douglas spokesman said. "But a lot of work remains to be done. We expect help from the President's committee in this regard."

Other companies also are promoting training courses. Hughes Aircraft Company, specializing in electronics, has its own intensive apprentice engineer program. Currently three Negroes in a group of twenty men are undergoing three-year training.

Paul S. Kempf, director of industrial relations for Hughes, said:

"Hughes employs Negroes, as well as Orientals and others from minority groups, in virtually every job classification from mantenance and assembly workers through the supervisory level, from secretaries and clerical workers through high-level engineers and scientists. Negro engineers not only work in the company's plants but travel to other cities representing Hughes Aircraft Company."

Northrop Corporation reports its Negro hiring is up 300 per cent this year. But the total number of Negroes is 200 out of about 7,000 employes at the main Hawthorne Division.

A Northrop spokesman said that 2,000 jobs might ultimately be available to Negroes—if qualified.

16i 1961

CALIFORNIA

Woman Named As Assistant Manager

Atlanta Daily World P. 2

LOS ANGELES — (ANP) — J. W. Robinson and Co., one of the leading department store chains in the Los Angeles area, has made a Negro woman assistant manager in the fitting department of its new Panorama City store.

Dec. 8, 1961

Employed as chief fitter in the firm's three - week -old new San Fernando store is Mrs. Marian Barnes ,a Pacoima resident with an active background of work in smart fashions for women and an equally full record of NAACP campaigning.

Atlanta, Ga.

Her job is to certify proper fit for women's dresses and gowns purchased in the second - floor dress department. Garments in the department range in prices from $10 to a thousand dollars. Many are Dior, Travilla and Don Loper creations.

16i 1961

Ex-AFRO editor gets film post

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 3-11-61

HOLLYWOOD — The appointment of Vincent Tubbs as a member of the publicity staff at Warner Bros. Studios was announced this week by Bill Hendricks, director of publicity for the West Coast studios.

Vincent Tubbs

16 i

Marking the first time in the history of the motion picture industry that a colored person has been employed in a white - collar staff position by a major studio, Tubbs has been assigned to three television shows and a number of full - length films.

P. 15

A veteran newspaperman, Tubbs was formerly editor of the Baltimore AFRO-AMERICAN.

* * *

UPON JOINING the staff at Warner Bros., he was personally welcomed by Jack L. Warner, who heads the world's largest film making establishment, in his first visit to the department in six years.

Previously, Tubbs has done record-breaking field exploitation in the colored market for a number of Hollywood film makers, including Stanley Kramer Productions, United Artists, and Warner Bros. for which he did a 27-city, nationwide tour last year.

16 x Calif

HOWEVER, as a staff member, Tubb's work will not be confined to a special market, Hendricks said.

He has been assigned to handle publicity in all media for "Lawman," starring John Russell, Peter Brown and Peggie Castle; "The Cheyenne Show," starring Clint Walker, Will Hutchins and Ty Hardin, and a new series, "Las Vegas File."

* * *

HE WILL also handle Producer Milton Sperlings "The Marauders," a war - time story being shot in the Philippines, starring Jeff Chandler, Ty Hardin, Andrew Duggan, Will Hutchins and Peter Brown.

A former war correspondent, Tubbs has traveled widely throughout the world and will also handle the Warner Bros. Technicolor production "The Sins of Rachel Cade," soon to be released.

CALIFORNIA

In California

Boycott Lucky Lager For Job Segregation

The Pittsburgh Courier, p. 2 Sat. 12-2-61

Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOS ANGELES (ANP)—Retail liquor store members of the recently organized California Negro Business Association placed placards in their windows stating: "We don't sell Lucky Lager and its products because we don't buy where Negroes can't work."

16 x Calif

The current boycott is the result of the Lucky Lager companies' refusal to hire Negroes. 250 of the signs were distributed around the community and in various liquor stores.

Richard Morris, press officer for the association, said that although Lucky Lager is brewed in San Francisco and Azusa, Calif., and as far East as Fort Wayne, Ind., only one Los Angeles Negro is employed as a salesman.

There are no clerical workers, shipping clerks or truck drivers, among a personnel of approximately 1,400 people.

■

THE BOYCOTT is a repeat of the 1960 strike against Budweiser Beer, which was unsuccessful in securing the cooperation of the unions.

Fruitless efforts have been made to negotiate with the breweries. Only one San Francisco representative of the California Brewers Association, George Ososke, executive secretary, talked with members of the association. No definite agreements have been reached.

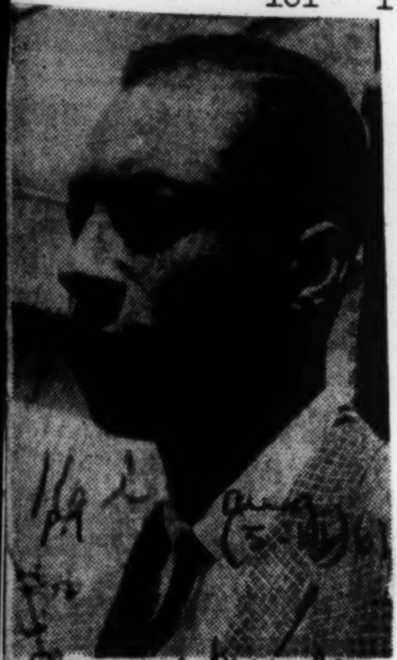
Morris was the instigator of the fight to secure employment for Easterner, Andrew Saunders, Negro beer truck driver from New Jersey, who was unable to get a job when he was transferred to the coast in 1960.

Saunders was forced to return East in order to follow his occupation.

■

LUCKY LAGER sells over 50 per cent of its beer in Southern California. Their Negro salesman covers Negro establishments only in California, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, Washington and Oregon.

The present boycott is backed by CORE, the Teamsters Rank and File Committee, the Los Angeles Sentinel and Eagle and many civic groups.



16i

Aug (5-12) 61

Chicago Defender

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, graduating senior at Southern University and recreation major, has accepted employment at the Newington Hospital for Crippled Children, Newington, Connecticut. Joe, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Williams, Southern University, reported to his duties on Aug 1.

SEPTEMBER

161 1961 D.C.

Mrs. Ellis, Duncan's 'Girl Friday,' runs a tight and efficient ship

Afro American B 8

Sept 9 – 1961

WASHINGTON

By ROSEMARIE TYLER

Grace Vatran Ellis, secretary to John B. Duncan, recently appointed D. C. Commissioner, is a woman with a schedule.

MRS. GRACE V. ELLIS

She arrives at work before 9 o'clock in the morning, calls her 13-year-old son Maurice around 4 p.m., about the time he comes in from school, works until 6 or 7 in the evening and plans midnight snacks for her brand new husband of less than a month!

Baltimore

The petite, pretty Mrs. Ellis, who has been Commissioner Duncan's secretary since 1952, arrives at the office before nine each morning. This gives her time to open the mail and have it ready when her boss strolls in promptly at 9 a.m.

* * *

"HE IS a stickler about that. He wants to see his mail as soon as he arrives."

Commissioner Duncan, a thorough man, also expects to have no backlog of correspondence. Each day's mail must be taken care of by the end of the same day.

Now secretary to the Recorder of Deeds, Mr. Duncan's former position with the District government was much less hectic than being secretary to a D. C. Commissioner.

"I haven't had a normal day, yet!" says Grace Vatran Ellis. In addition to getting her boss properly scheduled for his many appointments by day and night, her office has become open to the world-at-large.

Just the other day M. Cleophas Kamitatu, president of the Leopoldville State in the Congo, met the new District Commissioner.

Such an encounter makes her think she might take up French. However, with the aid of the State Department interpreter, the impasse was overcome.

* * *

ALWAYS concerned with her son, Maurice and her job, she has now added a brand new husband to her managerie of concerns. He is James C. Ellis, foreman with the post office.

His interests are just as varied as his wife's. He is a Boy Scout Master with the troop at the Parkview School. In 1952, he served as president of the Parkview PTA.

Prior to his presidency. in the 1950's he was very involved in the fight to convert the old Central High School, which was then white into a colored high school. It later became the Cardozo High School.

Just married on August 30 at her apartment on Rock Creek Church Road, she and Jim and Maurice are full of plans. Soon they will be moving into a brand new home.

"We are both so excited," says Grace. "Jim and Maurice can hardly wait for November to move in."

While her new home will be decorated by Mazor's, the decor will reflect her own taste. "I prefer traditional furniture for the most part."

A terrific cook, she looks forward to the mid-night snacks she prepares for Jim when he gets home at midnight from the post office.

"Our favorites are cheeseburgers. Sometimes, however, I surprise him and whip up biscuits.

She suggests the following recipe for BISCUITS, which have been named JIM'S BISCUITS in the Ellis household:

Sift together 2 cups sifted flour and 3 tsp. baking powder and 1 tsp. salt; cut in finely tbsp. shortening, stir in 2/3 cup of milk. Round up on lightly floured cloth covered board. Knead lightly (about 30 sec). Roll or pat out about 1/4 thick. Cut. Place on ungreased baking sheet. Bake until golden brown. Serve piping hot with butter or jelly. TEMPERATURE: 450 degrees. TIME: 10 to 12 minutes. AMOUNT: 20 1¾ biscuits about 1 inch high.

16i 1961 D.C. DEC. ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE

Not normal says base spokesman

The Afro American
p. 20 Sat. 12-9-61
Baltimore, Md.

By CABOT SETH STERLING

WASHINGTON

Nine young ladies who work as key-punch operators at Andrews Air Force Base have been ordered to "mop the floors, dust, and empty the waste-baskets," along with their office duties.

The nine are all colored and attached to the 1001st Maintenance and Supply Group.

A civilian personnel spokesman told the Washington AFRO that "normally, this is not done" when asked whether other office personnel at the base were expected to mop the floors, too.

"People are expected to keep their area clean," he said.

He told the AFRO he would investigate.

The situation arose a week ago when a sergeant attached to the personnel ordered the nine key-punchers to "mop the floors, dust and empty the waste-baskets."

They protested to personnel and were advised by a civilian technician to go ahead and do as ordered, then file a protest later. Unless they followed orders, they were advised, they could be charged with disobeying orders and possibly dismissed.

A major in the personnel office supported the sergeant in his orders to the nine key-punchers.

However, nobody at Andrews Air Force base appeared willing to comment on the issue.

The major referred the AFRO to the public information office with the comment that "no matters relating to base problems can be discussed."

16i 1961 D.C. ✓

Negroes Picket Banks on Hiring

The Evening Star
Washington D.C.
Fri. 2-24-61
P.B-5

Leaders of a group of 10 Negro clergymen who picketed several banks in downtown Washington yesterday said they were protesting the banks' refusal to hire Negroes except in menial positions.

Police said the 30-minute demonstration, in which the ministers carried placards in the vicinity of Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue N.W., was quietly conducted.

16a

Following the demonstration, the group walked by the White House, but did not display picket signs there. The pickets were led by the Rev. James D. Foy, pastor of the Asbury Methodist Church at Eleventh and K streets N.W.

10 C

President Wins on Jobless Aid

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta Ga.

Senate Rebuffs Byrd, 44 to 42

Fri 3-17-61

By RUSSELL BAKER

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WASHINGTON—President Kennedy was forced to use the full power of the White House Thursday to save his federally financed emergency unemployment benefit bill on the Senate floor.

P.1

By a two-vote margin the administration forces in the Senate sustained the President and defeated an amendment sponsored by Sen. Harry F. Byrd, which would have modified drastically the Kennedy program.

16a

10 C

Georgia's Senators Russell and Talmadge voted for Byrd amendment.

BYRD DEFEATED

The vote was 44 to 42 for throwing out the Byrd amendment.

Thirty-nine Democrats and five Republicans supported the President. Thirty Republicans and 12 Democrats voted against him.

In personal terms the fight boiled down to the first open test of personal influence between President Kennedy and Byrd, the Virginia Democrat who has declared his opposition to most of the Kennedy economic program.

In broader political terms, it presented another test of the power of the Southern-Republican coalition in the Senate and raised the historic economic conflict between the big and small states.

CHANGING FINANCING

At issue was Byrd's amendment for changing the bill's financing. The Byrd amendment would have required, in effect, that each state pay the full amount of emergency benefits distributed to its unemployed.

The President wanted a bill financed under normal federal financing arrangements. That is, states with the greatest need would draw more than they contribute from federal funds, while states with relatively small unemployment would pay in more than they get back.

This is the financing system provided by a bill passed earlier by the House, and it was what the President wanted from the Senate Finance Committee, of which Byrd is chairman. The vote was 11 to 2 for the Byrd amendment.

After the committee action Wednesday, administration backers in the Senate were pessimistic about defeating the Byrd amendment. All the committee's Republicans and some of the Senate's most influential Democrats—men like Clinton P. Anderson of New Mexico and Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma — had sided with Byrd.

P.24

His only opposition in the committee came from Albert Gore of Tennessee and Paul H. Douglas of Illinois, both Democrats. Both men were determined to make a fight against Byrd on the floor Thursday.

Wednesday night Gore called the President and urged White House assistance. Gore argued that a triumph for the coalition on this issue, and a defeat for the administration on a major anti-recession bill, would blunt the whole administration drive for its economic program.

Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg, conferred at the Capitol late Thursday night with Mike Mansfield of Montana, Democratic Senate leader, and Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, Democratic Senate whip.

Thursday morning Goldberg was back at the Capitol with Lawrence F. O'Brien, the President's congressional liaison and patronage specialist. They conferred again with the Democratic leaders and began calling on members.

16a D.C.

At noon Mansfield announced that the leadership would fight to eliminate the Byrd amendment. A short time later Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois, Republican Senate leader who is supporting Byrd, said he was "officially advised from the other side that this is a fight to the finish."

Dirksen reported that the Democrats were deep in an operation to rally their "troops."

Negro [illegible]s High Office In P.O. Here

The Washington Post

P.C 3

Herbert E. Waddy, 50, of 2 Adams st. nw., has been appointed assistant postmaster at the City Post Office, "the highest supervisory position held by a career Negro employe in the history of the office." District Postmaster Carlton G. Beall said yesterday.

The appointment is effective at the close of business today. About 65 per cent of the employes at the city office are Negro.

Fri., 10-13-61

Waddy received word by telephone at his home yesterday that the appointment was being announced by Washington Regional Director Fergus McRee. He is now on vacation.

Waddy, a bachelor, is entering his 26th year with the city office. He has been on the supervisory force 16 years and presently is an assistant tour supervisor.

Earlier, officials of the District branch of the National Association of Postal Supervisors had protected the planned promotion to Postmaster General J. Edward Day. Their argument was not based on race. Waddy is a member of the local.

The officials said Waddy was a Level 11 supervisor and that the appointment would jump him over 20 other supervisors who have longer service and who are in higher grades. The salary range in Level 11 is from $7560 to $9120. Waddy's new position is a Level 16, which pays from $12,205 to $14,395.

Howard R. Barker, assistant to regional director McRee, explained yesterday that although seeniority is important, it is not always the prime consideration. "Other factors, such as qualifications, ability and aggressiveness" are considered, he said.

161 1961

D.C.

Pastors' Crusade Pays

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

Bank Bias Cracked in Washington

Sat. 4-22-61
P. 8

WASHINGTON—The "Crusade" by local Negro ministers to change the racial discriminatory hiring practices at banks and financial institutions bore its first fruit this week.

The American Security and Trust Bank, at 15 and Pennsylvania Ave., NW, one block from the White House, revealed the employment of a Howard University senior co-ed who will be trained to work as a teller, starting next month.

161
D.C.

She will be the first Negro employed as a clerical working in the local major banks.

She is 21-year-old Rosie Elaine Johnson, an English major, 4834 Blagden Ave., N.E. She and her husband, James H. Johnson, a post office clerk, live with her father. He is the Rev. Thomas Bullock, pastor of Mount Zion Pentecostal Church. Mrs. Johnson is slated to be graduated at Howard in June.

■

MRS. JOHNSON'S employment stems directly from a campaign launched several weeks ago by the Interdenominational Ministers Alliance.

The campaign was initiated in a picketing demonstration, opening with the ministerial group kneeling in prayer at the gates of the White House. They then visited at several banks, all located in the financial district near the White House.

Leaders of the "Crusade Against Biased Bank Hiring" are the Revs. S. Everett Guiles, IMA president and pastor of Turner Memorial AME Church, and James D. Foy,

pastor of Asbury Methodist Church.

The crusade has also been endorsed and supported by the Baptist Ministers Conference, whose president is the Rev. L. W. White, and the Baptist Convention of D. C. and Vicinity, headed by the Rev. Andrew Fowler.

■

THE WASHINGTON Urban League, civic association, other groups and individuals have long been urging local banks to employ Negroes as clerical workers.

In comment on Mrs. Johnson being hired, the Rev. Mr. Guiles told The Courier: "We are gratified by this development. However, we simply consider this a first step in the right direction. This will encourage us to continue our efforts to convert officials at the other 17 or more banks and financial institutions to take steps toward changing their outmoded hiring policies."

Film on Negro Jobs Presented to Library

The Evening Star
Washington, D.C.

The film, "Burden of Truth," has been presented to Harry N. Peterson, chief librarian of the D.C. Public Library, by Francis C. Shane, executive secretary of the United Steelworkers of America Committee on Civil Rights.

16 E
Sat. 4-8-61

The film, which will be available for private showings in the District, deals with the problems faced by educated Negroes in obtaining jobs.

125

The Afro American
p 20 Baltimore, Md
Sat. 10-14-61

161
D.C.

'AND WHEN I'M BUSY, have them call me back' says Department of Interior Secretary Stewart Udall to Mrs. Virginia Battle, his newly appointed secretary. Mrs. Battle, former White House secretary, made history this week when she became the first colored woman to be secretary to a cabinet officer. And, incidentally, Mr. Udall made history, too. The appointment was reported exclusively in the Washington AFRO last Friday (AFRO photo by Sorrell).

161 1961 D.C.

Employees say top jobs barred

The Afro American

P.8

Sat-8-26-61

By CHUCK STONE

WASHINGTON

The world-famous Library of Congress, used by scholars all over the world to solve every conceivable human problem, hasn't yet solved the problem of racial discrimination within its own hallowed portals.

161

In an exhaustive survey conducted during the last three weeks the Washington AFRO - AMERICAN learned that there is a policy of racial discrimination ~~so~~ subtle that colored employees seeking a higher grade have resigned rather than buck the system.

Baltimore

THE AFRO talked with individual colored employeres, most of whom are in grades GS 6 to GS 12.

md

With the exception of three who did not "feel" they had been discriminated against, the overwhelming majority declared that racial discrimination was clearly operative in promotions to better jobs. One employee described the library's racial policy as just plain 'lousy."

* * *

A SPOKESMAN for the library, however, vigorously denied the existence of discrimination in the Library of Congress and pointed out the librarians were in one of the few professions where racial discrimination was not dominant.

* * *

THE WASHINGTON AFRO survey revealed the following indisputable facts·

1.) **OF THE** 2,765 employees in the Library of Congress, approximately 25 per cent or 661 are colored.

* * *

2.) **IN THE TOP** 189 jobs — GS 13 to GS 18, there is not a single colored person. There are 4 colored persons who are GS 12.

* * *

3.) **OF THE** 1270 jobs in grades 6 to 12, there are 61 colored employees, or 4 per cent. On the other hand, almost half of the entire Library of Congress staff — 1270 — are in the grades 6 to 12. That's 46 per cent as against 4 per cent for colored.

* * *

4.) **OF THE** .59 divisions and departments in the Libarary, over half — 31 — do not have a single colored person above a grade 6 in them.

* * *

5.) **COLORED** persons work on none of the desks which come in contact with the general public. This includes the main reading room. The information desk, the periodical reading room, and the 5th floor main reading rooms in the annex. There are several colored messengers, however, serving these rooms.

* * *

6.) **SINCE 1948**, there has never been a single colored person in the Library of Congress' interne program. This is a program in which the various library schools of the country recommend their outstanding students for employment within the Library. Atlanta University has an accredited Library school.

* * *

7.) **COLORED** supervisors who do comparable work and supervise either the same or a larger number of employees tend to hold lower grades than white supervisors. For example, one colored supervisor who overseers the work of over 40 people has a grade 5. A white supervisor who overseers between 15 and 20 people in a comparable division has a grade 7.

* * *

8.) **IN 1946**, one colored employee was told he was not qualified for a particular job because he didn't have a college degree. Today, this same position is filled by a white man, grade 9, with no college degree.

* * *

SEVERAL OF the colored employees with whom the AFRO talked emphasized the fact that the personnel department was completely fair about recommending people for the best job.

"Personnel is wonderful," said one employee. "It's the supervisors."

* * *

ONE TOP officer of the library publicly said that he did not think colored people should supervise white employees and has consistently fought all efforts of colored employees to advance themselves.

* * *

THIS PARTICULAR officer's name repeatedly came up during the survey as "one of the most bigoted persons" in the whole Library of Congress.

In all of the lower jobs such as messenger, charwomen, porters, laboratory attendants, stack cleaners, general laborers, bookcleaners, etc., colored persons have almost a complete monopoly on such posititons.

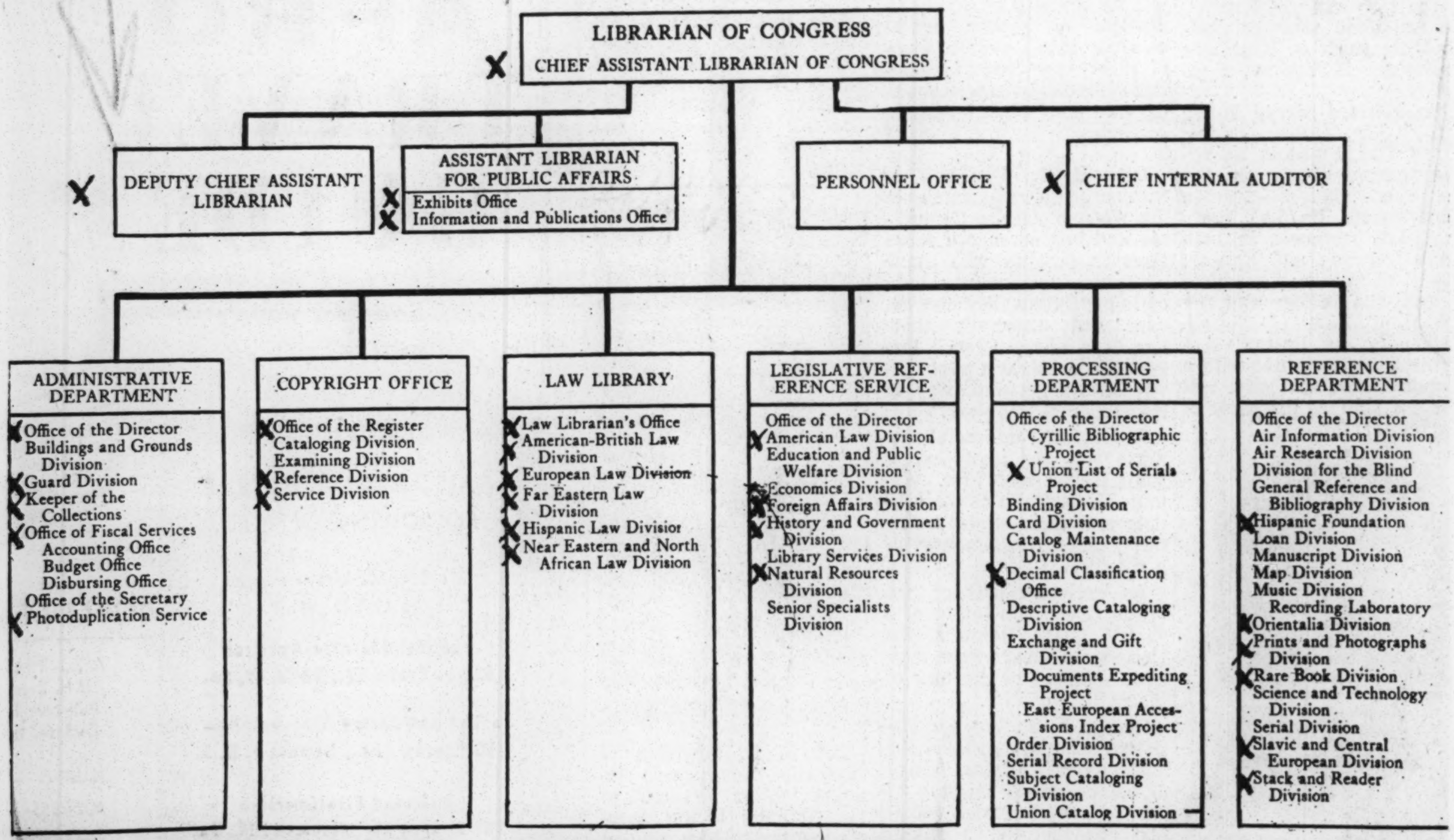
But, in comparable salary positions such as tour guides where there is continual contact with the public, there is not a single colored person.

* * *

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. created in 1800 by and for Congress has over 12,075,000 books and pamphlets on every subject and in a multitude of languages.

There are 167,000 bound newspaper volumes, 190,000 reels and strips of micro - films, more than 16,500,000 manuscripts relating to manifold aspects of American history and civilization; more than 2,500,000 maps, and more than 109,000 phonograph recordings of all kinds of music, speeches, and poetry.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Organization Chart


LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS
CHIEF ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS
DEPUTY CHIEF ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN
ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS
Exhibits Office
Information and Publications Office
PERSONNEL OFFICE
CHIEF INTERNAL AUDITOR
ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT
Office of the Director
Buildings and Grounds Division
Guard Division
Keeper of the Collections
Office of Fiscal Services
Accounting Office
Budget Office
Disbursing Office
Office of the Secretary
Photoduplication Service
COPYRIGHT OFFICE
Office of the Register
Cataloging Division
Examining Division
Reference Division
Service Division
LAW LIBRARY
Law Librarian's Office
American-British Law Division
European Law Division
Far Eastern Law Division
Hispanic Law Divisior
Near Eastern and North African Law Division
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE
Office of the Director
American Law Division
Education and Public Welfare Division
Economics Division
Foreign Affairs Division
History and Government Division
Library Services Division
Natural Resources Division
Senior Specialists Division
PROCESSING DEPARTMENT
Office of the Director
Cyrillic Bibliographic Project
Union List of Serials Project
Binding Division
Card Division
Catalog Maintenance Division
Decimal Classification Office
Descriptive Cataloging Division
Exchange and Gift Division
Documents Expediting Project
East European Accessions Index Project
Order Division
Serial Record Division
Subject Cataloging Division
Union Catalog Division
REFERENCE DEPARTMENT
Office of the Director
Air Information Division
Air Research Division
Division for the Blind
General Reference and Bibliography Division
Hispanic Foundation
Loan Division
Manuscript Division
Map Division
Music Division
Recording Laboratory
Orientalia Division
Prints and Photographs Division
Rare Book Division
Science and Technology Division
Serial Division
Slavic and Central European Division
Stack and Reader Division

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS administrative breakdown — Above is an organization chart for the Library of Congress. Of the 59 divisions and departments, over half —31—do not have any colored people above a GS 6. The departments which have no colored people in these grades are marked by an "X"

16i 1961

Study Shows Only 8% Of D. C. Negroes Idle

The Sunday Star

Washington, D.C.

Star, 3-5-61

16a

P. 13-A

Washington has a smaller percentage of unemployed Negroes than most of 10 large cities surveyed by the National Urban League.

The league reported yesterday that the study shows the Nation's Capital has an over-all unemployment rate of 3.8 per cent, the lowest for any city of equivalent size. The study shows that 8 per cent of the Negro work force here is unemployed.

Of the 10 larger cities surveyed only Boston, where 5 per cent of the Negro work force is unemployed, had a smaller percentage of its Negroes out of work.

Los Angeles was in the same position as Washington, with 8 per cent of its Negro workers jobless.

The percentage of Negroes unemployed in the seven other large cities follows:

New York, 10; Chicago, 17.3; Cleveland, 20; Detroit, 39; Pittsburgh, 24; St. Louis, 20, and Philadelphia, 28.

The number of Negroes unemployed in Washington, according to the report, is 19,000.

The total number out of work here, both whites and Negroes, is 28,000.

Discussing Negro employment in Washington, Richard C. Wells, job development director for the Washington Urban League, said 55 per cent of the Negroes in the Nation's Capital are employed outside Government, most of them in unskilled positions.

"Because of his occupational limitation to lesser skilled and low-paying jobs in a few industries, in most of which he is a recent comer," Mr. Wells said, "he is immediately and disproportionately affected by unemployment trends.

"That the Negro worker is denied an opportunity to proportionately share in the labor market or to realize his maximum job potential in the Nation's Capital is the sad commentary on an area which should be the showcase of democracy."

25-Cent Hourly Wage Boost Wins Committee Test

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

Wed 4-12-61

P. 1

16a

D.C.

By HALE MONTGOMERY

WASHINGTON — (UPI) —President Kennedy's proposal for a gradual 25 - cent hourly boost in the minuimum wage passed its committee test Tuesday and headed for a senate showdown on Thursday.

The Senate Labor Committee approved the compromise bill in closed session. Sen. Pat McNamara, D-Mich., pushing the measure for the administration, said the vote was 15 to 2.

Both committee dissenters - Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen, Ill., and Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz. — said they probably will try to amend the bill when it reaches the Senate floor.

The real test is expected, however, on an amendment by Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney, D-Okla. It would deny coverage to about a million persons working for firms which operate in only a single state.

WOULD EXTEND COVERAGE

The McNamara bill would extend covenage to firms doing $1 million or more in gross annual sales, even if their operations covered no more than one state.

As appproved by the committee, the bill would gradually increase the wage floor to $1.25 an hour for 24 million workers now covered by the federal Wage - Hour Act. It also would extend coverage to about 4.1 million currently unprotected workers, most of them in the retail trade.

If approved by the Senate, the administration measure faces another fight in a House - Senate Conference Committee, where it will be squared off against a GOP substitute passed by the House.

Dirksen said he planned to offer a similar substitute in the Senate. The House bill would hold the wage floor to $1.15 an hour for presently covered workers and to $1 for those newly covered. It would take in only about 1.2 million new employes.

D.C.

Big Rise Seen In Areas Hurt By Joblessness

The Evening Star

President to Sign His First Measure To Spur Recovery

Star, 3-24-61

Washington

P. 1

16a

D.C.

By the Associated Press

The Government is expected to announce today a big jump in the number of major industrial areas suffering from substantial unemployment.

President Kennedy meanwhile prepared to sign into law the first of his economic recovery proposals approved by Congress—a measure providing an extra $1 billion for unemployment insurance payments to idle workers.

As soon as Mr. Kennedy's signature is on the bill, Secretary of Labor Goldberg plans to be ready to sign agreements with representatives of various States to act as administering agents and paymasters to the unemployed.

Mr. Goldberg was ready, too, to make public a new March survey of the unemployment situation in the Nation's top 150 industrial areas. There were 76 of these areas reported in January as having a rate of unemployment running 6 per cent or more of their local work force.

Increase Anticipated

Officials said in advance that since unemployment rose by 320,000 in February to a Nationwide total of 5,705,000, a considerable increase in the number of hard-hit areas could be anticipated.

The new survey provides a community - by - community breakdown of the worsened unemployment situation already reported nationally for February.

Actually, administration officials have been reporting some signs of improvement. But Mr. Kennedy said at his news conference last night the question is whether the usual spring upturn will be strong enough to reduce unemployment to "an acceptable level" and restore production more nearly to capacity, both on a sustained basis.

"It is impossible," Mr. Kennedy added, "to make any judgment at this time in March on these factors with any precision."

The Labor Department said representatives of 35 States, including Maryland and Virginia, and the District of Columbia will be on hand for a briefing this morning on the terms of temporary extra jobless aid legislation and what they will have to do in carrying out its terms.

700,000 Workers Eligible

Many of the States are expected to be ready to sign agreements with Mr. Goldberg on the spot. It will take about two weeks, officials estimated, to clear the way for getting the extra money into the pockets of idled workers.

An estimated 700,000 jobless workers have exhausted regular unemployment compensation benefits since June 30, 1960, and are eligible for the new payments.

About 2.5 million additional workers are expected to exhaust regular benefits and become eligible for the extra payments before June 30, 1962, when the new emergency program expires. The actual number will depend on the extent of recovery.

Payments vary widely, but they average $30 to $35 a week. The new program provides that in co-operating States Federal funds will be provided to extend normal duration of payments by a maximum of 13 extra weeks.

Contractors Vow To End Racial Bias On U.S. Jobs

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

16a

P. 5-A

D.C.

Wed, 5-3-61

WASHINGTON (AP) — The nation's top defense contractors Tuesday pledged complete cooperation with President Kenedys program to end racial bias amonk workers employed in fulfilling government contracts.

Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson reported this after meeting for two hours with representatives of 48 major defense contractors.

At the same time, and without elaboration, Johnson said steps have been taken to end alleged discrimination against Negroes at the Marietta, Ga., plant of the Lockheed Aircraft Corp.

He said a "good many steps" toward compliance with Kennedy's antidiscrimination order have been taken at Marietta and at other companies' plants in various sections of the country.

Th Marietta plant has a $1 billion contract to build jet transports for the government. Negro groups have charged widespread discrimination at the Marietta operation.

Kennedy, in a brief talk to the contractors, stressed his intention to seeing that no qualified American worker is discriminated against on a government project because of race, creed, color or national origin.

Johnson is chairman of the president's Committee on equal employment opportunity, the group charged with enforcing Kennedy's equal rights order.

Asks Kennedy For More Negro Investigators

B'ham World

B-ham, Ala.

16a

Sat. 4-29-61

D.C.

P. 1

A former Assistant United States attorney, in a letter to Attorney General Robert F. Kennday, has asked for an increase in the number of Negro personnel in Federal investigative agencies, and suggested several proposals to this end.

Henry Bramwell, a Brooklyn, N. Y. lawyer, wrote Attorney Kennedy that his suggestions and recommendations were based on his own experiences and observations while serving as an Assistant U. S. Attorney.

Bramwell wrote that the hiring of qualified Negro personnel in Federal Investigative Agencies should be an established policy, and that these agencies should recruit these qualified and dedicated individuals from colleges. After hiring these agents should be placed throughout the United States.

He gave the following as his reason for making such a proposal. The need to provide equal opportunity to Negroes — the present lack of an appreciable number of Negroes in these agencies — the large number of Negro offenders apprehended could be handled with greater understanding with Negro investigators, and the benefits the agencies would receive by hiring qualified Negroes.

B'ham, Ala.

161 1961

D.C.

Goldberg Welcomes Two Negro Recruits

The Washington Post

Washington, D.C.

By Jean White
Staff Reporters

Labor Secretary Arthur J. Goldberg personally welcomed two new employes yesterday—two Southern Negro college students recruited in a drive to encourage qualified Negroes to see kcareers in Federal employment.

161

Wed. 4-19-61

D.C.

The new appointees, both honor students, are Samuel T. Gibson Jr., a graduate student at North Carolina College, Durham, N. C., and Obie Pinckney Jr., a senior at South Carolina tSate College in Orangeburg, S. C.

P. 2-A

Gibson, woh formerly attended Howard University, will work as a social science research analyst with the Bureau of Labor Statistics at a starting salary of $4345.

To qualify for their jobs, Gibson and Pinckney passed the Federal Service Entrance Examination required of all Federal employes with professional status.

In the last month, Edward J. McVeigh, director of personnel for the Labor Department, and his staff toured about 30 Southern Negro colleges. The Labor Department started on its own drive before the Civil Service Commission announced a similar recruitment program headed by Ross Clinchy.

Goldberg is vice chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. It was set up by President Kennedy to insure equal employment opportunity in Federal employment and on Federally-contracted jobs.

Part of the Administration's program to wipe out discrimination is to search out qualified Negroes and sell them on jobs in Government service.

McVeigh said yesterday he found many Negro college students interested in Federal jobs but few had taken the entrance exam. Traditionally, he pointed out, students at most Southern Negro colleges enter the fields of teaching or the ministry.

On hand yesterday to welcome the students to Washington was Sterling Tucker, Washington representative of the National Urban League. The League assisted in arranging the visit under its "Tomorrow's Scientist and Technicians" program, which is aimed at encouraging Negro students to try for professional careers.

By Dick Darcey, Staff Photographer

Samuel T. Gibson Jr., at left, and Obie Pinckney Jr., at right, Negro college students recently hired by the Labor Department, chat with Secretary Arthur Goldberg.

Marshall Hood named Wise Homes salesman

The Afro-American

161 D.C.

WASHINGTON

Marshall Hood of 1515 10th St., NW, Washington, D.C., has been appointed sales representative for Wise Homes in the Washington, Maryland and upper Virginia areas.

Wise Homes, Inc. with headquarters in Greensboro, N.C. has more than 30 offices in the State of Virginia including Richmond, Fredericksburg, Warrenton and Front Royal.

Baltimore, Md.

This week in the AFRO, Wise Homes is featuring the "Wisewood" with three bedrooms, which can be built on your own lot for only $2,695.

Sat. 4-22-61

MR. HOOD is Commodore of the Neptune Yacht Club with members in Baltimore and Washington. His hobbies are motion pictures, photography and art.

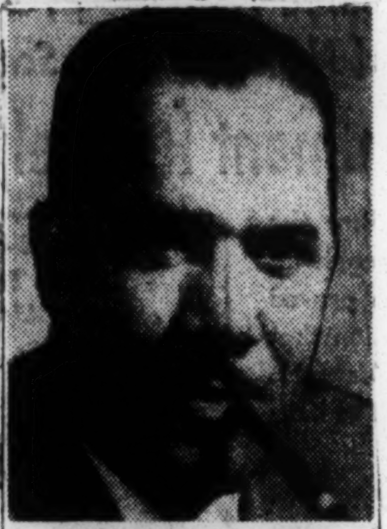
P. 7

A native of Terre Haute, Indiana, he graduated from Indiana State Teachers College. He is a former circulation and circulation promotion manager for the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers and Ebony Magazine. He has been a motion picture exhibitor in Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee.

During World War II, he served in the U.S. Armed forces in the engineer corps in the Pacific area.

After the war, he organized the Sandler Sales Co. in Washington and headed their sales forces. Since 1952, he has headed his own sales organization in association with his wife, the former Helena Ball of Baltimore.

Together, they have covered the Northern Virginia and Southern Maryland areas in general sales work.



MARSHALL HOOD

ARS. MARSHALL HOOD

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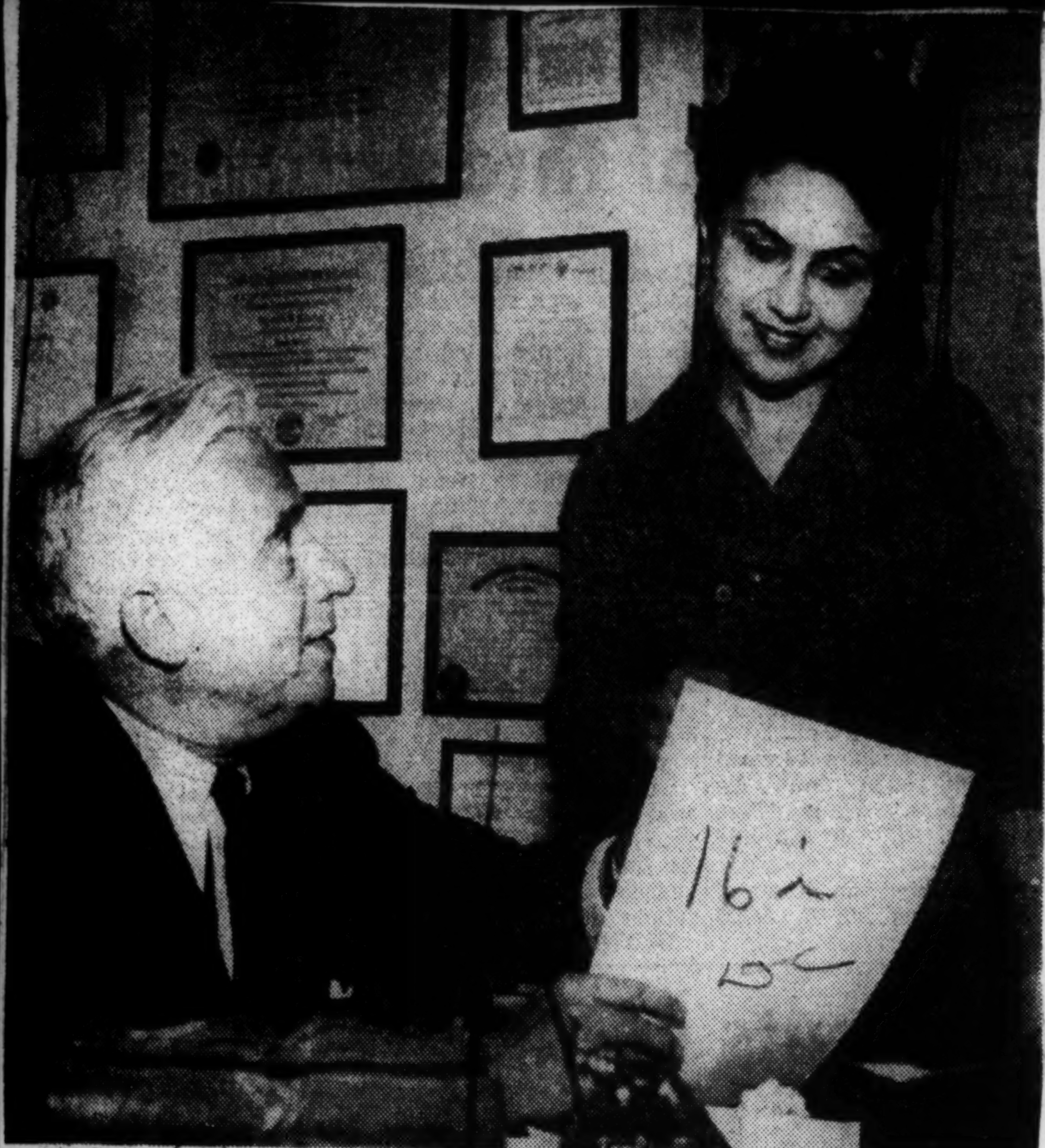


SHIRLEY BROWNE and friend—chatting with Sen. Kenneth Keating (R. - N.Y.), Mrs. Shirley Browne discusses a matter of Senate business. She serves in the Senator's office as secretary to him and his executive secretary, Stephen May.

Shirley Browne, Sen. Keating's girl Friday constantly on go

The Afro-American P. 20

16i

By ROSEMARIE TYLER
WASHINGTON

Shirley Knox Browne, a Washingtonian, never regrets having given up the teaching profession. As a secretary on the staff of Senator Kenneth B. Keating, she leads a very exciting life.

Baltimore Md

Her day begins at 9 a.m. and ends usually about 6 p.m. The time in between is spent working with Sena- or Keating and Mr. Stephen lay, the executive secreta- y in charge of the Senator's V shows.

Sat. 4-1-61

Senator Keating, the white haired charmer from Rochester, New York, has four television shows. "Let's Look At Congress" is televised alternating Sundays in New York city.

P. 20

Guests on this show have been such well known Capitol Hill folk as Senator Hubert Humphrey, Sen. "Mike" Mansfield, Senator Thruston Morton and just two Sundays ago, the new Attorney General, Mr. Robert Kennedy.

'The other show is "Asking Keating' which is televised throughout New York state on nine stations. This show answers questions sent in by constituents.

On this show, he has interviewed Jacque Pic and the Chimp that flew space, among others.

"Senate Report" is a five-minute show televised only in New York city. It has done so well, however, that the Senator will add another show of this same type to his collection of shows.

All the shows are televised and then taped in the Capitol building. Just before show time, Shirley is busy making sure all scripts are present, running the teleprompter, getting the Senator "brushed off" for the television cameras and several hundred other details which all go into a successful show.

Once the shows are on the road, Shirley takes care of some of the Senator's private mail and the hundreds of political letters which come in from his New York constituents.

Many of the letters reflect the Senator's interests: civil rights, anti - lynching provisions, social security, care for the aged, tax deductions for college students, and donation of surplus property to welfare groups.

Senator Keating is also the author of the "Know your government bill" which seeks to set up an office where anyone can request information about the government, thus eliminating the current red tape involved in getting such information.

Currently, he is working on a bill in cooperation with Attorney General Kennedy to treat arrested persons on a dope charge as a civil rather than a criminal case. He feels that many of the people arrested need medical treatment rather than jail sentences.

At the end of a busy day on Capitol Hill, Mrs. Shirley Knox Browne goes home to her young daughter, Marilyn. Marilyn attends the National Cathedral School for Girls.

Marilyn takes her mother's job on the hill rather casually. But about Senator Keating, she is not so casual. She and the Senator have a fast friendship based on several luncheon dates, cards from all over the world when the Senator is traveling and a lovely gift from one of the European capitals.

In addition, young Marilyn is the school's favorite heroine in that she can get passes for her classmates to visit the congressional sessions.

16i 1961

Engraving head hires machinist

Afro American

B8

WASHINGTON

New moves to improve employment opportunities for minority groups in the Treasury Department's Bureau of Engraving and Printing were announced this week.

AA 8-5-61

Robert A. Wallace, Treasury Employment Policy Officer, reported that an employment policy officer has been named to process complaints of racial discrimination in the bureau, and a five - man policy review board has been appointed to review such complaints.

The steps were taken as interim measures pending completion of the treasury's overall review of employment policy complaints at the bureau.

Meanwhile, the bureau's first colored machinist has been hired.

* * *

THE BUREAU'S 3,000 employees manufacture money and stamps for the government.

The bureau's new Employment Policy Officer is Jay L. Esserman.

The new Employment Policy Review Board consists of 3 colored employees, Conwell Jones, Thomas Tibbs and Richard Redmond, in addition to Esserman who is the chairman, and Arthur Barron.

The board will review all complaints of discrimination filed by minority group members and make recommendations for appropriate action.

* * *

IN ADDITION, it will advise the director on any administrative steps that may be taken to prevent discrimination.

The bureau's first colored machinist is Samuel Ficklin, formerly a tool maker at the Naval Weapons Plant.

Ficklin began work at the bureau on July 19.

D.C.

CORE Told of Techniques

Urban League Chief Asks for Unity In Drive for More Negro Jobs Here

The Washington Post

P. B1

Hire

Sterling Tucker, executive director of the Washington Urban League, called last night for order and coordination among groups concerned with Negro employment.

He did so in a sepech to the Washington Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), newest entry in the field and the one whose activities apparently suggested his address.

Core

"It's not that there are too many epople working on this problem," Tucker said, but there is "too little communication."

W.P. 8-16-61

Some employers are amenable to fact-finding and negotiation, techniques used by the Urban League here for 22 years, he noted. Others, he added, " will only be persuaded by law or other power forces to mend their ways. They are the ones who inspire picketing activities and selective buying campaigns," CORE's announced weapons.

"The Urban League will and must retain its autonomy and we expect the same tof all other groups," Tucker told the meeting at All Souls Unitarian Church, promising to make the League's services available to "any responsible group."

Washington D.C.

Tucker pointed out the League's longtime and "full-time" concern with jobs, relocation, housing, infant mortality and other problem areas and observed:

The League does not strike a blow and then run away perhaps to return another day. We stay right there; sticking with the problem — and the people—through good days and lean ones until the job is done. This is not usually th glamorous way, but it gets results."

Detailing the Urban League approach, he said: "Many people, moved from slum areas, had been victims of slum living so long that they knew no other way of life. We took them by the hand and worked with them where we found them with their problems as they faced them."

✓

Suggests non-white hostesses

The Afro-Am.

Baltimore, Md.

Dat. 1-21-61

Congressman Charles C. Diggs (D-Mich.) called on Eastern Airlines to employ as airline stewardesses.

V.3

In a letter to Mclcolm A. MacIntyre, president of Eastern, Diggs noted a news report that the company had dropped its ruling that only unmarried girls could serve as flight attendants. He quoted the article as saying the young widows and divorcees without children will not be accepted by Eastern for flight duty.

16h

Diggs' letter said in part:

"I assume that among the reasons for this change of policy is the present turnover difficulty in recruiting replacements to meet your standards.

"In my opinion, this situation once again points out the tragedy which exists in your air line, among others, whereby you overlook the employment of Negroes for these positions. In addition to National Urban League and I am sure I could provide you with many fine Negro applicants who are qualified in every respect.

"As one who has traveled extensively outside of this country, I can attest to the effective use of non-white personnel in this capacity.."

"I hope that Eastern Air Lines is now prepared to change their policy in this regard and I will see that you are provided with some qualified applicants if you will so inform me."

Jacksonville's Job Door Cracks Open for Negroes

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat., 4-29-61
P 12

By WILLIAM KENNEDY

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Though nearly one out of every three Jaxons is a Negro, the door to employment with the city government in any but a menial capacity is just now being cracked to Negroes for the first time since Reconstruction days.

Louis H. Ritter, city commissioner in charge of roads, has called for examinations early in May to select two Negro and two white expediters, whose job it will be, at $4,200 per year, to explain to Jaxons how they can get the city to pave their sidewalks and gutters on an easy-pay plan.

In the city auditor's department exams have already been held for meter readers, with Negro participation for the first time.

Commissioner Claude Smith, in charge of health and sanitation, who has for some time employed some Negro nurses, has now let it be known that Negroes will soon be added to his staff of sanitation inspectors.

Another straw in the wind is a projected new fire station, to be located in the heart of the city's Negro district at 25th St. and Myrtle Ave.

"We haven't yet heard that Negro firemen will be employed to man it," civic leader Frank Hampton has told The Courier, "but here's hoping."

161 1961

NOVEMBER

FLORIDA

Sees Free Labor Pool

Not First, Last To Suffer, $1.05 A Week Victim Feels

Atlanta Daily World

P. 1, Wed. 11-8-61

By HARMON G. PERRY

The 34-year-old Naples, Florida, Negro who charges he was worked on a McDonough, Georgia, mellon farm for $1.05 week's wages, feels that he is not the first or last to fall victim to a calculated scheme between farmers and police officials that results in "a pool of virtually free labor."

Atlanta Ga.

But Robert Martin hopes the NAACP is successful in using his experience in breaking up such practice, while giving the personal satisfaction of making somebody pay for the 73 days he spent in jail without being charged.

Looking back on his experience, Martin realizes it could have been worse, but what did happen was his worse experience during his two years as a roving mellon picker, and now he's wondering whether his recently adopted profession is worth being away from his wife and three children six or seven months out of the year.

What prompted Martin to go into this line of work, when he could have found employment in his home town as a landscape artist? His only reason was the $70 to $90 he could make traveling the circuit from Florida to Missouri.

But mellon picking has more disappointments than rewards, according to Martin. It was one of these disappointments that found him stranded at the State Farmers Market August 9, and led to his accepting the Henry County job for much less than the average wage.

Atlanta Daily World

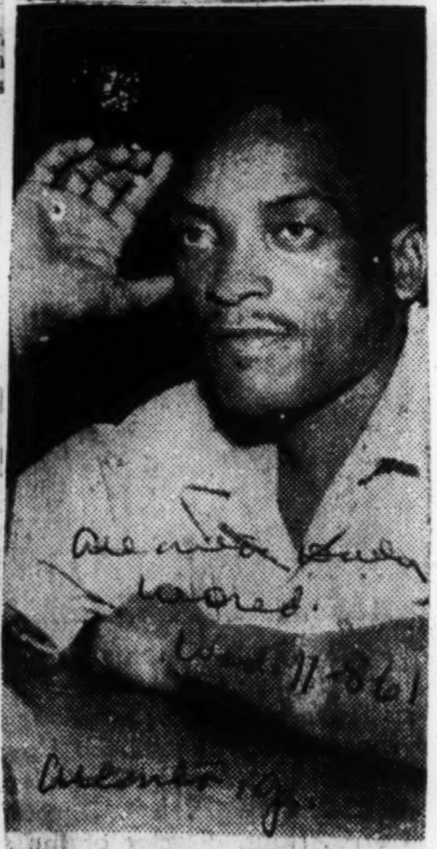
According to Martin, once a mellon farmer gets a worker committed, tricks and intimidation are designed to keep him indebted to the farmer for long periods. One of his jailmates, he said, had been paroled to a farmer on a theft charge for almost three years, and had been tricked into more peonage even after his parole had ended.

Freedom was like being reborn to Martin when he was told he could go after having spent almost three months in jail — so much so that he stopped asking for traveling and food money.

Wed. 11-8-61

"You can go or go back in that cell," Martin said he was told—so he chose to walk most of the distance back to the Farmers Market, sleep in restrooms, and finally hitch a ride back to Atlanta where he was finally guided to Warren Cochrane and the YWCA.

It was last week when Warren Martin's story reached the ears of the public revealing an almost unbelievable story of cases of involuntary servitude in 1961.



Atlanta Daily World. Wed. 11-8-61 Atlanta Ga.

ROBERT MARTIN

16i 1961

FLORIDA

Migrant Couple Wants 'Better Chance' For Daughter

'Somebody Please Take Our Baby'

By EDNA WALLS

Herald Writer

The Miami Herald

Miami, Fla.

Tues, 1-24-61

16i P. 1-C

A desperate migrant farm worker—without work or food — Monday asked for help in finding a home for his six-week-old baby.

"It seems only right to let the baby have a better chance," said Gaylord Martin. "We don't want to let Martha Ann go — but we can't stand to see her hungry like this."

Martin and his wife Mary said they had found work for only six days since they came to Dade County from Missouri three weeks ago. They have three older children, Joe, six; John, four, and Brenda, three.

"The relief people gave us some food," Martin said, "but not enough for four children and we don't want our baby, Martha Ann, to suffer."

"We're going to give her away if we can find some good people to take her," Mrs. Martin said, tears on her cheeks.

"These cold nights," her husband cut in, "we haven't got enough covers to keep the children warm."

A spokesman at the Children's Home Society, a United Fund agency, told The Herald the agency would offer its services to the distressed family and would send a worker to the shack on a South Dade canal.

"If the parents agree," society spokesmen said, "we will place the child in an adoption home. They will have several months to decide whether they want to take their baby back or place it for permanent adoption."

Martin said he had never asked for help before.

"But when I went to the labor station in Homestead this morning," he said, "they only took a handful of men."

He served in the army from 1939 to 1945 and since then has worked for trucking companies. He brought his family to Florida for crop work during the winter season.

The Martin family is one of many hundreds of migrant families in distress since bad weather cut down harvesting work in South Dade fields.

A long line of men and women waited for food handouts at the Farsouth Emergency Aid Headquarters, 47 S. Flagler Ave., Homestead.

Mrs. B. A. Tibbits, agency director, said she was forced to give out food on an emergency day-to-day basis.

"We have to be sure we have enough canned milk, baby food and bread to go around," she said.

South Dade farmers, who squeaked by the three-day spell of bitter cold with only minor damage, said crop harvesting will be delayed several weeks.

Harold Angermier of the Dade County Welfare Department came to Homestead Monday to investigate unemployment problems. Public welfare funds cannot be used for migrants, except in critical emergencies, he explained. A state law forbids aid to those who have not lived here at least one year.

The problem will be discussed at a meeting of the Dade Migrant Welfare Committee at 3:30 p.m. Thursday at United Fund Headquarters, 396 NW First St.

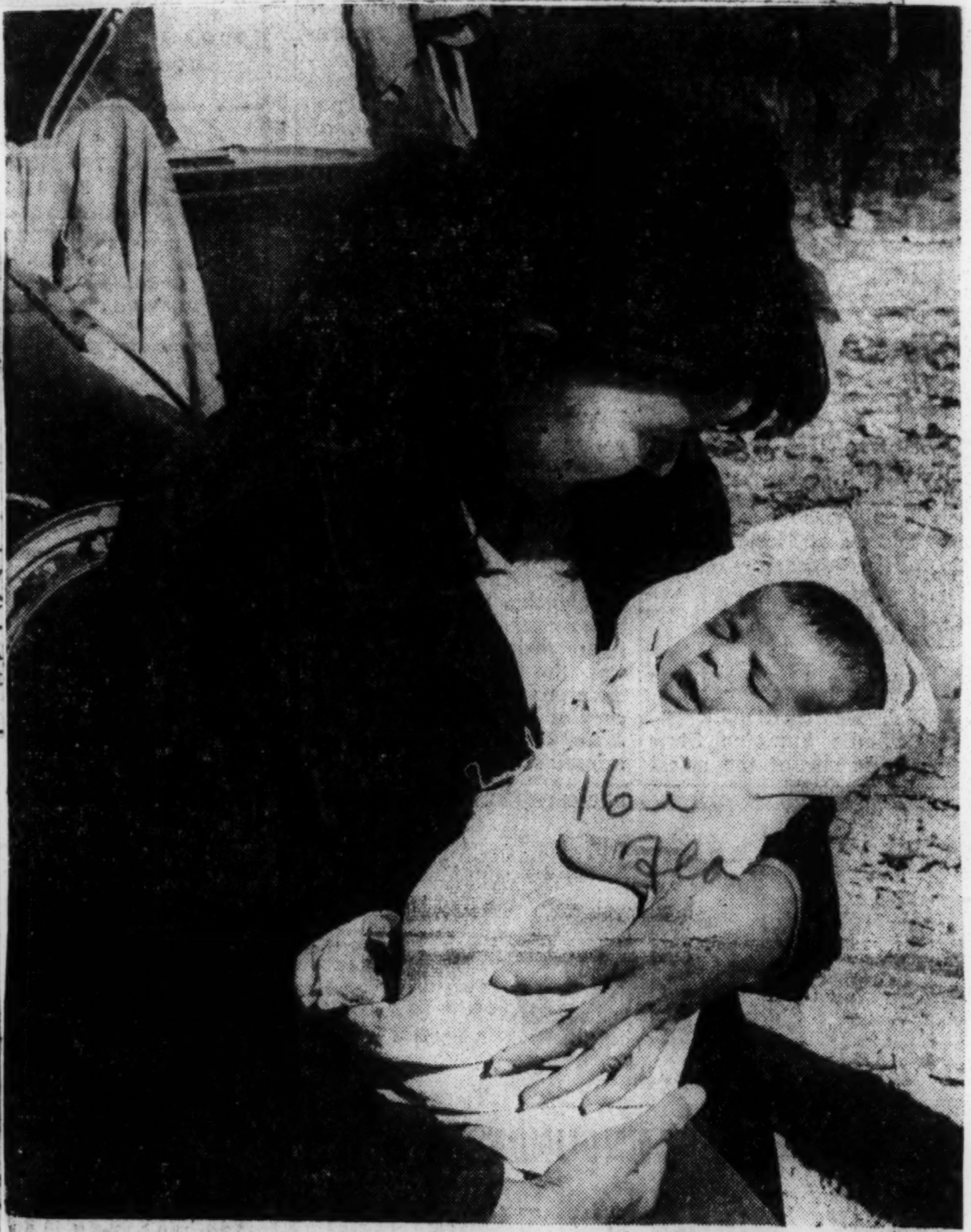
"I hope the committee may be able to give some help to the volunteer relief agency in Homestead," Angermier said. "I know they will keep a close watch on the situation."

Want to Help?

The Farsouth Emergency Aid Headquarters Monday issued a call for help in providing food and medicine for destitute migrant workers.

Most needed are canned milk, baby food and bread. Next in priority are staple food and medicines.

Donations may be sent to Farsouth Emergency Aid Headquarters, 47 S. Flagler Ave., Homestead, Fla.

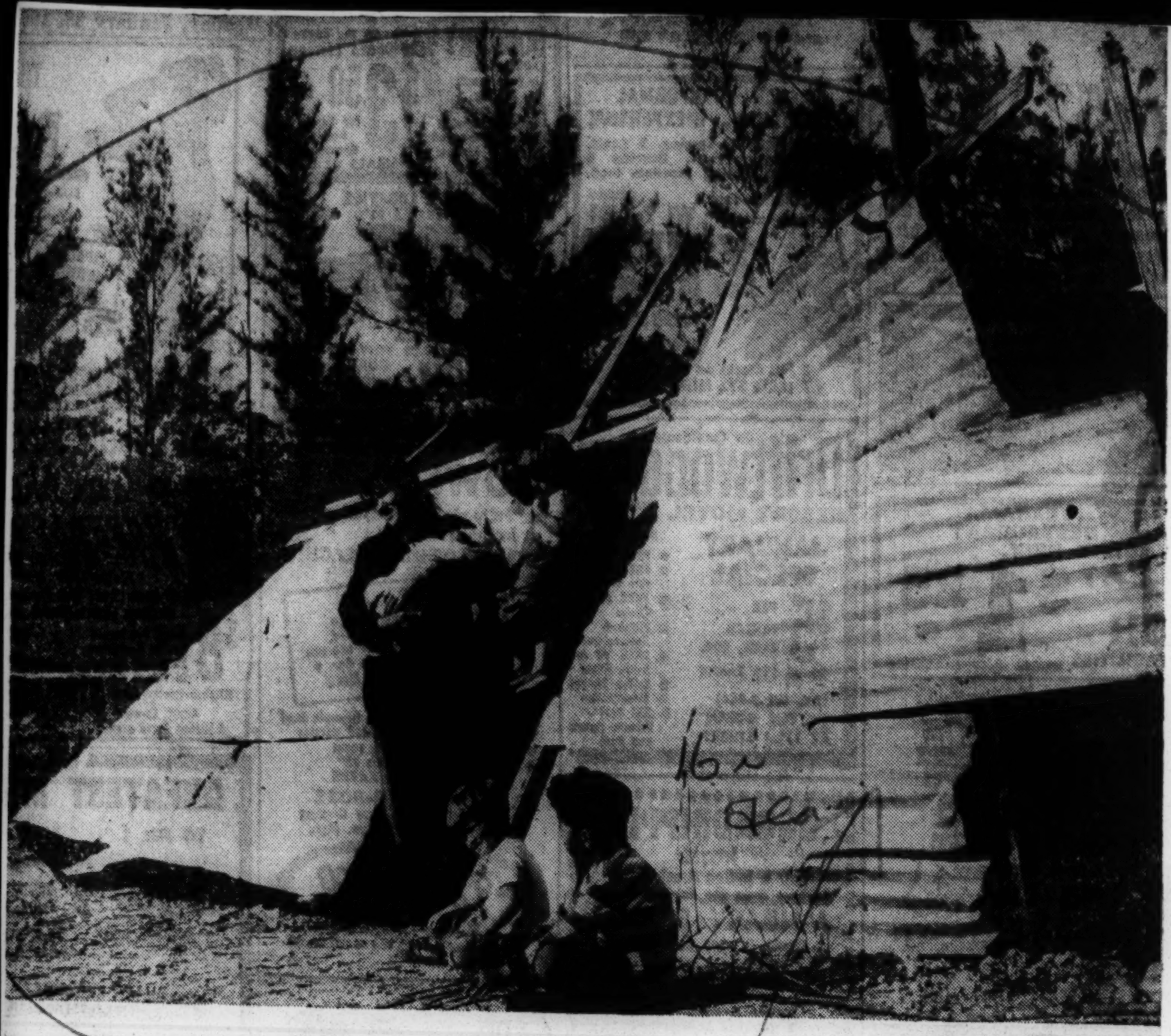


16i Fla

—Herald Photo by EARL DEHART

'These Cold Nights . . .We Can't Keep The Kids Warm'

. . . Mrs. Martin holds Martha Ann



—Herald Photo by EARL DEHART

The Gaylord Martin Family, Migrant Workers, Outside Tin Roofing Shack

. . . they've only had five dayswork in last three weeks: 'it gets worse every year'

Migrant's Woes; No Work, No Food

The Miami Herald

Miami, Fla.

By EDNA WALLS
Herald Writer

Nov. 1-23-61

P. 8-C

Many hundreds of migrant families were hungry and cold Sunday and fearful of what the next few weeks may bring.

Huddled in the sun outside their heatless labor camp quarters, or sitting near makeshift shacks along the canals, they told the same story—only a few days work in recent weeks, low pay and fear that there may be no work as cold weather slows down harvesting.

"Only five days work since we came here three weeks ago," said 30-year-old Gaylord Martin of Arkansas. With his wife Mary and four children—the youngest only six weeks old—he came to find crop work as he has for the past several years.

"But it gets worse every year," he said. "We've been right hungry lately."

The Martins are living in a shack made of old pieces of tin roofing while another couple who came to Florida with them are sleeping in a car on a canal bank.

"None of us spends a dime on drinks," Martin said. "We save everything we can earn for food—and we don't like to ask for help from the relief people.

"But when they only pay six dollars a day, you just can't make enough working now and then."

A little more fortunate—but not much more—was a group of Negro farm workers at a nearby labor camp.

"The boss don't charge us rent when we're not working," said Fred Simmon, "but we can't get work enough for food."

Inside the one-room cubicle where he lives with his wife and four-year-old son, a one-burner kerosene cook stove was blazing.

"It's all the heat we have," said Mrs. Simmon, "but I'm afraid to leave it on very long. There's no window to take out the fumes."

Mrs. Simmon said she and a neighbor have been getting turnip greens from a nearby field.

"It's all we've had for food lately," she said.

Mrs. Simmon said she did not know about the relief agency for food in Homestead.

Says Negroes Rare In Fla. PO

The Defender

Chicago, Ill.

Sept. 24, 61

TAMPA, Fla. —) Robert W. Saunders, NAACP Field Secretary for the State of Florida said that visits to most Florida Cities have revealed that Negroes are not employed as clerks, letter carriers or in other classifications.

"In some cities, "Saunders said, "Negroes work as janitors and maids in post offices. But generally throughout Florida, there appears to be some discrimination in hiring polices."

Some of the cities visited were Panama City, Ft. Walton Beach, Perry, Marianna, Havana, Quincy, Madison, Monticello, Lawe City, Leesburg, Bartow and Clearwater.

"In Clearwater and Bartow," the NAACP official said, "it would appear that some Negroes would be working as mail carriers or clerks, because of the better racial climate, he said. "My investigation revealed that in Clearwater, one or two are working as janitors."

Saunders said that the NAACP would take the following steps to remedy the situation: (1) A program encouraging more Negro high school and college students to seek employment in all levels of Federal operation and (2) A request to the President's Committee on Contracts to investigate Post Offices in Florida to determine why there are no Negroes working in many of them.

16i 1961 GENERAL NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

Negroes Total One Third of Unemployed in U.S. Cities

The Miami Herald

Miami, Fla.

16c

M.H. 3-6-61

P. 23-A

NEW YORK —(UPI).— The number of unemployed Negroes in a U.S. city frequently is one third of the total of its jobless workers, a National Urban League survey showed.

The league made the survey based on figures from local bureaus of employment, welfare departments and other sources in 50 U.S. cities.

Lester B. Granger, national executive director of the league, said, "months ago, the National Urban League called attention to the prospects of a continuing economic downturn with disproportionate harsh consequences visited upon the worker.

"With Negroes as a rule concentrated near the bottom of wage and skill ladders," he said, "they inevitably feel the first effects of widespread unemployment.

"When job discrimination is actively practiced by sections of industry, both management and labor, this becomes an unbearable 'racial tax' that Negro workers pay in earning a living in America," Granger said.

The survey showed that 17.3 per cent of Negroes workers are jobless in Chicago, 5.7 per cent of that city's total unemployment rate.

In Detroit, the survey reported, 112,000 Negroes are out of work with the total unemployment figure for the city 185,000.

The survey also showed 67,000 Negroes jobless in Philadelphia; an estimated 80,000 in New York; and 36,000 in Los Angeles.

"Government must take the first corrective step through aid to depressed areas," Granger said.

Improved Skills Mean Employment Opportunities

The Black Dispatch

Oklahoma City, Okla.

16c

F.M. 2-3-61

The Urban League continues to encourage persons interested in employment opportunities to take full advantage of the "Skill-Betterment Program" now underway at Douglass high school. Courses are offered in typing, shorthand and Business English. The courses are designed primarily to prepare persons for clerical jobs and to give refresher training to those currently employed or desiring reentry into the clerical field. These classes are part of the Oklahoma City Public School Adult-Education Program.

The Skill-Betterment Program is a project of the Industrial Relations department of the Urban League of Oklahoma City sponsored in conjunction with Douglass' Evening School.

Qualibed Negroes Few

N. B. Johnson II, Industrial Secretary of the League, stated that "far too few Negroes qualify themselves for the various employment opportunities now available in the Oklahoma City area." While the League works to remove color barriers in employment, Negroes must take full advantage of training opportunities. Full participation in the world of work is based upon the ability to perform.

In the past, enrollees in these courses have gained and attained new skills which have been helpful in securing jobs and promotional opportunities as a result of their improved work performance.

Persons interested in taking these courses are asked to contact the Urban League Office, 215 N. Walnut street, CEntral 6-4691, or apply direct at Douglass Evening school, 900' N. Eastern avenue.

Negro Named Resident Manager New York Stock Exchange Firm

Jackson Advocate

Jackson, Miss

16c

Apt. 2-4-61

NEW YORK.—Straus, Blosser & McDowell, member firm of the New York Stock Exchange and other principal exchanges Wednesday announced the opening of a Hyde Park office at 1530 E. 55th St., under the direction of Eugene Heriot Dibble, III.

Dibble, who is the first Negro to be named resident manager of a New York Stock Exchange firm will be assisted in his new duties by Samuel J. Alex, registered representative.

Dibble has been affiliated with Strauss, Blosser & McDowell since 1954. He is the son of Dr. E. H. Dibble, Jr., medical director of Tuskegee Institute, and a nephew of the late Robert Rochon Taylor, former vice-president and manager of the Michigan Boulevard Garden apartments and secretary-manager of Illinois Federal Savings.

Dibble was graduated from Tuskegee Institute with a B. S. degree in chemistry in 1952, then served two years as an officer in the Air Force. Upon discharge he worked as a clerk in the wire room of an investment house, qualifying as a registered representative through Straus, Blosser & McDowell in 1955.

Young Girls Being Lured From South And 'Exploited'

The Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

16 A

1-3

Spt. 2-25-61

By ALFREDO GRAHAM

NEW YORK—Cruel exploitation of hundreds of young girls from the South by unscrupulous employment agencies is bringing mounting pressures on legislators in Albany from the NAACP, the Urban League and other civic groups to bring these agencies under the direct control of the Department of Labor.

The girls are lured here by promises of high-paying jobs, then are farmed out to jobs, from which they sometimes never receive any pay for as long as eight weeks, to meet excessive placement fees and transportation costs.

The plight of many of these girls, who are left stranded after being fleeced, is also attracting the attention of the Attorney General's office and criminal prosecutions may result from investigations currently under way against some of these agencies.

Jawn Sandifer, one of the attorneys for the NAACP, said a big probe is now under way, directed particularly against employment agencies in Nassau and Long Island who are governed by their local communities only.

"There is not question that the girls are being exploited," he told The Courier last week, "and the present situation can only be corrected if these agencies are brought under control of the Department of Labor."

■

MR. SANDIFER said the NAACP has collected information on numerous cases. The girls are encouraged to come North without any attempt being made to determine their suitability for jobs as maids or office workers. In the case of maids, they are held to contracts by agencies and employers where they work for weeks without receiving any money until they cover placement fees and transportation costs—both of which are always greatly inflated to extort money from the girls.

Both the NAACP and the Urban League have received many complaints of girls being put off "sleeping-in" jobs without their clothing and personal effects. These are held as "pledges" by their employers to meet advances said to be made to employment agencies for placement fees and transportation charges.

Many of these girls are stranded in the big city, and in most cases they come to grief, falling into dire destitution and, in some cases worse yet—crime.

False claims in their advertising may also result in some agencies operating the racket of losing their licenses.

A CASE WORKER for the Urban League told The Courier that the plight of these girls is a matter for community concern. Some of the girls brought up from the South have never worked in the fancy homes like those in which they are placed in such places as Nassau and Suffolk Counties. In some cases they are not even familiar with the modern household appliances they are required to use. Some are in poor health and are discharged from their jobs penniless because their first earnings go to the employment agencies charging more than the legal placement fees.

In some of the areas where the girls are placed, they cannot attend church or find recreation because they are isolated far away from any Negro community. Even those who quit before being fired, because of boredom and frustration, pose a problem, The Courier was told.

THEY END up with out-of-wedlock children and other problems which tax the city's welfare services usually because they are farmed out without guidance, family or friends.

The fact that some of these girls are charged three week's salary for a job, in addition to other "expenses," is clear-cut extortion, The Courier was told by a case worker from the Urban League, presently concerned with the matter. The agencies involved in investigations presently under way are operated by both Negroes and whites, she said.

The Negroes is this "disgusting business" have drawn the contempt of the civic agencies concerned. The case worker added: "While it is reprehensible for anyone to exploit these young girls, whether Negro or white, we feel that Negroes have a special responsibility not to exploit their

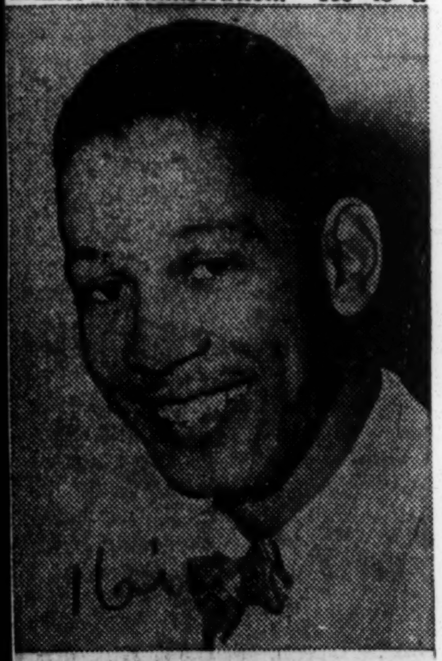
The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.
3-31-61

National UL Worker to Serve As TST Project Consultant

Otis E. Finley Jr., assistant director of Vocational Services for the National Urban League, will visit Oklahoma City April 2-5 to serve as a consultant for the local League's newly initiated youth incentive program, "Tomorrow's Scientists and Technicians."

Finley is in charge of the development and direction of TST, a National Urban League nationwide youth and incentive program designed to search for and discover capable and talented youth who have high potential ability for careers as professional workers and technicians in scientific fields. TST makes use of adult leadership resources in the local community to accomplish its objectives.

Former Industrial Relations secretary for the Boston Urban League, Finley is a native of Boston, Mass. In 1952 he served as military aide for Governor Christian L. Hurter of Massachusetts, and represented the chief executive on numerous diplomatic occasions within the state. Finley is a graduate of Springfield college, Springfield, Mass., and has a master's degree in Guidance and Personnel Administration. He is a



OTIS E. FINLEY

veteran of World War II, and served at a B-25 bomber pilot with the Army Air Corp. eH is a reserve officer for the Air Force.

The Urban League is a United Fund agency working to improve living and working conditions for Negro citizens.

Report Gives Plight Of Negro

Commercial Appeal

Sweeping Legislation Asked To Break Barriers In Employment

Sat. 10-14-61

By United Press International

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13. — Labor unions, schools and employers have trapped the American Negro in a "vicious cycle" of racial barriers, the Civil Rights Commission said Friday.

The commission said that despite some gains in the past 20 years Negroes are still concentrated in menial jobs and are hardest hit during recessions and times of technological change.

Memphis, Tenn

In the commission's first report on discrimination in employment, it also said the Negroes' lack of drive had contributed to the limited types of work generally open to them.

Sweeping Remedies

The report recommended a set of sweeping congressional and executive remedies to break down racial barriers, including a White House order integrating all reserve and National Guard forces.

A second proposal would give congressional approval to President Kennedy's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity and vest it with increased powers. The committee now operates under an executive order.

Commission Staff Director Berl I. Bernhard said it was not unfair to say "that efforts of the Federal Government to achieve equality of opportunity in employment have been limited and sporadic."

He said the committee has greater authority than its predecessors but that "its potential effectiveness is limited."

Union Legislation

To increase this effectiveness, the commission proposed that the committee be empowered to enforce non-discrimination in both civilian and military Government agencies and all employment created or supported by Government contracts.

The commission also asked Congress to pass legislation providing that "no labor union shall refuse membership to, segregate or expel any person because of race, color, religion or national origin."

Other recommendations:

—A program to expand vocational education, apprenticeship training, and relocation of jobless workers. A law to provide equality of training and employment opportunity for all youths between 16 and 21. —The withdrawal of Federal funds from state employment offices that offer segregated services.

Board Urges U. S. to End Job Bias

The Philadelphia Inquirer 1, 8

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP). —The Civil Rights Commission called Friday for a full-scale attack by the Federal Government on racial discrimination that keeps the Negro trapped in unskilled, low paying jobs.

It urged the Government, by use of its authority and in its role as the Nation's largest employer, to help Negroes break away from the "vicious circle of discrimination in employment opportunities."

Sat. 10-14-61

Lack of opportunity over a long period, the commission said, eventually destroys the desire of many Negroes to improve their educational and occupational status.

Philadelphia, Pa.

In a report on employment, the commission described the situation this way:

"The Negro is denied, or fails to apply for, training for jobs . . . which . . . have traditionally been denied him; when jobs do become available, there are consequently few, if any, qualified Negroes available to fill them; and often, because of lack of knowledge of such newly opened opportunities, even the few who are qualified fail to apply."

The commission said the pattern of job discrimination is nation-wide, not merely centered in the south.

Berl I. Bernhard, staff director, said the Federal Government spends billions of dollars each year and creates "innumerable employment opportunities."

He added in a news conference that the Federal Government subsidizes State employment agencies, vocational and other training programs, sponsors and advises apprentice training programs and regulates certain activities of labor unions.

It is through these activities that the commission, in unanimous recommendations, urged the Government to act.

"Since 1946," Bernhard said, "such efforts have been confined, in large measure, to actual Federal employment including membership in the armed forces, and to employment by Government contractors."

The commission urged that these efforts be expanded to require equality of opportunity in all employment supported by Government contracts and by grant-in-aid funds, and also in all vocational education and training programs so supported.

The commission said that while the authority of former President Dwight D. Eisenhower's Committee on Government Contracts was limited, its efforts had resulted in Negroes being offered some jobs they normally might not be given, even if many times it was on only a token basis.

And although President Kennedy's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity has broader authority, the commission said it falls short in a number of areas.

The commission recommended creation by Congress of an agency to enforce a policy of equal opportunity in all employment financed entirely or in part by Federal funds, in all federally assisted training and recruitment services and with respect to membership in labor unions representing employes of firms having Government contracts or Federal grants-in-aid.

The commission recommended a Presidential order directing equal treatment for all in the reserve branches of the armed forces.

The commission said the U. S. Employment Service should establish a policy requiring employment according to merit and enforce it by withholding Federal funds from State employment offices that practice discrimination or segregation.

It said the greatest area of discrimination among labor unions is in the construction and machinists' craft unions.

It recommended a law specifically forbiding discrimination by labor unions.

Commission Reports On Race Issue

Journal and Guide

Sat. 10-21-61

Norfolk, Va.

Barriers Found In Labor Unions, Schools And Firms

By STEVEN GERSTEL

WASHINGTON — (UPI — The Civil Rights Commission said Friday American Negroes looking for better jobs are trapped by a "vicious cycle" of racial barriers erected by labor unions, schools, and employers.

In its first report on discrimination in employment, the commission said the Negroes" lack of drive to better their status also contributed to the limited extent and types of work open to them.

THE REPORT said that despite some gains in the past 20 years Negroes are still concentrated in the menial jobs and become the hardest hit during layoffs and technological changes.

"The recent recession made this all too clear," the report said. "But even now Negroes continue to swell the ranks of the unemployed as technological changes eliminate the unskilled or semi - skilled tasks they once performed.

"MANY WILL be permanently or chronically unemployed unless some provision is made for retraining them in the skills required by today's economy," the report added.

To break down the racial barriers, the commission recommended a set of sweeping congressional and executive remedies.

ONE WOULD give congressional approval to the new President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity and vest it with expanded powers. It now operates under an executive order.

"I think it is not unfair to say that efforts of the federal government to achieve equality of opportunity in employment have been limited and sporadic," staff director Beril I Bernhard said.

BERNHARD said the President's committee has greater authority that earlier prototypes "yet its potential effectiveness is limited."

To remedy the limitations, the commission recommended that the committee be empowered to enforce non - discrimination in all federal employment, civilian and military,, and all employment created or supported by government contracts.

IT ALSO recommended that the committee move into the field of labor unions where they come in contact with government contract employment or grant - in - aid projects and into federally assisted training and recruiting programs.

The report,, however, also dealt specifically with labor unions and asked a congressional ban on "lily white" locals and other forms of anti-Negro bias practiced by unions.

THE COMMISSION asked Congress to rewrite the 1959 Landrum - Griffin act to include an amendment "that no labor union shall refuse membership to, segregate, or expel any person because of race, color, religion or national origin."

The report singled out the construction and machinists crafts unions. It said industrial unions freely admit Negroes but resort to discrimination in the collective bargaining process.

Immediate Help To Unemployed Kennedy's Aim

The Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.

Loans, More Surplus Foods Is President-Elect's New Year's Pledge

Mon. 1-2-61

By MERRIMAN SMITH
United Press International Staff

P. 1
General

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 1—President-elect John F. Kennedy made a New Year's Day pledge Sunday of top priority for a sweeping Government program, including an "early warning system" and other measures, to ease chronic depressions in communities with a total population of nearly 22 million persons.

Kennedy began the new year with a joint press conference with Senator Paul Douglas (D., Ill.), at which they unveiled detailed recommendations prepared by a special task force in one of Kennedy's first "crash" assignments after his Nov. 8 election victory.

Immediate Action

The program outlined by Douglas and his team in a 19-page report called for immediate action after the inauguration to help "islands of chronic unemployment," situated primarily in industrial areas of the eastern half of the United States.

Kennedy termed the report "excellent" and said it dealt with "a problem which I think deserves the most important domestic priority."

Douglas, a former enonomics professor, told reporters the two most important recommendations were:

1. Immediate executive steps to increase the amount of surplus foods available to destitute families.

Low-Interest Loans

2. Passage of the area redevelopment bill, twice vetoed by President Eisenhower, the principal provision of which is a system of low-interest loans to attract private industry to put up new plants and expand old ones in chronically depressed areas.

Kennedy said he hoped Congress would give the recommendations careful study.

Other news developments in Palm Beach Sunday:

The President-elect exchanged New Year's greetings with Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev. Kennedy expressed the hope that Soviet-American relations in the New Year would be marked by "good will and a common desire for peace."

The incoming chief executive observed New Year's Day quietly and started the holiday by going to 10 a.m. mass at St. Edward's Catholic Church.

Announcement Due

Kennedy expects to announce another major appointment in his new Administration Monday morning before flying to Miami for the annual Orange Bowl football game, between Navy and Missouri.

Kennedy told reporters that contrary to earlier plans, he would not hold a formal meeting of his new cabinet prior to inauguration, but would confer with the members individually.

He has no additional pre-inaugural meetings with President Eisenhower planned.

Labor Overhaul Urged to Stress Organizing of White-Collar Men

The N.Y. Times

Official Proposes New Units to Sign Up Office Personnel and Avert a Future Decline in Power of Unionism

New York, N.Y.

Tues. 1-3-61

By A. H. RASKIN

P. 25
16a
General

One of labor's most respected theoreticians has recommended a basic overhaul of union structure to overcome the reluctance of white-collar and professional workers to unionize.

The recommendation was made in a report on new "occupational frontiers" for unionism by Everett M. Kassalow, research director of the Industrial Union Department of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

His study represents the most comprehensive evaluation yet made by labor's brain-trust of methods of achieving a recruiting breakthrough in the fields in which unions have traditionally been weakest.

Many top unionists have made little secret of their fear that labor will sufer an eclipse in economic and political power if the downturn in factory and mine membership caused by automation is not offset by an expansion in white-collar unionism.

Special Unit Urged

Mr. Kassalow urged that a special department or division be created at the top level of the A. F. L.-C. I. O. as part of an effort to make a "new and more vivid appeal" to clerks, engineers and technicians. He envisaged the establishment of similar special units within individual unions on both a local and national basis.

He underscored the importance of a large-scale transfer of organizational emphasis by citing statistics showing how rapidly the accent in the labor force was shifting away from blue-collar, or manual, jobs, where the bulk of union strength has been concentrated.

The report noted that only 12 per cent of union members were now in white-collar ranks, even though 42.5 per cent of all jobs are in this field. Mr. Kassalow expressed doubt that labor could remain effective in collective bargaining or in its role as spokesman for the general aspirations of wage-earners unless it made substantial headway outside the manual group.

"Certainly, in the long run, there can be no question that labor's central social and political position as a power in modern society would be weakened if it remained an almost purely blue-collar force," the report said. "Its very will and ability to play the part of spokesman would be modified in time if it underwent a serious relative decline in the industrial society."

Mr. Kassalow took the view that the "routinization and depersonalization" of many types of white-collar activity had created a factory-like environment hospitable to the spread of uuionism. He said this was especially likely to prove true where the introduction of giant computers and other electronic devices had caused much upheaval and job insecurity.

The report predicted that this trend would generate a "group-consciousness" as a forerunner to union successes. It stressed that such a group feeling could emerge among workers with little sense of "class consciousness" or of identification with production workers. Airline pilots were cited as a highly unionized group of this type.

Mr. Kassalow said an analysis of experience in Europe, where white-collar unionism is widespread, offered no clear guidance on whether such organization here would proceed more effectively through a separate federation or a "face-lifting" of the A. F. L.-C. I. O.

Flexibility Is Cited

However, he voiced his belief that there was enough flexibility in the A. F. L.-C. I. O. and enough paralleling of economic interest among clerical, professional and production workers in big companies to make it probable that the most serious organizing efforts in the next decade would be made by existing industrial unions.

Despite the generally optimistic tone of his estimate of the possibility of white-collar organization, Mr. Kassalow acknowledged that the bread-and-butter arguments unions might use to attract clerical and professional workers would probably have less force now than in the Nineteen Forties.

He observed that from 1939 to 1950 the wages of unionized blue-collar workers had gone up at a much faster pace than those of non-union white-collar employes. In the period since 1950 the trend has been reversed, with white-collar wages now holding the edge in rate of gain.

This factor did not shake Mr. Kassalow's concluding comment that "when resources and energy on a sufficient scale are finally turned toward this newer area of unionization, we may well discover that most of us have had a tendency to exaggerate its difficulty."

Demand for skilled labor in building trade jumps

16a General
The Afro-Am.
Baltimore, Md.

By 1970 approximately 2,300,000 additional skilled workers in the construction field will be needed, according to Marvin Myers, chairman of the Labor Committee of the National Association of Home Builders.

The increase will be necessitated by a rise in construction, particularly in the home building field, Mr. Myers declared.

Sat. 1-14-61

Mr. Myers is a home builder and a resident of Rockford, Ill.

P. 9

HE SAID that 1,200,000 of the 2,300,000 that will be needed by 1970 will be employed directly in home construction.

Another 700.000 will be required to replace workers who either retire or die.

Building construction is one of the trades where discrimination against colored workers is sharpest.

EPORTS RACE PREJUDICE IN JOBS VANISHING

Chicago Daily Tribune
Chicago, Ill.

Chicagoan Tells Ike of Strides Taken

Sat. 1-7-61

BY LAURENCE BURD
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

P. 4 (Part 1)
16a

Washington, Jan. 6—Archibald J. Carey Jr. of Chicago told President Eisenhower today that big strides have been taken toward eliminating discrimination against Negroes and other minorities in federal employment.

Carey, a lawyer and pastor of the Quinn chapel, African Episcopal Methodist Church in Chicago, made the statement in a report on the six year record of the President's committee on employment policy, of which he is chairman. The committee was set up to work against discrimination in federal jobs.

A Commendable Record

Carey, a Republican, did not submit his resignation as committee chairman. He serves in the post at the pleasure of the President and could be replaced by President Elect John F. Kennedy any time after Kennedy is inaugurated Jan. 20.

President Eisenhower wrote to Carey that his committee has made a "commendable" record in seeking to wipe out job discrimination.

"The nation can ill afford discrimination," the President said. "The committee of which you are chairman has made great strides in correcting grievous wrongs."

96 Pct. Corrections

The President noted that of 1,053 instances of alleged discrimination reviewed by the committee, corrective actions were taken in 96 per cent of the cases.

Carey reported that altho some discrimination still exists and "hides in subtle forms," Negro-Americans and other minorities have increased their share of federal employment and been elevated in rank during the Eisenhower administration.

The President named Undersecretary of Defense James A. Douglas, a Chicagoan, and Dr. Frederick L. Hovde, president of Purdue university to be members of the board of visitors to the Air Force academy.

Ike Welcome in Nigeria

The chief executive accepted resignations, effective Jan. 20, from Philip A. Ray as undersecretary of commerce, George T. Moore as assistant secretary of commerce, John J. Allen Jr. as commerce undersecretary for transportation, and Glenn L. Emmons as Indian affairs commissioner.

Nigeria's first ambassador to the United States, Julius Momo Udochi, told President Eisenhower in presenting his credentials that he would be a welcome guest in the African nation.

The ambassador said the outgoing President voiced interest in visiting Nigeria sometime after he leaves office.

Carey reports progress on fair hiring

The Afro-Am,
Baltimore, Md
Sat. 1-21-61

WASHINGTON

Considerable progress has been made in eliminating race and religious prejudices in Federal employment the Rev. Archibald J. Carey Jr., of Chicago told President Eisenhower Friday. P.5

The Rev. Mr. Carey, a lawyer and pastor of the Quinn Chapel AME Church in Chicago, made the statement in the report on the six-year record of the President's Employment Policy. The committee was set up by President Eisenhower on Jan. 18, 1955, to combat discrimination in federal jobs.

The Rev. Mr. Carey did not submit his resignation as committee chairman. He serves in the post at the pleasure of the President and could be replaced by President-elect John F. Kennedy any time after Senator Kennedy is inaugurated.

* * *

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER wrote to the Rev. Mr. Carey that his committee has made a "commendable record in acting on complaints of discrimination."

Although "measurable progress" has been made toward eliminating discrimination in Federal employment, the Rev. Mr. Carey reported, "much remains to be done."

"While discrimination has been widespread, long-practiced, and often hides in subtle forms," he said, colored American and other minumber and been elevated in rank during the Eisenhower Administration."

JOBLESS CLAIMS RISE TO 3,289,000

N.Y. Times
New York

Insured Idle Set Record for First Week of January

Tues. 1-24-61

By PETER BRAESTRUP
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—The Labor Department reported today that the number of persons claiming unemployment benefits had risen to a record for the first week of January.

For the week ended Jan. 7, the number of "insured unemployed" workers rose by 228,900 to a total of 3,289,000, the department said. This is approximately 50 per cent higher than the level a year ago.

The new level represents a rate of 8.1 per cent unemployment among workers who are insured for state jobless benefits. It is the highest rate and number of unemployed in this category of workers for this week since unemployment insurance started in 1938. P.1

Favors Aid to the States

Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg, noting the figures "with grave concern," said that he had just described the situation to President Kennedy. He said that the President would "have something to say" on the subject at his news conference Wednesday.

Mr. Goldberg said that he favored prompt additional Federal aid to the states to buttress unemployment benefits.

He said that his department was working on legislative proposals for the President to make to Congress. He stressed that, despite the Administration's "deep concern," the question of additional payments had yet to be decided. p.14

At his first news conference as a Cabinet member, Mr. Goldberg indicated that the recommendations of other departments and of various task forces would also be submitted to the President.

New York

Seymour L. Wolfbein, deputy assistant Secretary of Labor, said it was his belief that the total number of jobless in January would be "even more" than the 5,500,000 predicted earlier this month. This figure would include both insured and uninsured idle workers.

New Claims Are Up

The figure for mid-December was 4,500,000. Adjusted to account for normal seasonal variations in employment, this came to 6.8 per cent of the total work force.

Mr. Wolfbein said that 564,000 initial claims for benefits had been filed by insured workers in the week ended Jan. 14. The figure was 400,000 a year ago.

Labor Department spokesmen said that new unemployment usually tapers off in the second week of the year as seasonal lay-offs decline in the construction, apparel and food-processing industries.

Although the volume of initial claims for jobless benefits ran 40 per cent above a year ago, it nevertheless declined by 32,500 from the first week in January.

The over-all increase in insured unemployment was attributed to curtailment in outdoor work and the cumulative effects of cutbacks in metals, machinery and automobiles.

The largest increases were reported by Illinois, Michigan, California, Georgia and Ohio.

The rate of insured unemployment was 7.6 per cent the week ended Dec. 31 and 5.6 per cent a year earlier. About two-thirds of the 70,000,000-man civilian labor force is insured.

RESERVE OFFICIAL DISPUTES KENNEDY ON JOBLESS CAUSE

N.Y. Times
New York
Wed 3-8-61

Martin Asserts 'Hard Core' Unemployment Is Heavy Even During Prosperity

P.1

HITS SPENDING AS CURE

16x

Dillon Forecasts Upturn but Sees a Budget Deficit as Unavoidable This Year

By FELIX BELAIR Jr.
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7 — The head of the Federal Reserve System disagreed vigorously today with the Administration's conclusions on the cause and cure of widespread unemployment.

The official, William McC. Martin Jr., told the Joint Congressional Economic Committee that in addition to, those out of work as a result of the economic recession there had developed a technological or "structural" unemployment that had become persistent "even in periods of unprecedented general prosperity."

Yesterday Dr. Walter W. Heller, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, told the committee that this "hard core" unemployment was "only an insignificant fraction" of the total.

It will disappear after proper taxing, spending and credit policies have produced "an environment of full prosperity," Dr. Heller declared.

Challenges Policy

Following today's hearing the President summoned his chief economic and financial advisers to a White House conference tomorrow. It will be the third such meeting since he became President.

Mr. Martin's emphasis on the seriousness of technological or structural unemployment was accompanied by a challenge of the wisdom of trying to solve it through the use of fiscal, monetary and budget policies.

"The problem of structural unemployment is manifest in the higher total of those left unemployed after each wave of the three most recent business cycles," Mr. Martin declared, "and in the idleness of many West Virginia coal miners, Eastern and Midwestern steel and auto workers, West Coast aircraft workers, and like groups, in good times as well as bad."

"To have important effect." compensation benefits. These would be eligible for extended benefits if Congress passed an Administration proposal. The House of Representatives passed an amended version of the Administration bill last Wednesday. Tomorrow the measure goes before the Senate Finance Committee.

p.22

The continuing paradox of high employment and unemployment illustrated the recession's "severity and dilemma" and the need for "long-term" programs to reduce joblessness, Mr. Goldberg said.

"It is my hope that the situation will improve" by April 1 because of seasonal factors and the Government's efforts, Mr. Goldberg said. But he added, "I cannot say what will actually happen."

On Saturday, Mr. Goldberg, in a television debate with Senator Barry Goldwater, Arizona Republican, commented that it would be "safe to assume" a February total of 5,500,000 unemployed. Today, he acknowledged that his guess had been a conservative one. The January-February rise in unemployment was thrice the normal increase.

Mr. Goldberg also:

¶Emphasized that the Administration would seek to be "helpful" in settling strikes only where collective bargaining had broken down, where Federal mediation agencies had been unable to bring about a settlement and where a "grave" threat to the public interest existed.

¶Ruled out any immediate Administration effort to avert a walkout threatened for March 14 by 3,600 metal trades workers at the Atomic Energy Commission plant at Handford, Wash. General Electric Company, which operates the plant, has turned down recommendations by an A. E. C. labor-management panel.

¶Declared that no one had been "dragooned" into settling the airline strike last month or the tugboat strike in January.

¶Disclosed that he had written to Representative James Roosevelt, California Democrat who heads a House Labor subcommittee, opposing the subcommittee's plan to speed up the Administration-proposed timetable for a gradual, twenty-eighth-month increase in the minimum wage from $1 to $1.25.

Mr. Goldberg reported that he had directed his personnel officers to end any racial or religious barriers to employment in the department.

He announced that he would undertake a second trip to depressed areas, visiting Minneapolis and northern Minnesota on March 15.

ROSCOE DRUMMOND

Civil Rights Justice In Job Openings

Philadelphia Inquirer

Mon. 8-21-61

CB

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.

VICE PRESIDENT LYNDON JOHNSON, in the weeks preceding his trip to Berlin, did more to bring about the substance of racial justice on a very important home front than those who talk most about it.

The Vice President has been busy at his work to remove discrimination against Negroes and other minority groups in the vast areas of industry doing billions of dollars of business with the Federal Government.

Philadelphia, Pa.

The record to date:

THE VICE PRESIDENT

In his role as chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, Mr. Johnson has signed commitments with nine of the Nation's largest defense contractors guaranteeing equal treatment of all workers and applicants in every aspect of labor-management relations.

These agreements cover approximately 1,000,000 workers. They represent company policy at the highest level and in each instance have been signed by Vice President Johnson and either the board chairman or the president of the firm.

They guarantee equal employment opportunity in recruitment, training, up-grading, promotion and every other labor-management relationship.

* * *

THIS work is only the beginning. Its largest significance is that it sets a pattern of employment practices, a standard and a code for all the rest of industry.

The Johnson committee is now negotiating similar agreements with other corporations and its objective is to extend them to the 50 biggest defense contractors by the end of this year.

This would cover 11,000,000 to 12,000,000 workers.

The success of the Johnson operation stems, in part, from the fact that it has not rested its initiative primarily on complaints of discrimination by individual workers or job applicants. It deals with these complaints but its main concern has been to create equality of opportunity at the sources of employment. To this end the Vice President has had conferences not only with company executives but with the top union leaders.

* * *

OFTEN the cause of discrimination against Negroes in employment is not with the company at all. There are many instances in which companies are ready and willing to employ Negroes but find that they are not available because they are not fitted for the jobs which are open because the unions have refused to give them apprentice training.

It is a revealing fact that there are more Negro carpenters in the South than in the North. The reason is that the unions in the South generally are not in a position to prevent apprentice training.

The first equal-opportunity agreement negotiated by the Johnson Committee dissolved this kind of discrimination. One of the first effects of the agreement signed with Lockheed in Georgia was to desegregate the local union. Now, without a "Freedom Riders" or restaurant sit-in strike, facilities of all Lockheed plants are desegregated.

While some politicians are congratulating themselves that the Kennedy Administration is doing nothing about new civil rights legislation, Vice President Johnson is doing more to further the substance of civil rights (equality in employment) without legislation than most people realize.

16i 1961 GENERAL SECRETARY OF LABOR ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG

Negro Appointed Consultant

Goldberg Says Negroes Hardest Hit By Job Loss In Recession

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 2-18-61
P1
16i
General

WASHINGTON — (UPI — Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg said Friday the unemployment rate of Negroes in the current recessions is twice that of white workers and the highest in the nation.

He told the Negro American Labor Council that 13.8 per cent of all Negroes in the labor force were out of work in January compared to 7 per cent of white workers.

The cabinet officer said that President Kennedy's anti-recession program was designed to combat racial bias in hiring by creating new job opportunities across the nation.

In his speech, Goldberg announced the appointment of Arthur Chapin, 46-year-old Negro who formerly worked for the Democratic National Committee and the New Jersey CIO, as his consultant on minority groups.

He also promised to investigate allegations of race discrimination within his jurisdiction and declared: "My department is going to be color-blind in its hiring and promotion policies."

Council President A. Philip Randolph said Negro workers were "victims of a veritable chronic condition of staggering unemployment" that became worse during the recession.

He said nearly 1,200,000 of the nations 5,365,000 jobless workers are Negroes. This is because Negroes are largely unskilled and semi-skilled workers and are the first to be fired in a business slump, he said.

Randolph said Negroes also were victimized by a "conspiracy" between trade unions, industry and government to block them from apprentice training programs in the construction industry.

The age of automation will take an even heavier toll among Negro workers, he predicted.

Negroes have not been able to break into craft training programs in the building trades, printing trades or skilled railroad jobs to any degree.

Randolph called for a presidential order to cut off federal funds to apprenticeship systems that discriminate because of race...

'Color blind' employment policy pledged by Goldberg

The Afro-American P. 3
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 2-25-61
General

WASHINGTON, (NNPA) — Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg declared Friday that the Labor Department under his administration is going to be "color blind" in its employment policies.

Addressing the afternoon session of the Negro American Labor Council Workshop and Institute at the Metropolitan Baptist Church, Mr. Goldberg referred to the charge made by A. Philip Randolph, president of the Council and a vice president of the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations, that the Labor Department was a bad offender among Federal agencies which practice racial discrimination in hiring and promotion.

* * *

REGARDLESS of whether the charge is true, Mr. Goldberg said, the Labor Department "is going to be color blind in our hiring and in our upgrading policies."

He added that "From the basement to the Secretary's floor, every person who qualifies, has capacity, has ability is going to be received on his merits as a human being without regard to where he comes from, what his color is, or his origin."

Mr. Goldberg called legislation dealing with minimum wage and unemployment "as much a part of civil rights as the legislation we label by that name."

The Secretary said that there is a denial of opportunity when 5,500,0 [illegible] and women want jobs and cannot get them.

Colored people, he pointed out "suffer the highest unemployment rate in the nation."

* * *

THE UNEMPLOYMENT rate among colored workers in January was 13.8 per cent, as opposed to a rate of 7 per cent for white workers. Colored workers accounted for fully 20 percent of all unemployed workers in January.

Mr. Goldberg was introduced by Cleveland Robinson of New York City, a vice president of the council.

Addressing the Council at a mass meeting Friday night, Representative Adam Clayton Powell of New York, chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, pledged that he would use his powers as chairman to see that democracy is practiced in the labor movement.

* * *

HE CALLED on labor to fight racial discrimination "with the same degree of diligence that it has fought Communism" and to fulfill its responsibility to its colored members "with the same dedication that it has applied to secure labor's rights in general."

"Labor has become soft, has degenerated into the cocktail, black-tie, Milquetoast. diplomatic set," Mr. Powel asserted, adding:

'It's time for labor to get calluses back on its hands and fight this battle with all its strength."

Kennedy expresses concern over bias in U.S. employment

WASHINGTON (NNPA) —President Kennedy, in a telegram Friday to A. Philip Randolph, president of the Negro American Labor Council, called for public support of administration measures to put "all Americans" back to work.

The President asked Mr. Randolph to extend his greetings to the workshop and institute, which was held at the Metropolitan Baptist Church here Friday and Saturday. Mr. Kennedy said.

"I fully share your deep concern over the grave issue of unemployment and over the added burdens carried by those who suffer from the racial bias that still unhappily remains in our midst.

"We are seeking to mobilize the full resources of the Government to help put America, all Americans, back to work. You can be sure that we are aware of the serious impact of the recession upon all groups in this country.

"Public support of the measures we are taking to bring full employment will greatly assist our effort."

Goldberg Seeks Negro Recruits

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Sends Personnel Chief To Talk To Southern-College Seniors

Tues. 3-14-61

© New York Times News Service

16i
General
P1 (2)

Washington, March 13.—The Kennedy Administration is trying to recruit Negro college graduates for federal jobs.

The Labor Department has already begun the drive. The Departments of Justice and of Health, Education, and Welfare are making plans to follow suit.

First Phase Complete

Under orders from Secretary of Labor Goldberg, his Department's personnel chief, Edward J. McVeigh, has completed the first phase of a tour of 20 Southern Negro colleges. They have a combined enrollment estimated at 17,000.

In Salerno, Fla., McVeigh said his mission was twofold: "I'm trying to acquaint the students both with career opportunities in federal service, and specifically with the Labor Department's own need for bright young people."

McVeigh's trip followed Goldberg's recent order banning discrimination in hiring Negroes in the Labor Department. Goldberg is vice-chairman of a new combined White House committee seeking to end bias in hiring by the Government and by Government contractors. It is headed by Vice-President Johnson.

Started February 28

McVeigh began his trip February 28 and will return to Washington next week. He began with Virginia Union College at Richmond. Then he drove south through Seaboard states, visiting nine other segregated Negro colleges.

This week he will begin in Tallahassee, Fla., visiting Florida Agricultural & Industrial College, the State's largest Negro school.

Last week at St. Augustine he visited Normal and Industrial Memorial College and spoke to the president and faculty. He was introduced to the student body, and addressed them for an hour. Later, he answered questions.

The students, McVeigh said, were keenly interested in the technicalities of getting a federal job. Somewhat surprising, he said, was the students' interest in getting federal jobs in the segregated South, not just the desegregated North.

Peace Corps Brought Up

"I also got many questions on the Peace Corps, but since I left Washington before the details were announced, I told the students to write to the Peace Corps office direct," he said.

What McVeigh had to offer to college seniors was starting jobs as staff economists, investigators, and statisticians, with salaries beginning at $4,335. According to Labor Department officials, these salaries compare favorably with starting Negro salaries in the South.

Most Southern Negro college graduates, these officials said, because of the lack of other white-collar jobs open to them, tend to go into teaching in the segregated Southern State school systems. As a result, there is an oversupply of Negro teachers.

In the past the Southern Negro college seniors have been slow in applying for federal jobs, McVeigh said. "Even if I didn't recruit a single senior or graduate student on this trip, we should start getting some applicants next time," he said.

A Little Late On Test

It is already too late for college seniors to take the examination for the Labor Department elite "management interne" program, McVeigh said. But many Negro college seniors, he added, indicated they would take the still-pending federal-service entrance examinations for professional and technical positions.

McVeigh said a number of Negroes had been hired each year in the "interneship" program but, as far as he knew, all of them had come from Northern colleges and universities.

After he completes his trip, McVeigh said, several of his subordinates will go on tour of the rest of the nation's 80 Negro colleges and universities.

"We want to reach as many of them as we can," he said.

Sec. Labor Goldberg

INVESTIGATES UNEMPLOYMENT

The Talladega Daily Home

Talladega, Ala.

By NORMAN WALKER

1961

Fri. 3-10-61

p1

WASHINGTON —(AP)— Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg leaves today on a three-day mission for President Kennedy to survey unemployment trouble spots in five states.

Goldberg, 52, had Chicago, Gary, South Bend, Lansing and Detroit on his first day schedule.

The Labor Secretary said that with half the nation's major industrial centers now classified as depressed, meaning a jobless rate of 6 per cent or more, he wants to talk over the problem with state officials, businessmen and labor leaders, and idled workers and their families.

Before taking off to inspect key communities in an area containing about a third of the nation's total 5,385,000 idled workers, Goldberg said from all indications the situation is growing worse.

The Labor Secretary said he intends to explain Kennedy's $1.2 billion emergency aid program for the unemployed, along with other administration plans designed to reverse the economic downtrend and restore full employment.

A major purpose of the inspection tour, one of a planned series, is to show the degree of unemployment in large cities as contrasted with that in better-known chronic troubles spots such as West Virginia and eastern Pennsylvania.

Support for this view came in new data released by the Labor Department Thursday. It showed an employment decline of nearly 900,000 from a year ago in the nation's factories most of them located in or near metropolitan areas.

Such cities as Philadelphia Cleveland, Baltimore, Los Angeles, St. Louis, Kansas City and Newark are among 25 major industrial areas just added to the Labor Department's depressed list.

Detroit the auto center where Goldberg stops tonight, showed an idle rating of nearly 12 per cent in the new Labor Department ratings. The Goldberg inspection party will go to Columbus, Ohio, Saturday, and to Pittsburgh Sunday.

√ √ 16i - 1961

GENERAL

JOB RIGHTS PANEL

√

PRESIDENT NAMES JOB RIGHTS PANEL

The New York Times

Mrs. Lasker and Ribicoff Among 15 Put on Equal Opportunity Group

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., April 3—Fifteen public members were appointed today by President Kennedy to his President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

4-4-61 P. 29 C

The group, headed by Vice President Johnson, is charged by the President with ending racial and religious discrimination in governmental employment and in companies that sell to the Government.

5

The announcement was made by the President as he prepared to end his brief Easter holiday here and fly back to Washington tomorrow. He played another round of golf today with his father, Joseph P. Kennedy, his brother-in-law, Peter Lawford, and Carroll Rosenbloom, owner of the Baltimore Colts, the professional football team.

Leaders of industry, labor and religious groups were among the public appointees to the equal employment opportunity committee.

One was a New Yorker, Mrs. Mary Lasker, a philanthropist and founder of the Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation. Abraham A. Ribicoff, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, also was appointed to the group.

The other members are:

Fred Lazarus Jr. of Cincinnati, chairman of the Federated Department Stores, Inc.

Donald C. Cook, executive vice president of the American Gas and Electric Service Corporation.

George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Edgar F. Kaiser, executive of numerous corporations engaged in shipbuilding, automobile manufacturing, steel and aluminum production.

The Rev. Dr. Francis B. Sayre Jr., dean of the National Cathederal (Episcopal) in Washington.

Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers and an A. F. L.-C. I. O. vice president.

John H. Wheeler, president of the Mechanics and Farmers Bank of Durham, N. C.

Howard B. Woods, executive editor of The St. Louis Argus.

Rabbi Jacob Joseph Weinstein of Chicago, past president of the Rabbinical College Association.

Msgr. George G. Higgins, director of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

Robert B. Troutman of Atlanta, a lawyer.

Silliman Evans Jr., publisher of The Nashville Tennessean.

Howard E. Butt Jr., of Kerrville, Tex., a business man and lay minister in the Southern Baptist Church.

JFK Moves Soon To End Racial Block In Jobs

B'ham Post-Herald

B'ham, Ala.

Thurs. 3-2-61

WASHINGTON, March 1 (UPI)—President Kennedy announced today he expects to issue an executive order soon aimed at breaking down racial discrimination in employment.

He also told his news conference that his administration is studying how it might strengthen safeguards for civil rights through executive action in other fields, such as education and housing.

The President was asked about a Civil Rights Commission recommendation that Federal funds be denied to colleges guilty of racial discrimination. He said he had made no such recommendation in his message to Congress recommending Federal aid for education. He added, however, that this proposal was under study for possible executive action.

16c

General

"It will be more as a part of our general, over-all study of where the Federal government might justifiably place its power and influence to expand civil rights," Kennedy said.

"We hope in the next few days to have an executive order forthcoming which will strengthen the employment opportunities, both in and out of the government, for all Americans, and it will be followed as time goes on with other action by the Federal government to expand employment possibilities."

MAKING POINT—President Kennedy is shown at his press conference. (UPI Telephoto).

* * *

Kennedy Creates Peace Corps

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP) — President Kennedy today ordered creation of a Peace Corps on a temporary basis and asked Congress to make it permanent. And he cautioned those who want to join that their tasks will not be easy and their pay will be low.

The volunteer Peace Corps, Kennedy said, will provide a pool of Americans—mostly young men and women—to go overseas and "help foreign countries meet their urgent need for skilled manpower." Members of the corps, he said, "will go only to those countries where their services and skills are genuinely needed and desired."

Applicants will be screened carefully, he said, "to make sure that those who are selected can contribute to Peace Corps programs, and have the personal qualities which will enable them to represent the United States abroad with honor and dignity."

Creation of the corps, espoused by Kennedy during the Presidential campaign, was announced at his news conference. He said he was doing so on a "temporarily pilot basis."

3. Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of West Germany has accepted a Kennedy invitation to visit Washington April 12-13 for an "exchange of views." The visit will be a further step in Kennedy's effort to strengthen the ties of the Western democracies.

4. The President rejected the views of critics who say the recession has touched bottom and his anti-recession measures are unneeded.

Commerce Dept. figures suggest the contrary, Kennedy said, as does the inability of several millions of Americans to find work. "I think all of these programs are needed," he declared.

Peace Corps 'Pilot'

5. Kennedy created, by executive order, a temporary pilot version of his much- discussed Peace Corps. It will be a pool of unpaid volunteers, mostly young college graduates. They will be sent overseas by government or private agencies to help in developing schools, industry, agriculture, sanitation and other projects.

Birmingham

Post Herald

Simultaneously Kennedy sent to Congress a special message asking permanent establishment of the Peace Corps, in the State Dept. He predicted that 500 to 1000 members will be overseas by the year-end, and several thousand within a few years.

16c

6. The President announced he is asking congress to restore the five-star rank of general of the Army to former President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Thurs., 3-2-61

Eisenhower has indicated he would like to recover the rank, given up when he ran for President in 1952, under legislation which would not provide a military pension in addition to his Presidential pension. His young successor said:

Birmingham Ala

'Appropriate'

"(In view of) President Eisenhower's outstanding military record and his long public service to our country in war and peace, I think . . . it would be an appropriate act if they should restore him to his former military rank."

7. The Administration is starting a drive to reduce mortgage interest rates, to help revive home-building and home-buying.

Kennedy said the chairman-designate of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Joseph McMurray, will begin by conferring with California savings and loan leaders and urging them to reduce rates "so as to expand the flow of money into mortgages."

Industry officials quickly endorsed Kennedy's effort and forecast its success. Some noted, however, that it implies lower dividend payments for depositors in savings associations.

Only once at the news conference was the rapid volleying of questions and answers broken by laughter. That came at the close of a stout defense by Kennedy of his hand-picked emissary to Africa, Assistant Secretary of State G. Mennen Williams.

Kennedy said he was wholly satisfied with Williams' discharge of his "very difficult" mission, despite the criticism raised by some Europeans in Africa that Williams, in supporting "Africa for Africans," has espoused the cause of blacks against the whites.

The President said he didn't consider "Africa for Africans" a very unreasonable statement, especially since Williams made it clear he was talking about "all those who felt that they were Africans, whatever their color might be, whatever their race might be."

"I do not know who else Africa should be for," said Kennedy. The mildly uttered punch line brought a roar of laughter that delayed the next question.

U. S. OPENS DRIVE TO HIRE NEGROES

The N.Y. Times

Administration Is Making a Special Bid to Graduates of Colleges in South

New York

By PETER BRAESTRUP

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12—The Kennedy Administration is conducting a drive to recruit Negro college graduates for Federal jobs.

Mon. 3-13-61

The Labor Department has started it. The Departments of Justice and of Health, Education, and Welfare are making plans to join it.

P. 11

The basic aim is to interest students of Negro colleges who are nearing graduation. Under orders from Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg the Labor Department's personnel chief, Edward J. McVeigh, has completed the first phase of a tour of twenty southern Negro colleges. These colleges have a combined enrollment estimated at 17,000.

16c

Reached by telephone in Salerno, Fla., Mr. McVeigh declared that his mission was twofold.

General

"I'm trying to acquaint the students both with career opportunities in Federal service and, specifically, with the Labor Department's own need for bright young people," he said.

Pleased by Greeting

"I was very warmly received. There was a certain amount of gratification that the Federal Government was showing a concrete interest."

Mr. McVeigh's trip was in line with Mr. Goldberg's recent order barring discrimination against Negroes in the Labor Department hirings. Mr. Goldberg is vice chairman of a new combined White House committee seeking to end bias in hiring by the government and by government contractors. The committee chairman is Vice President Johnson.

The Labor Department personnel director began his trip Feb. 28. He will return to Washington next week.

He went first to Virginia Union College at Richmond, then drove south through the seaboard states visiting nine other segregated Negro colleges. This week his tour takes him first to Tallahassee, Fla., to visit the Florida Agricultural and Industrial College, the state's largest Negro college.

Last week Mr. McVeigh visited at St. Augustine, Fla., the Normal and Industrial Memorial College. The student body he addressed for an hour, then answered questions.

The students, he said, were keenly interested in the "technicalities" of getting a Federal job. Somewhat surprising, he commented, interest of students in getting Federal jobs in the South.

Interest in Peace Corps

"I also got many questions on the Peace Corps," he added, "but since I left Washington before the details were announced, I told the students to write to the Peace Corps office direct."

What Mr. McVeigh had to offer to college seniors were starting jobs as staff economists, investigators, statisticians, with salaries beginning at $4,335. According to Labor Department officials, these salaries compare favorably with Negro starting salaries in the South.

These officials remarked that most southern Negro college graduates, because of the lack of other white collar jobs open to them, tended to go into teaching in the segregated southern state school systems. As a result, they added, there is an oversupply of Negro teachers.

Southern Negro college seniors have been slow in applying for Federal jobs, Mr. McVeigh said.

"Even if I didn't recruit a single senior or graduate student on this trip," he declared, "We should start getting some applicants next time."

It is too late for college seniors to take the examination for the Labor Department élite "management interne" program, Mr. McVeigh said, but many Negro seniors have indicated to him on his trip that they would like to take the Federal service entrance examinations for professional and technical positions.

A number of Negroes have been hired each year in the "interneship" program, he commented, but, so far as he knew, all had come from northern colleges and universities.

After he completes his trip, Mr. McVeigh said, aides will go to the rest of the nation's eighty Negro colleges and universities.

Justice Dept. 'Door Open' To Hire Qualified Negroes

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Fri. 3-24-61
P.1

WASHINGTON — (ANP) —Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy has inaugurated an "open - door policy" for the employment of qualified Negro lawyers by the Department of Justice it has been learned.

The 35-year-old brother of the President took this action after a survey made at his request, disclosed that out of 850 attorneys stationed in Washington with the Justice Department only 15 were Negroes.

Several Negro attorneys have been employed since the survey was completed.

At the same time, Kennedy has begun to "pass the word" to the law schools that "the door is open" for qualified Negro graduates interested in a career at the Justice Department.

The attorney general was described as feeling that it was "particularly hypocritical" for the Justice Department to be enforcing civil rights measures in the South when it had "a situation of this kind" right in its Washington headquarters.

Another survey as yet uncompleted, will inform him of the number of Negroes in secretarial positions at the Justice Department. Once this is in, Kennedy is expected to apply the same new hiring policy to qualified Negro secretaries as is now in force for attorneys.

The attorney general first discovered during his get acquainted roaming of the Justice Building that only a handful of Negroes were employed in the department which is responsible for helping Negroes obtain their lawful rights.

Since no records were kept of the racial status of the department's employes, a survey involving a visual count had to be made. Calling in his division chiefs, Kennedy ordered them to carry out the survey.

KENNEDY DEFEATS BYRD IN STRUGGLE OVER JOBLESS AID

The N.Y. Times
New York N.Y.
Fri. 3-17-61

Senate Rejects Amendment to Plan for the Financing of Extended Benefits

P.1

By RUSSELL BAKER
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16—President Kennedy was forced to use the full power of the White House today to save his Federally financed emergency unemployment benefits bill on the Senate floor.

The Administration forces in the Senate sustained the President by a vote of 44 to 42.

In personal terms, the fight boiled down to the first open test of personal influence between President Kennedy and Senator Harry F. Byrd, Democrat of Virginia, who has declared his opposition to most of the Kennedy economic program.

In broader political terms, it presented another test of the power of the Southern-Republican coalition in the Senate and raised the historic economic conflict between the big and the small states.

Byrd Amendment Is Key

At issue is an amendment sponsored by Senator Byrd for changing the bill's financing. The Byrd amendment would require, in effect, that each state pay the full amount of emergency benefits distributed to its unemployed.

The President wants a bill financed under normal Federal financing arrangements. This would mean that states with the greatest need would draw more from Federal funds than they contributed, while states with relatively small unemployment would pay in more than they got back.

This is the financing system provided by a bill passed earlier by the House, and it is what the President wants from the Senate. Yesterday, however, Mr. Byrd's amendment was adopted by the Senate Finance Committee, of which he is chairman. The vote was 11 to 2.

Some Were Pessimistic

After the committee action yesterday, Administration backers in the Senate were pessimistic about defeating the Byrd amendment when it went to the floor. All the committee's Republicans and some of the Senate's most influential Democrats—such as Clinton P. Anderson of New Mexico and Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma—had sided with Senator Byrd.

His only opposition in the committee came from Albert Gore of Tennessee and Paul H. Douglas of Illinois, both Democrats. Both men determined to make a fight against Senator Byrd on the floor today.

Last night Mr. Gore called the President and urged White House assistance. Senator Gore argued that a triumph for the coalition on this issue, and a defeat for the Administration on a major anti-recession bill, would blunt the whole Administration drive for its economic program.

P.16

The Administration went to work during the evening. Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg conferred at the Capitol late last night with Mike Mansfield of Montana, Democratic Senate leader, and Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, Democratic Senate whip.

This morning Mr. Goldberg was back at the Capitol with Lawrence F. O'Brien, the President's Congressional liaison and patronage specialist. They conferred again with the Democratic leaders and began calling on members.

At noon Senator Mansfield announced that the leadership would fight to eliminate the Byrd amendment. A short time later Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois, Republican Senate leader, who is supporting Mr. Byrd, said he was "officially advised from the other side that this is a fight to the finish."

Mr. Dirksen reported that the Democrats were deep in an operation to rally their "troops" —"to find them, bring them into the fray, let them smell the powder and get them all in order before they start charging up the hill."

As debate opened on the floor, Senator Byrd argued that the Federal unemployment compensation program had traditionally rested on the principle that employers in each state should take care of their own unemployed.

The Kennedy approach would violate this principle and lead to federalization of the program, he contended.

No unemployed worker eligible for the benefits would receive "one penny less" as a result of his substitute amendment, he said.

Estimates supplied to his committee, he went on, showed that under the Administration bill thirty-nine states would contribute more to the central Federal fund than they received back in benefits.

Only nine states, he said, would receive substantially more than they paid in. These nine would be Alaska, Kentucky, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Oregon and West Virginia. In the tradition of the 'program,' he said, it is proper that each state should bear the full cost of supporting its own unemployed.

Under his amendment, states that draw more than they contribute to the Federal trust fund would have to start repaying the excess in 1964.

The attack on the Byrd amendment was led by Senators Gore, Douglas and John O. In most Federal programs, Pastore, Democrat of Rhode Island. they told Senator Byrd, the industrial states contribute more in taxes than they get back in benefits and there is no resistance from the smaller states that receive more than they pay in taxes.

It is inconsistent, they argued, for the Byrd forces to invoke the call to state responsibility in this one instance of federalism where the industrial states would profit.

"With this amendment," Senator Gore said, "the dictum is laid down that the people of one state shall not be taxed to alleviate the depression of another state. That is the denial of the whole concept of one nation."

Mr. Pastore recalled that "a few days ago we dealt here with the sacred cow of agriculture." Looking at Mr. Byrd, he went on:

"The taxpayers of Rhode Island are paying subsidy upon subsidy to support the agricultural workers of America. Yet when we have thirty, forty, fifty thousands workers out of work in Rhode Island, they say, 'shift for yourself!' I say, what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander."

If farmers in Virginia are to receive Federal subsidy, he said, it is inconsistent for Virginia to oppose federalism when it benefits Rhode Island.

The Administration bill would provide about $1,000,000,000 in added benefits to unemployed workers whose state benefits have been exhausted or are about to run out. Funds for the additional payments would be raised by increasing the employer's Federal tax on salaries up to $3,000 from four-tenths of 1 per cent to eight-tenths of 1 per cent.

The program would be only temporary and the tax rate would revert to four-tenths of 1 per cent after two years.

Payments would be made out of the central Federal trust fund. The technical argument behind the Byrd amendment is whether states that contribute more than they get from the fund under this program should receive credits that would have to be paid later by states that get more than they pay in.

G. O. P. Sees Upturn

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—The Republican Congressional leadership contended today that the ecenomy was taking a favorable turn and that President Kennedy's legislative recommendations had nothing to do with it.

"The main thing we have to fear today about the recession is some of the porposals to cure it," Charles A. Halleck of Indiana, the House Republican leader, said.

He read the statement at a news conference while Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois, the Senate Republican leader, nodded approval. The session followed the regular weekly conference of party leaders.

Secretary of Commerce Luther H. Hodges and other key Administration spokesmen "are beginning to chirp a little more brightly," the statement said.

"Apparently, they have finally realized that their stream of gloomy talk since last July has substantially contributed to the adverse economic picture," it said.

Issuance of the statement was a new tactic for the regular meetings of the Republican leadership.

It reflected the presence at their conference of a $25,000-a-year public relations man, Robert Humphreys, a former campaign director for the Republican National Committee, who has been re-employed by the committee to work with the Congressional leaders.

161 1961 GENERAL PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Jobless-Areas Action Urged By President

The Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky.

Appeal To Congress Backs Douglas Plan

Thurs. 1-26-61

By The United Press

Washington, Jan. 25.—President Kennedy appealed to Congress Wednesday for prompt passage of legislation aimed at providing jobs in areas of chronic unemployment.

P1 (Sec 2)

The President made the request in a letter to Vice-President Johnson, presiding officer of the Senate, and to House Speaker Sam Rayburn.

Kennedy said he was heartily in accord with legislative recommendations advanced by a task force on area redevelopment headed by Senator Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.).

16A

Proposals Listed

General

The Douglas group proposed prompt congressional action "to provide technical assistance loans for private projects, loans and grants for public facilities and training and retraining to provide new industry, new jobs and new growth."

"I recommend the enactment of legislation containing provisions along these lines," Kennedy said.

He said there are nearly 100 areas with substantial and persistent unemployment, plus

The first of a series on the nation's depressed areas is on Page 5.

"many places where chronic underemployment is predominant."

Rural Areas Cited

"This condition is not confined to our urban metropolitan centers but is spread across rural communities and represents a serious handicap to our national economic health," the President said.

Kennedy said it was impossible for private groups to achieve a permanent solution by themselves, and state and local governments no longer can carry the full burden.

"I believe there must be a co-operative effort in which the Federal Government joins with private industry and local and State governments in a maximum effort to strengthen and improve the economic climate of the communities affected," he said.

Kennedy said the proposed legislation would involve more than one existing department, and "all must be drawn into the effort."

P. 24

The President said he considers the Commerce Department best equipped to supervise and co-ordinate the program, but a new agency also could do the job if Congress wants one created.

"In view of the high rate of unemployment and the long periods of idleness already sustained by so many persons in the communities the legislation will help, I urge prompt consideration and enactment of an area-redevelopment bill," Kennedy said.

Depressed Area Report Asks Speed

The Washington Post

Washington D.C.

Douglas Committee Urges System of Slump Warnings

Mon. 1-2-61

By Julius Duscha

Staff Reporter

President-elect Kennedy was urged yesterday to relieve suffering in depressed areas as soon as he takes office.

16

He also was asked to support regional solutions to the problems that cause chronic unemployment and to devise an "early warning" system to prevent localized depressions.

General

Congress was urged to provide loans and other assistance to help depressed areas.

Pocket of poverty near Chattanooga, Tenn., may be most depressed area in the United States. Page A17.

The recommendations were submitted to the President-elect by a 22-man committee headed by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.).

At a joint press conference with Douglas at Palm Beach, Fla., Mr. Kennedy pledged top priority and "strong Administration support" for the program after he assumes office on Jan. 20.

Calls Report Excellent

Mr. Kennedy called the report "excellent" and said he was sure Congress would give the recommendation careful study.

The plan carried no price tag, and reporters asked about this. A similar program proposed by Douglas last year would have cost $390 million.

Douglas said the task force has made some estimates and that they are being broken down, but he asked: "Please don't shoot at us now on total cost."

Both he and Mr. Kennedy emphasized that the program would contain a large share of loans, which Douglas said would be interest-bearing, and ultimately would not cost the taxpayer a cent.

The greater proportion of aid in a proposed area redevelopment bill would be in the form of loans, Mr. Kennedy said.

To relieve human suffering in the depressed areas, the Douglas committee report called on Mr. Kennedy to:

- Expand the surplus food program—which now distributes such commodities as flour, lard, dried eggs and powdered milk to 3.2 million families—to provide a more balanced diet for the needy.
- Extend the Federal-state unemployment compensation program to provide additional funds for persons who have been out of work for several months.
- Amend the public assistance program so that Federal funds will be available for general relief for the first time since the depression days of the 1930s.
- Set up an emergency public works program to channel projects and funds into the depressed areas.

P. 17-H

Washington D.C.

The surplus food and public works programs probably could be expanded somewhat without new legislation or appropriations.

But both the unemployment compensation and public assistance proposals could be carried out only if Congress approves legislation providing for such programs.

Federal Funds Needed

The surplus food proposals include a food stamp plan under which persons with limited income would get some food free.

The key to the supplemental unemployment compensation program is the provision of Federal funds to pay for it.

At present relief programs for the unemployed are financed only with state and local funds. In many states there is no public relief available to a person who is able to work but cannot find a job.

For the development of new industries and jobs for the depressed areas the committee recommended a program which stressed Federal loans to encourage the construction of industrial plants and to provide such public facilities as access roads, water supplies and industrial parks.

No Loan Limit Set

The committee did not say how large the loan fund should be, but it is expected that the figure would be $300 million.

This was the amount contained in legislation sponsored by Douglas last year and in 1958.

In both years Congress approved drastically modified versions of the bill, but the legislation was vetoed by President Eisenhower, who objected to the scope of the proposed aid.

65% Limit on Loans

Under the committee's proposal the Federal Government would loan communities in depressed areas up to 65 per cent of the cost of public or private facilities which would help to attract industry.

Federal assistance would also be provided to the communities to help them plan for industrial development and expansion.

Congress is expected to enact a bill providing for a loan program for depressed areas early in the session which begins on Tuesday.

During the West Virginia primary campaign last spring Mr. Kennedy said that he would sign such a bill if he were elected.

Appalachian Area Cited

In discussing a regional approach to the long-range problems of the depressed areas the committee said that a plan for the 11-state Appalachian area ought to be developed as a model.

The Appalachian Mountain region extends from northern Alabama to southern New York State and includes such depressed areas as West Virginia and eastern Kentucky as well as western Maryland and Virginia.

The Governors of the states decided last fall, on the suggestion of Gov. Millard J. Tawes of Maryland, to try to develop a regional approach to their chronic unemployment problems.

Other Regions Need Help

"Other regions with special problems," said the committee report, "include the textile region of New England and upper New York; the region of declining timber and iron ore production of the upper Great Lakes states; certain underdeveloped rural and small-town areas of the South, Southwest and Far West; and the coal region of southern Illinois and Indiana."

'Early Warning' System

Turning to the even longer-range question of preventing now prosperous sections from becoming depressed areas, the report urged "the development of an 'early warning' system to detect the beginning of trends which lead to localized depressions and the development of measures for the correction of such trends before the problem becomes acute."

"It is now apparent," the report added, "that the automation of particular industries, such as the steel industry, may result in a new group of distressed areas."

The committee had no specific recommendations for the prevention of local depressions but suggested that Mr. Kennedy authorize a Government study of the problem.

Other Suggestions

Other suggestions in the report included programs for the retraining of workers, the channeling of Federal contracts to depressed areas, priorities for highway projects in the areas, forest and land conservation programs to be carried out by a youth corps similar to the Civilian Conservation Corps of the 1930s, the encouragement of the use of more coal through the establishment of a national fuels policy and special tax benefits for companies that move into depressed areas.

The 22-man committee was established by Mr. Kennedy early in December in fulfillment of a campaign pledge. The committee was requested to submit its report by Jan. 1.

The President-elect stressed aid to the depressed areas during his successful campaign in the West Virginia primary. More than 281,000 of the 1.8 million persons in the state are receiving surplus food.

Can't Find Jobs

It is suggested that one out of 10 Americans live in the 100 labor markets and in the 300 to 400 rural and small town areas where unemployment rates have been chronically high for most of the years since the end of World War II in 1945.

While national unemployment is considered high at the present rate of 6 per cent of the labor force, 10 to 20 per cent of the people wanting work in the depressed areas are unable to find jobs.

Reasons for Unemployment

The report said that chronic unemployment in these areas is the result of such factors as "changes in consumer demand, depletion of resources, changes in defense procurement or in location of defense facilities, decentralization of production, lack of industrial diversification and technological change."

The committee noted that the shift from coal to gas or oil for the heating of homes, accompanied by the mechanization of mining operations, caused serious unemployment in the coal mining regions of West Virginia, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Indiana.

South Speeding Industrialization

The Christian Science Monitor

By Juan Cameron

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Boston, Mass. ~~Richmond, Va.~~

Mar. 23-61

P6

A Southern newspaper recently boasted that the South had at last outstripped New England in wages and salaries paid its factory workers.

Although the comparison may be misleading, the boast reflects the rapid strides the South has made in rebuilding its economy in the past decade.

From tidewater Virginia to the Piedmont of the Carolinas, the new industrial society springing up in the South Atlantic states is impressive in its growth. It represents the spirit of the New South arising from the ashes of the Civil War that began 100 years ago.

Growth in Evidence

To be sure, many signs of the Old South are visible. One still sees the sharecropper plowing his pitifully small cornpatch behind a mule. Weatherbeaten, delapidated farm shanties dot the landscape. The harsh poverty of Negro slums that deface southern (and northern) cities remains.

More striking, however, are the shining new factory buildings; prosperous new housing developments; shopping centers, schools, highways and public buildings springing from the South's red clay soil.

While the northeastern states like Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts are hard-pressed to keep industry, the southeastern states are experiencing a rising influx of new industries.

Progress Compared

North Carolina is an example. Between 1949 and 1959, the state gained some 107,000 new manufacturing jobs, while total nonfarm employment rose by some 380,000. In the past two years, plant and equipment spending in the Tar Heel state totaled $448,000,000, of which $225,000,000 was spent in 1960.

South Carolina, slower starting than its northern neighbor, shows a similar if weaker growth; Florida, a slightly faster industrial rise.

In the Carolinas, the economy is still geared closely to the textile industry. In North Carolina, for instance, 43 per cent of its factory jobs are in the textile industry. The Carolinas today have some 40 per cent of all the textile spindles in the world, their state development officials note.

Closely allied to the textile growth has been that of the South's chemical industry that includes facilities of such companies as Chemstrand, Dow, du Pont, Owens-Corning, Celanese, and others.

Perhaps mindful of what happened to New England's once-flourishing textile commerce, the southeastern states are working hard to diversify their new industry. Southern Governors like Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina, Luther Hodges (Secretary of Commerce-designate) and Leroy Collins of North Carolina and Florida respectively, have led trade missions to New York, Chicago, Boston, Latin America and Europe to woo new settlers and commerce.

Major Firms Move In

In recent years, General Electric has located three plants in Virginia. Westinghouse and Western Electric have moved into North Carolina. A network of electronic facilities has sprung up in this state's Shenandoah Valley and Washington, D.C., suburbs of Virginia, as well as in Florida. Georgia has become the home of auto assembly and aircraft plants.

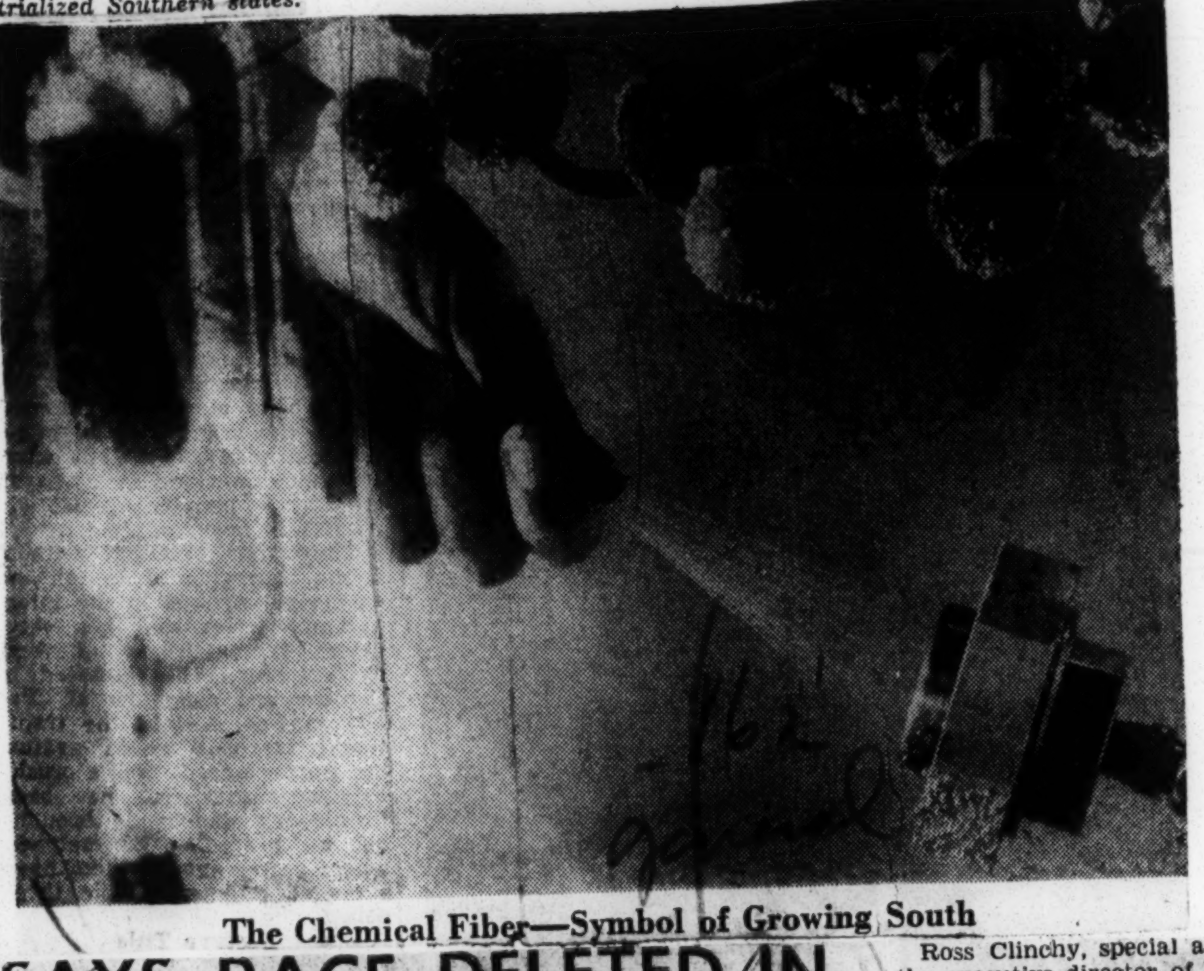
The underlying forces of the South's industrial rise are many. Textile companies have been moving closer to their raw material, cotton, although to meet the demand Southern mills now are reaching as far away as Texas for supplies. The big paper mills like Bowater, International Paper, and others are here to tap the rich pine stands of the South.

Absence of labor unions in the South is another powerful attraction to northern companies to build branches. Although many observers feel unionization will come eventually — the violent textile strike at Henderson, N.C., between the Textile Workers Union and Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills, is a harbinger of the future—less than 10 per cent of factory workers in North and South Carolina are organized today.

Labor Still Cheap

Another drawing point is that labor is relatively cheap, plentiful and, as southern officials put it, "willing to work." Average hourly earnings in manufacturing range between $1.50 and $1.80 an hour and are rising in the South. However, the level of wages is about a third lower than for the United States as a whole.

First of three articles describing the impressions of a New England financial columnist revisiting the newly industrialized Southern states.



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general

The Chemical Fiber—Symbol of Growing South

SAYS RACE DELETED IN SEEKING FEDERAL JOBS

Atlanta Daily World

By STANLEY S. SCOTT

"In the past employment lines were pretty well drawn with regards to race, but the federal government's new policy requires interest and motivation without regards to race, in seeking federal jobs," declared James E. Perry, U.S. Fifth Regional Civil Service office on Peachtree Stre

Atlanta, Ga.

Perry stated that no record is kept regarding an individuals race, but that more Negroes are taking federal examinations under the Kennedy administration, he believes.

Fri. 4-28-61

Mr. Perry gave this answer in regards to a query put to him concerning President Kennedy's mandate against segregation in government employment.

P1

M. R. Gibson, chief of the executive division of the Civil Service regional office here said, "one of the most disturbing factors in seeking Civil Service jobs is the activities of so-called civil service

schools." He stated that some of these schools greatly exaggerate opportunities for employment in the Federal service. Some give the impression that they are connected with the government, Gibson said.

General

Perry, who heads the data processing section, stated that individuals need pay no money to civil service schools to learn about or compete in civil service examinations for federal positions.

He said that the best way for Negroes or whites to gain information concerning civil service opportunities is to call or come by the Federal Office Building, 275 Peachtree St., N. E.

Ross Clinchy, special assistant to the executive director of U. S. Civil Service, will visit the Morehouse College campus, May 16, and interview students for possible civil service employment, according to Perry.

The 1961 Federal Service Entrance Examination in which 60 career fields are offered is designed primarily as an avenue through which people with promise may enter the Federal service, Perry said. He further stated that this examination was closed Thursday until next Fall.

PRESENT OPENINGS IN CIVIL SERVICE

The civil service director said that the following jobs are presently open, offering the listed salaries:

Teacher (Elementary) Bureau of Indian Affairs only, $4,345 to $5,355; Medical Officer, $8,340 to $14,055; Accountant and Auditor, $4,345 to $5,355; Shorthand Reporter-closed microphone reporter, $4,335 to $7,560; Accountant and Auditor, $6,435 to $8,955; Physical Science Aid, $3,760 to to $5,355; Chemist, $6,435$ to $13,730; Mathematician, $6,435 to $12,210; Stenographers and Typists, $3,760 to $4,040.

Other jobs open include: Nurse, $4,345 to $5,355; Librarian, $4,345 to $5,355; Teletypist, $4,040 to $4,345; Alphabetic Card Punch Operator, $3,760; Student Trainee in various fields, $3,500 to $4,040.

Mr. Perry said that position to be filled from these examinations are located in various Federal agencies in the states of Alabama, Florida Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina South Carolina and Tennessee.

NEEDY-AREAS BILL PASSED BY HOUSE; SENT TO KENNEDY

The N.Y. Times

Republicans Supply Margin in 223-193 Vote—Issue of Financing Approved

New York

By TOM WICKER

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26 — The first of President Kennedy's "big five" bills was on its way to the White House today, by courtesy of thirty-one House Republicans.

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Thurs. 4-27-61

These members of the opposition provided the thirty-vote margin by which the House of Representatives adopted a conference report that ended Congressional action on a $394,000,000 bill to help rehabilitate areas of chronic unemployment The roll-call vote was 223 to 193.

General

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The thirty-one Republicans were joined by 192 Democrats in the majority. The conference report, which provided for $300,000,000 in "backdoor spending," was oppesed by fifty-six Democrats and 137 Republicans.

Needy Children Aided

Meanwhile, the House gave its final approval by voice vote to an emergency Administration program to aid needy children of unemployed parents. The Senate was expected to send the measure to the White House tomorow.

The depressed areas bill is aimed at providing new jobs and restoring old ones in areas where unemployment has been most critical and persistent.

It provides $300,000,000 in Federal loans for such purposes as rebuilding outmoded industrial buildings, constructing new ones, sprucing up tourist attractions or modernizing water systems.

75 Million in Grants

For communities too poor to repay loans, it provides $75,000,000 in grants. These can be used for such essentials as sewage disposal systems needed by industrial plants. A $4,500,000 grant fund is designed to assist communities in assessing their needs and planning to meet them.

Another $4,500,000 grant fund is included for the purpose of setting up occupational and industrial training programs for workers whose skills are no longer needed or who are unskilled. A further $10,000,000 is provide for the weekly subsistence of unemployed individuals undergoing such training

These sums were not at issue in the House vote today. The question was whether the House would accept a provision in the conference report, insisetd upon by the Senate, that would permit administrators in the Department of Commerce to borrow the $300,000,000 loan fund from the Treasury without specific Congressional appropriation.

This is the so-called "backdoor spending" method of financing—a procedure that makes some conservatives wince. The original depressed areas bill passed in the House on March 29 had followed the appropriation method, under which the Administrators would have to ask Congress for funds each year.

p.22

New York

That bill scored an easy 250-to-167 victory when many Southern Democratic conservatives were lured into supporting it by a provision that earmarked $100,000,000 of the loan fund for rural—mostly Southern—areas.

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The conference report was not so easily pushed through. Sixteen more Democrats and twelve more Republicans voted against it than against the original House bill.

General

Even so, it was apparent that the Southereners had delivered substantial support for the conference report. Only fifty-six Democrats were opposed, and there are ninety to 100 Southern Congressmen.

The thirty-one Republicans who gave the conference report its margin of approval demonstrated again how heavily President Kennedy has had to rely upon bipartisan support. Most major votes in the House this year have been so close that Republican help was necessary.

The depressed areas bill became the first of the President's top-priority measures to complete its Congressional travail. The others concern aid to education, housing, medical care for the aged and an increase in the minimum wage.

Going Through Motions

On the last-named issues, conferees of the two houses continued today to go through the motions of compromising their conflictoing bills. It was plain, however, that representatives of the House were eagerly accepting most of the Senate bill.

Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona, a Republican conferee, called the meeting "an act." He said the group, "could have passed it out in fifteen minutes yesterday if they had wanted to."

Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr., the Manhattan Democrat who is the conference chairman, said only two differences remained to be settled. One was the question of whether 140,000 laundry workers and about 86,000 employes of large service stations would be given minimum wage and hour standards.

The other was the number of years over which those newly covered at $1 an hour would be increased to a minimum of $1.25.

It was apparent that the House conferees, acting in sympathy with the Kennedy Administration, were planning to take back to their colleagues a minimum wages bill close to that passed in the Senate last week.

In another action, the House gave its final approval by voice vote to an Administration program to aid needy children of unemployed parents.

The Senate was expected to send the measure to the White House tomorrow. It is the second of President Kennedy's plans for helping the unemployed to get through Congress. The first was the extension of unemployment compensation for thirteen weeks in states that wanted it to those whose benefits right were exhausted.

The children's program would supply matching Federal grants to give Social Security assistance to those whose parents were unemployed.

However, the legislation provides that a parent, to qualify a child or children for the new aid, must not have rejected reasonable empoyment offered him nor could his children collect if he was receiving unemployment compensation.

Unemployment Drops Again In U.S.A.

Atlanta World

61

Wed 10-4-61

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — Unemployment dropped by 457,000 in September ,a rate fractionally better than normal for the month, the Labor Department reported Tuesday.

Atlanta Ga

The number of persons with jobs also fell off, by 1,501,000, partly because Hurricane Carla interrupted farm work in the Southwest.

September totals were 67,083,000 Americans with jobs, 4,085,000 without.

A decline in both employment and unemployment was possible because nearly 2 million persons quit seeking jobs. Most of these were students resuming their studies.

CHANGE NOT SIGNIFICANT

The decline in joblessness pushed the seasonally - adjusted employment rate down by one-tenth of one per cent, to 6.8 per cent of the labor force. This rate has not changed significantly since the nation began emerging from the recession 10 months ago.

Commerce Secretary Luther H. Hodges has predicted that the economic recovery will begin improving the unemployment picture before the year is out. He said by the close of 1962, the seasonally-adjusted rate should be down to 4.5 per cent of the labor force.

In releasing Tuesday's Labor Department report, manpower expert Seymour L. Wolfbein predicted that the first "real improvement" might come during the current month.

SEES FAVORABLE SIGNS

As for September, Wolfbein saw these favorable signs:

—Unemployment among adult men fell more than usual at this time of year, dropping the seasonally adjusted rate for this category from 6.1 to 5.7 per cent of the labor force.

—The number of workers who have been idle for 15 weeks or more dropped twice as much as it usually does in September - by almost 200,000 to 1.3 million.

—The biggest reduction in long-term unemployment came among those who were out of work for more than 27 weeks. Their number declined by 150,000.

—There was a decline of 639,000 in the number of persons who worked part-time because of the business slump, bringing this total down to 2,472,000.

Negroes Hold Twelve Per Cent Of Two Million Federal Jobs

Atlanta World

61

Wed 10-18-61

WASHINGTON — (A N P) — Twelve per cent of the nation's two million Federal employees are Negroes, according to a survey by the President's Committee on Equal employment.

Atlanta Ga

While the percentage is a slightly higher ration than in the national population, few of these Negroes holding government jobs work in upper level positions.

The survey will be made public in a few weeks, when final figures are compiled from the largest Federal agency, the Department of Defense, which employs about half of the country's Federal workers.

Population figures for the United States show that slightly more than 10 per cent are Negroes.

The exact figures on Negroes employed by the government — about 12.3 per cent or so — will be available when the Department of Defense statistics have been compiled.

The survey was ordered by President Kennedy in order to provide a general picture, not to make any specific evaluations.

Officials who worked on the Government-wide study said they found that there was no job discrimination in the Government in which there were no Negroes serving.

However, they said, it was clear that fewer Negroes were in upper-level jobs. They added, however, that it was not surprising and that the trend seemed to be that, as time goes on, more Negroes will move into bigger jobs as they gain in seniority and experience.

Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson (D. Texas) heads the committee.

AID PROPOSALS SET ON MIGRANT LABOR

The N.Y. Times

Goldberg Will Endorse Bills to Give Health Education and Housing Benefits

New York

By PETER BRAESTRUP

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg plans to support Congressional proposals for medical, educational and housing aid to the nation's 500,000 migrant workers and their families.

Senator Harrison A. Williams Jr., New Jersey Democrat and chairman of the Senate Migratory Labor subcommittee, has Mr. Goldberg's backing for a series of bills he plans to introduce later this month.

1.37

The two men met to discuss the details Thursday. In addition, Senator Williams has been invited to discuss his proposals next week at a conference on farm labor at Cincinnati sponsored by the Labor Department.

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Although Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman has not studied the Williams' proposals in detail, he is sympathetic toward Mr. Goldberg's goal of improving migrant-labor conditions.

.. Would Avoid Feud

According to aides, Mr. Freeman is determined to avoid the kind of intra-Cabinet feud that developed in the last Administration, when Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson publicly opposed Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell's efforts to tighten regulations and improve standards in the migrant-labor field.

As to the chances of Congressional approval, Senator Williams said:

"There are always pitfalls in this business, but I'm optimistic."

His aides noted that the bills had been prepared after two years of hearings and testimony from farm organizations, labor spokesmen and civic groups.

Mr. Williams' proposals include the following:

¶Per capita grants of $300,000 to the states to operate some sixty summer schools for migrant workers' children. The program would use existing schools, normally empty during summer vacation.

¶Appropriation of $250,000 to promote interstate planning, development of educational materials, and the transmission of school records for migrant children.

¶Federal aid of $2,000,000 yearly for "impacted" school districts, to offset the added expense of educating migrants' children for whom there is no direct local school tax during the regular session. According to subcommitte figures, roughly half this amount would go to Texas, California, Michigan and New York.

¶Outlays of $25,000 a year for "practical education" for adult migrant workers on such matters as sanitation, diet, family budgets and personal health.

Housing Proposals

A second series of proposals will be made by Senator Williams in the housing field. These include:

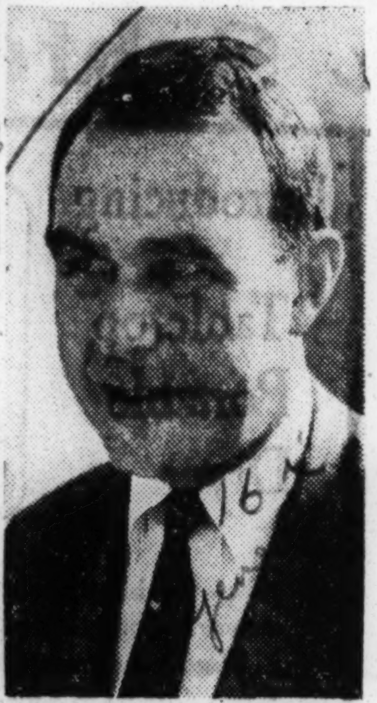
¶Federally insured loans to growers and grower associations to build housing for migrant workers. Farmers have complained that they could not get private financing for such projects.

¶Direct Federal loans to farm groups for nonprofit housing for migrants, and to migrants themselves to aid "self-ownership" and housing stability.

A third set of proposals will be made by Senator Williams in the medical field, including an extra appropriation of $250,000 for day care centers for children of migrant workers and $3,000,000 for the Public Health Service to increase its health services to farm laborers.

The last proposal by Senator Williams will be a bill requiring Federal registration of migrant "crew leaders." These men act, in effect, as labor contractors supplying harvesters to farmers. Only eight states now impose controls on crew leaders.

Absent from Senator Williams' proposals are a minimum wage for farm labor and a ban on children working in the fields. Both these measures have been vigorously opposed by the Congressional farm bloc.



The New York Times

AIDS MIGRANTS: Senator Harrison A. Williams Jr., New Jersey Democrat.

FARM MIGRANTS FIND FEWER JOBS

The N.Y. Times

Growing Use of Machines Is Lowering Seasonal Hiring, U. S. Labor Aides Say

New York

By DONALD JANSON

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 9—The many-faceted problem of the country's migratory farm workers has taken a turn for the worse, a three-day conference found this week.

Robert C. Goodwin, director of the United States Labor Department's Bureau of Employment Security, reported that last year an "abrupt drop" occurred nationally in seasonal farm employment.

12-61

He attributed the decline, which affected both domestic and foreign workers, to a "sharp advance" in mechanization for harvesting crops.

"It appears that a turning point may have been reached," he said. "We may be faced with a period of declining requirements for season farm workers at a time when our farm labor supply is growing."

1.39

Shift From Farms Slowed

The growth in labor supply is due to a depressed economic climate that has discouraged movement from farm to city, a movement that has been going on for years.

Throughout the Nineteen Fifties the demand for seasonal farm workers was sustained despite declining full-time employment of farmers.

Now the technological revolution is catching up with migrant workers, Mr. Goodwin told the national farm labor conference.

"I see it as one of our most urgent tasks to gather facts on the extent of mechanization and other scientific developments in agriculture and their implications," he said.

Loss of accustomed job opportunities will add to the troubles of migratory workers.

Many Problems Related

Some of their problems were recounted at the conference by Jerry R. Holleran, Assistant Secretary of Labor.

He noted that migrants often were poorly housed, that their children received little or no formal schooling, and that the health of the families was seldom provided for. He also pointed out that the migrants were not covered by minimum-wage and child-labor laws, and were excluded from welfare assistance in most states because they lacked the required residential status.

Senator Harrison A. Williams Jr., New Jersey Democrat and chairman of the Senate Migratory Labor sub-Committee, outlined remedial legislation he will propose this month. The series of bills would provide educational, medical and housing aid for the nation's 500,000 migrant workers and their families.

His bills also would restrict the employment of children in the fields and would establish minimum wages for migrants.

Hopeful of Congress Action

Leaders of the conference, which was organized by the Bureau of Employment Security, expressed hope for favorable action on the bills this year. Such measures have met stiff resistance in the past from the Congressional farm bloc.

This year that bloc does not have the Administration support provided during the last Administration by Ezra Taft Benson, then Secretary of Agriculture. He publicly opposed Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell's efforts to improve the living standards of migrant laborers.

One new approach, outlined here by the President's Committee on Migratory Labor, will be to train migrants in the skills needed to operate the machines that are displacing them.

The Department of Labor has used this approach successfully for women and elderly persons. Its first application to migrants will be in a pilot project scheduled to begin at Belle Glade, Fla., in April.

16i 1961 X GENERAL (NON-MENIAL JOBS) V

Clerics Planning Drive to Get Negroes Better Jobs in Banks

The Washington Post, Fri., 10-13-61 PC2

A three-pronged effort to win non-menial bank jobs for Negroes for a ministerial group that last year picketed several downtown banks.

Mr. Foy, pastor of Asbury Methodist Church, said the white-collar employment of Negroes by at least five banks since the picketing was fratifying but not adequate.

The ministers are now considering further picketing, patronage boycotts and protests to the White House and Government departments about those bank branches in Governmenet buildings where Negroes work only as porters, janitors or maids, Mr. Foy said.

Washington DC

The NAACP, which is working with the ministers in this campaign, named the five banks now employing Negroes in non-menial jobs.

Spokesmen for all of them said yesterday they have adopted the principle of merit employment and have implemented it so far in this way:

National Bank of Washington, about 15 Negroes over the porter-janitor level; Riggs National Bank, four; National Savings & Trust Co., two; American Security & Trust Co., one, and Perpetual Building Association, one.

These total 23. According to the Board of Trade, banks in Washington have 4200 employes, most of them white-collar.

The decision to press harder on the banks was taken Monday at a meeting of representatives of the 400 ministers expected to cooperate in the drive, Mr. Foy said.

He noted that bank employment conveys status and that heretofore many whites have trusted Negroes with such valuables as their children and cars—but only as servants. "That stigma must go," Mr. Foy declared.

House Votes 305 Million For Children of Jobless

The N.Y. Times

New York, N.Y.

Sat 3-11-61

By C. P. TRUSSELL

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10—Administration legislation to give $305,000,000 in emergency aid to needy children of unemployed parents was approved by the House of Representatives today. Voice-vote approval came after about two hours of debate, which was virtually devoid of partisan politics. The measure now goes to the Senate.

It was the second urgent anti-recession White House program to win House approval this week. The other would continue for up to thirteen weeks unemployment compensation to some 600,000 workers whose benefits have expired.

General

P1

A Decline Is Reported

Meanwhile, the Labor Department reported that the number of workers collecting unemployment compensation declined by 13,500 during the week that ended Feb. 25. It was the first decline in five months.

In the previous week the number on the benefit rolls hit a record peak of 3,422,300.

New claims in the week ended Feb. 25 were down slightly, too. The reductions were attributed to better weather, settlement of the wildcat strike of airline workers and other special factors, rather than general improvement in business.

The Commerce Department, however, did see a sign of improvement. It said that retail sales had showed a sign of improvement, or at least stability. It said that retail sales, which had been declining for three months, were up 1 per cent in February—after allowing for normal January - to - February trends. The February total, adjusted, was $17,800,000,000.

No Reversal Indicated

The Labor Department, however, cautioned against undue optimism. Officials said the decline was so small it probably did not indicate a reversal of the recession.

"It is statistically insignificant," one spokesman said, "but it is statistical insignificance in the right direction."

The unemployment benefits measure, however, ran into trouble in the Senate today. At a hearing before the Finance Committee, Senator John J. Williams, Republican of Delaware, announced that he would offer amendments.

Mr. Williams made the announcement after Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg had urged the Senate to accept the House-approved bill so it could be rushed to the White House in time for the extra benefits to start on schedule. The program, costing up to $1,000,000,000, would run from April 1 of this year to June 30, 1962.

Senator Harry Flood Byrd, the Virginia Democrat who heads the panel, announced that Mr. Williams' and other amendments, if they were offered, would be studied by the group Tuesday. Any changes in the House bill would require either House acceptance or agreement in a conference between the two branches.

The aid-to-children measure also is a temporary program, expiring June 30, 1962. It provides up to $305,000,000 to extend to children of long-unemployed parents the same benefits given to those whose parents have died, have been incapacitated, or have deserted their families. The current program aids 2,300,000 children under 18 years of age.

P7

Cases have come to light, it was stated in debate on the measure, in which loyal fathers, frustrated by inability to obtain employment, have feigned desertion of their families so their children could qualify for aid under the present program.

The debate brought up the question of possible abuses of such a program. Representative Wilbur D. Mills, Democrat of Arkansas, who is chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, said that safeguards had been set up.

Must Accept Jobs

The bill, he pointed out, specifies that the unemployed parent of a needy child must have convinced state authorities that he has not reasonably refused to take employment offered him. Those choosing unemployment benefits rather than work, he said, will receive no aid for their children.

The program is optional. States may participate by agreeting to put up 40 per cent of the cost. At least ten states have indicated that they will not participate, principally for financial reasons. They are Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Mississippi, Nebraka, North Dakota, South Dakota, South Carolina and Virginia.

If all the fifty states should join the program, it is estimated that the $305,000,000 would give emergency aid to some 275,000 children.

AID TO JOBLESS GETS UNIT OKAY

Picayune

New Orleans, La.

Passage by House Expected Next Week

Fri 3-24-61

By FRED S. HOFFMAN

The Times

Picayune

WASHINGTON (AP) — A billion dollar aid-to-jobless bill—No. 1 on President Kennedy's priority list — cleared the House Ways and Means Committee Thursday and headed for passage by the House next week.

P1

The committee approved emergency extension of unemployment compensation benefits after changing the financing provisions to meet objections from Republicans and business groups.

16a

AID BY APRIL 1 AIM

Democratic leaders docketed the bill for House consideration next Wednesday. It was expected to be brought up under a procedure permitting only a "yes" or "no" vote, with no amendments.

General

The Kennedy administration's objective is to start these additional payments to the long-term unemployed by April 1, and Democratic leaders said they hope to meet that deadline.

The bill would provide up to another 13 weeks of benefits to jobless workers who have exhausted their rights since last June 30. The emergency program would run for two years from that date.

The Kennedy administration has estimated 500,000 or more persons already have reached the limit of their benefits under regular unemployment compensation programs, and that another 2.4 million will do so in the future.

HALLECK TO SUPPORT

Passage was assured when Republican Leader Charles A. Halleck of Indiana announced support of a temporary extension of jobless aid.

This help is needed, Halleck said, because of "conditions which have developed" since last November — when Kennedy was elected.

At a news conference in advance of the committee's action, Halleck said Republicans believe the cost should be met by a temporary increase in the current 3.1 per cent payroll tax paid by employers.

That is the method the committee adopted, rather than providing for a permanent increase from $3,000 to $4,800 in the annual base on which the tax is levied Kennedy had sought the increase in base.

As cleared by the committee, the estimated $990 million cost—to be advanced out of the treasury—would be repaid during next year and the year after by a temporary boost of four-tenth of one per cent in the payroll tax.

Equal Job Opportunity Committee Meets Tues.

Atlanta Daily World

Sun. 4-9-61

Tuesday, April 11th, is the date set for the first meeting of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg announced in the absence of the Committee's Chairman, Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson. Mr. Goldberg is Vice Chairman.

16a

In accepting his assignment as Chairman of the Committee, Vice President Johnson said:: "I have done so as one who believes deeply that in our country all persons should stand equally before the law and should enjoy their full Constitutional rights regardless of race creed, color or section of origin."

Atlanta, Ga.

"The President's Executive Order establishing the Committee became effective April 5th," said Goldberg, "and we look forward to our first meeting next Tuesday."

The first meeting will be held in the Cabinet Room of the White House, Goldberg said. The Vice President will preside.

P1

"I look upon this first meeting as the beginning of our fight to end discrimination in all forms of Government work," said Goldberg.

According to the President's Executive Order, the Committee is to promote and ensure equal opportunity for all qualified persons without regard to race, creed, color or national origin, when employed or seeking employment with the Federal Government or with those doing business with the Federal Government.

Goldberg has already sent to the heads of all Governmental agencies a memorandum dealing with section 202 of the President's order calling for a survey of current Government employment practices as they pertain to equal opportunity.

He pointed out that since a form for such a report will not be prescribed before the April 11th meeting of the Committee, he was sending copies of the form being used by the Department of Labor which he felt would be adequate for their first survey.

Atlanta

"I feel it is important that we move as quickly as we can in this extremely vital field," said Goldberg.

One item that will be on the agenda for the Committee's first meeting is at the request of the Vice President, and deals with the problems of equal opportunity under apprenticeship training programs.

Sun. 4-9-61

Such a study is being made by the Department of Labor's Bureau of Apprenticeship Training," said Goldberg, "and will be presented at the Tuesday meeting."

The Vice President also asked the heads of all Governmental agencies to:

16a

1. Designate a principal compliance officer so that the Committee personnel may start working with him as early as possible.

General

2. Survey employment and contracts within each agency and report to the Committee the program by which it proposes to meet the individual problems which it may encounter in achieving maximum effectiveness in carrying out the Order.

3. Recommend early steps the Committee can take to speed the process of achieving nondiscrimination in operation of the Government.

~~Paterson Daily~~

U.S. Seeks Negroes To Hire

News

Jackson, Miss.

Fri. 3-24-61

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Civil Service Commission announced today that one of its top officials would tour Southern Negro colleges this spring to recruit students for federal government jobs.

P1

Ross Clinchy, recently named a special assistant for minority group matters, will make the recruiting trip. The commission said it represents the first phase of a new program aimed at wiping out racial bias in federal government employment.

16a

General

Clinchy will tour 24 Negro colleges in Alabama, Florida Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas during April and May. Later trips will take him to 70 colleges with heavy Negro enrollments throughout the country.

Job Picture Is Improved

Jackson Daily News
Tues 4-11-61 P. 1
Jackson, Miss.

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Government economists said today the latest job and unemployment figures, like other recent data on the economy, suggest that the business recession has touched bottom.

"But there are still some rough spots," one expert cautioned in advance of the Labor Department report on the job picture in March being issued later today.

16 A

One encouraging sign the department was ready to report was a March increase in the average factory workweek. Plants generally gave overtime to workers on the job before recalling laid off employes.

nother "plus" report, from the Commerce Department, said that retail sales advanced 1 per cent in March, the second rise in two months. Increased buying of new cars was chiefly responsible.

General

The department reported last week that unemployment dropped by 210,000 in March, a smaller decline than normal, to 5,495,000. As a result, the unemployment rate, which is seasonally adjusted, crept up to 6.9 per cent of the labor force, compared to 6.8 per cent in February.

This fractional rise was not in itself significant, officials said. But they pointed with greater concern to the fact that unemployment has exceeded 65 per cent for four months. It jumped to 6.8 per cent in December, dipped to 6.6 per cent in January, and then rebounded in February.

While confident that the "(nation's) economy is not sliding into another deep depression, President Kennedy and other officials have expressed concern that the expected business expansion in the latter part of the year must not pull unemployment much below its present rate.

PRESIDENT PRESSES UNIONS ON NEGROES

The N.Y. Times

WASHINGTON, May 3 (UPI)—President Kennedy asked labor leaders today to end union restrictions that discriminated against Negroes.

3/11

He made the appeal at a meeting of union officials called by his Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

16 K

"The President means business in this area," Labor Leader Secretary Arthur J. Goldberg said after the meeting.

General

It was called to explain provisions of Mr. Kennedy's order to combat discrimination in employment on Federal projects. The President appealed yesterday to fifty of the nation's biggest defense contractors to drop racial restrictions in hiring and promotion.

Thurs 5-4-61

Vice President Johnson, the chairman of the committee, said he did not want to use the strong sanctions provided in the order but would do so if the unions did not cooperate.

The order provides for publication of the names of unions that balk at the anti-discrimination provisions and public hearings to see if they are complying with the order.

The Government may seek injunctions against unions to stop racial discrimination, Mr. Goldberg said.

New York, N.Y.

The Labor Secretary, a union attorney for nearly twenty-five years, said unions had made progress but would have to do better.

Unemployment Decline Not Up to Expectations

The Times Picayune

By NORMAN WALKER

WASHINGTON (AP) — Unemployment edged down a bit in March but the decline, the first in six months, was not up to seasonal expectations.

Thurs. 4-6-61

The Labor Department reported Tuesday that the number of idle workers slacked off last month to 5,495,000. This was a drop of 210,000 from February compared with the 300,000 decline normally expected.

New Orleans

Unemployment remained at a 20-year record for this time of year. But employment soared by 861,000 to a new March record level of 65,516,000.

Compared with a year ago, the labor force is up by about 2.5 million, with employment and unemployment both about 1.2 million higher. The labor force increased by 651,000 in March to 71,011,000.

The great upsurge in the number of workers can be partly explained by the increasing population but it is also due to the fact many women have entered the job market seeking income because the principal breadwinners are out of work.

P. 1

Officials indicated that while an upturn in the economy is likely, the phenomenon of both high employment and high unemployment can be expected to continue for some time.

16 K

General

Seymour Wolfbein, Labor Department manpower statistics chief, said the March figures "underscore what President Kennedy and others have been saying—that we will have a serious unemployment problem for many months to come."

Because unemployment failed to drop as much as expected, the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment to the work force went up from 6.8 per cent in February to 6.9 per cent in March.

Wolfbein said this is not statistically significant. What is significant, he said, is that the rate has remained over 6.5 per cent for four months.

The actual unemployment rate in March, without seasonal adjustment, was 7.7 per cent—meaning that 77 out of every 1,000 workers couldn't find jobs last month. A year ago the seasonally adjusted rate was 5.5 per cent and the actual unemployment 6.1 per cent.

The number of workers idle 15 weeks or longer increased in March from 1,624,000 to 1,862,000, up 238,000. Those idled 27 weeks or longer rose from 674,000 to 799,000, up 125,000.

Among the employed in March were three million workers outside agriculture employed only part time.

Test on Equal Opportunity

The Christian Science Monitor

Only a month ago administration sources were hailing an executive order on job opportunities for Negroes as the strongest ever issued. There were assurances that a committee to insure fair employment on federal contracts, headed by Vice-President Johnson and Labor Secretary Goldberg, "would be tough." Already the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is asking, How tough?—in a concrete case.

16 K

General

Boston, Mass.

A week after President Kennedy issued his order the administration gave another order—for a billion dollars worth of military jet transports. Now the NAACP has filed formal complaint that the Lockheed plant at Marietta, Georgia, will build these planes in a plant where even "the time clocks are segregated."

We have not yet heard the story of the Lockheed company and the machinists' union which, according to the NAACP, have combined in segregationist operations. Undoubtedly they have been under great pressure to conform to local customs. Whether as much effort has been made at Marietta as at some other places in the South where more progress toward equal job opportunity has been recorded is not clear.

Thurs. 4-27-61

P. 16

But it is clear that this giant contract poses a very sharp test for the administration, the company and the union. Since the President is not attempting to obtain legislative action this year to carry out platform promises on desegregation there will be double pressures on him to make executive action really effective.

G.O.P. WILL FORM PANEL ON JOBLESS

The N.Y. Times

Experts to Devise Proposals on Problems of Automation

New York

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—Republican Congressional leaders announced today they were setting up a group of experts to devise solutions to the problem of unemployment arising out of automation and other improvements in technology.

16 C

The Senate Republican leader, Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois, said this was only the first of a series of constructive proposals his party planned to advance in the next few months.

General

Fri. 4-21-61

The House Republican leader, Charles A. Halleck of Indiana, said the unemployment study would be supplemented by a project being developed in the House Republican Policy Committee.

P. 24

The study received the blessing of former Vice President Richard M. Nixon, who breakfasted with the minority leaders before their news conference.

Mr. Nixon said he thought it was highly important for the party to develop constructive alternatives and "not just be critical.

Cites Jobless Roles

"We have approximately 5,500,000 unemployed," and we have seen nothing in the proposals sent Congress by President Kennedy so far that comes to grips with this basic problem." He continued:

"The simple fact is that the average worker today is capable of substantially greater output than a few years ago because of technological improvement. At thte same time, the number of people entering the labor market each year is increasing. The question thus becomes: How can we enjoy all thte advantages of technological change and at the same time keep our workers employed?'"

Senator Dirksen said he felt "thte New Frontier is over-accenting welfare proposals and has thus far failed to emphasize one of the real problems of the Sixties', namely built-in, or structural, unemployment."

The leaders said the experts had not been named but that they would include representatives from industry and labor as well as some university people.

16i 1961

GENERAL

KENNEDY STUDIES NEW JOBLESS AID

The N. Y. Times

New York

Weighs Longer-Range Ideas to Ease Unemployment After Recession Ends

Thurs, 4-13-61

By RICHARD E. MOONEY

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13—President Kennedy said today that his Administration was "considering what longer-range steps could be taken" to ease the problem of unemployment, which is expected to last beyond recovery from the recession.

He noted, however, that Congress had done little with the programs he had proposed so far, such as aid to depressed areas and to the children of the needy unemployed.

P. 1

"I would like to see the measures that we have suggested be passed," he said. "All of these will be useful." [Question 11, Page 18.]

The only longer-range possibility that the President identified was a change in policy regarding credit and interest rates.

He indicated that for purposes of bolstering the domestic economy he might want to advocate measures to make interest rates lower and credit more available, but he went on to say that "we are limited because we do not want to start the gold outflow again."

The connection between interest rates and the gold outflow is that if this country's rates fall too low—particularly rates on bank deposits and other short-term investments where internationally fluid funds are kept—investors may shift their funds from this country to others where interest rates give a better return.

If an investor shifts from a dollar deposit in a New York bank to a sterling deposit in a London bank, the dollars may either be retained by the British authorities or returned to this country for gold.

Many Reasons for Shifts

For big investors—individuals, corporations, even governments—interest rates are only one reason to move their money. Another, perhaps the biggest, is confidence in the value of a currency. Another is plain speculation.

New York

For a combination of these reasons, dollars and gold flowed out of the United States in large amounts last autumn and winter. For the last six weeks or so the situation has been much quieter.

Thurs. 4-13-61

The quietness has led some authorities here to believe that interest rates in this country could be lowered more than they have without fear of renewing the outflow. Members of the President's Council of Economic Advisers indicated in testimony to a Congressional committee on Monday that they held this viewpoint.

The President indicated today, however, that he respected the touchiness of the situation, even though he would like to see lower rates for domestic purposes.

Many Steps Possible

As for other "longer-range" measures he might have in mind, his statement could be interpreted to cover a broad range.

The steps could include tax incentives to aid business expansion which he plans to propose next week; possible further aids to the unemployed and a package of tax and expenditure proposals he is formulating for submission to Congress next January.

Informed sources said that there was no thought of resurrecting the much-dicussed idea of a temporary tax cut now.

It is possible, but not likely, that some ideas rejected in the Administration's first round of planning—A Youth Conservation Corps, for example—may bepicked up at this time. More likely is a step-up in programming next year, possibly including some tax reduction as part of one of many desired tax revisions.

The President spoke in answer to a question that said some persons inside and outside his administration had suggested the program he had proposed to date would not be adequate to cure the unemployment problem.

Mr. Kennedy said he wanted to break "this hard core of unemployment" without stimulating inflation or a renewed outflow of gold. "This area," he said, "is one of great complexity."

Another reporter [Question 5] asked how he reconciled his proposals to close fifty-two domestic military installations with his concern for unemployment.

The President noted that "we have asked for a substantial increase" in defense spending, which should result in "beneficial employment." He said "we cannot get a strong national defense if we continue defense systems or bases which are archaic and outmoded."

"I am hopeful that the country's economy generally will be strong enough to absorb those who may be thrown out of work because of structural changes in our defense system," he said.

Mr. Kennedy opened his conference with an announcement that the Government had accepted a $4,320,000 bid for the naval ordnance plant at South Charleston, W. Va., by the Food Machinery and Chemical Corporation. West Virginia is suffering from heavy and persistent unemployment.

In response to another questioner [Question 14] who said members of Congress appeared to feel there was no great popular pressure for his economic programs. The President said some Congressmen from West Virginia and other states "tell you that there is a great sense of urgency."

Maharaja Visits Darien at Last

The New York Times

The Maharajah of Mysore chats with members of Darien Community Association on patio of Darien Country Club.

The N. Y. Times

Special to The New York Times.

DARIEN, Conn., April 12—His Highness, Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar, Maharaja of Mysore, finally made it to Darien this afternoon, but he saw little of the Connecticut town he had heard so much about at home in India since 1955.

New York

The 41-year-old Governor of Mysore, a philosopher at heart, paid warm tribute to Darien for adopting Mercara in Mysore as a sister town. When the goodwill gesture took place six years ago, each town had a population of 12,000. Now Darien, with 16,000, has moved well ahead of the coffee-growing Mercara.

The Maharaja tried twice before to include Darien in his intinerary without success. Even this time the visit was postponed when he fell a victim of chicken pox and bronchitis last month. He arrived appropriately in a Rolls Royce, accompanied by two secretaries and a physician.

They were escorted from the Merrit Parkway to the Country Club of Darien by Mrs. Sherman R. Hoyt, entertainment chairman of the Darien Community Association, a women's club. The Maharaja had luncheon there and spoke to 350 women.

"The Mercara-Darien group has become a by-word for fellowship and goodwill in Mysore," he said. He spoke of the affluence evident in the United States, but added:

"I have seen a spiritual surge, a quest for values, something I did not expect and will never forget. It is as if Americans are anxious to do the right thing, an urge to justify their conduct. This appeals to me; for in my country men attach great importance to the spirit. If I am ever exiled, America will be my second home."

Employer, union spokesmen OK Kennedy equal job order

The Afro-American P. 8

Baltimore, Md.

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, (NNPA) — None of the spokesmen for 48 of the largest government contractors or of the 42 trade union representatives, who attended meetings here Monday and Tuesday, expressed any objections to President Kennedy's executive order providing for equal employment opportunity.

Sat. 5-13-61

Representatives of the labor unions and the contractors met with members of the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity. The meeting with the contractors was held Monday, and with the labor union leaders on Tuesday.

At the end of each meeting the representatives of the two groups were asked whether they could operate under the executive order issued by Mr. Kennedy on March 7. No one gave a negative answer, both Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson and Labor Secretary Arthur Goldberg told reporters after the meetings.

16a

* * *

General

PRESIDENT Kennedy addressed both groups. He explained to the contractors the determination of his Administration to give everybody an equal employment opportunity and asked them to set an example.

He urged the contractors to take affirmative action to see that there is no discrimination against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, religion or national origin.

Vice President Johnson also made brief statements at both meetings. He told the contractors that the committee had asked them to come to Washington for three reasons:

1. To know something about the committee and how it proposes to carry out the executive order.

2. To know what problems the contractors believe they will face in carrying out the order.

3. To get their help in achieving the goals of non-discrimination in Government contracts which are "a matter of the very highest governmental policy."

* * *

THE VICE President declared that the objectives of the committee are that "no qualified man should be denied a job in our government or on government contracts because of the color of his skin, the way in which he worships God or the place in which he was born."

The facts concerning job discrimination are obvious to everyone, he said.

Today in Washington

Administration Recruiting Negroes for Federal Jobs

New York World-Telegram & Sun

New York, N.Y. Mon. 4-3-61

(From dispatches of United Press International and Associated Press.)

MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1961. P. 4

16a

The administration has embarked on a nation-wide drive to recruit college-trained Negroes for upper-level jobs in the federal service.

The drive is in line with an order by President Kennedy that the government take "positive measures for the elimination of any discrimination, direct or indirect, which now exists" in government hiring.

General

Ross Clinchy, a Civil Service Commission official assigned to minority group matters, is on a six-hour tour of 24 predominantly Negro colleges. Later, he will visit 70 other colleges with heavy Negro enrollment.

There, according to the commission, he will try "to encourage more well-qualified Negroes to apply for federal employment through the merit system."

Mr. Clinchy's mission is the brainchild of Commission Chairman John W. Macy Jr. It is strongly backed by Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson, chairman of the President's committee on equal employment opportunity.

The endeavor is the first concrete move by the new committee to implement what Mr. Johnson described as "the basic policy of this administration"—that federal jobs shall not be denied on the basis of race, creed, color or national origin.

Mr. Johnson asked all government department heads to report promptly on their plans and recommendations for ending discrimination in federal jobs and contracts.

Some departments already have issued new anti-discrimination orders. As one forerunner to Mr. Clinchy's trip, the Labor Department sent its personnel director on a three-week recruiting trip to Negro colleges earlier this year.

●

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. reported that it has insured 96 percent of all United States banks.

●

Comedian Bob Hope and former United Nations Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge were among five winners of special achievements awards announced by Amvets. The others: former Gov. Leroy Collins of Florida, former civil defense director Leo A. Hoegh and Dwight D. Guilfoil Jr., president of the Paraplegics Manufacturing Co.

●

The Population Reference Bureau, a private research organization, that the booming birth rate among Algerian Moslems threatens to wipe out any economic gains from a political settlement in the strife-torn country.

●

Three House Democrats plan to reintroduce a bill designed to protect natural gas consumers by freeing most independent producers from federal control. John E. Moss (Calif.), John D. Dingell (Mich.) and Torbert MacDonald (Mass.) said their bill would exempt 97 percent of the independents from regulation by the federal power commission.

Migrant Laborers Go North

The Miami Herald
Miami, Fla.

By EDNA WALLS
Herald Writer

~~More than 5,000 migrant farm workers have left South~~ Dade for summer jobs in the North, the Florida Employment Service reported Friday. And the annual exodus of workers and their families is due to continue next week as farmers wind up their 1960-61 farm season.

16c
Sun. 4-16-61

Work crews still here by next Thursday will be sought out by recruitment officials from 10 Atlantic seaboard states, at a meeting at 1 p.m. at South Dade Labor Camp.

General P. 12

Norris Clay, head of the State Employment office at Princeton, said the annual recruitment meetings began this week in Sanford and Winter Park, and will continue throughout the state's farming areas for the next two weeks.

Clay doesn't expect more than 2,000 workers to be on hand for Thursday's meeting here. Dade's farm job totals (including local workers) dropped to some 3,500 by Friday from a mid-March peak of 10,000, Clay said.

"Many of the workers who left here are working at Belle Glade or Fort Pierce now," he explained, "and they will be signed up there for summer jobs farther North."

Most of the men and women will join the "Atlantic Stream" of farm migrants who move from Florida to Maine each spring and south again each winter with the crop seasons.

And most of those who have spent the past winter here have made out better than at any time in the past five years, employment and farm officials say.

Civil Service To Scout Dixie Negro Colleges

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta Journal Bureau
1426 G Street, NW

WASHINGTON, March 25—The U.S. Civil Service Commission plans to send a representative to five Negro colleges in Atlanta "to meet with officials and students to encourage more well-qualified Negroes to apply for federal employment through the merit system."

Sun. 3-26-61
P. 28

The Civil Service representative, Ross Clinchy, will begin his travels on April 2 which will take him to 24 predominately Negro colleges in six Southern states. The date of his arrival in Georgia was not immediately disclosed.

16c

* * *

THE SCHOOLS he will call on in Atlanta are Atlanta University, Morehouse, Clark, Morris Brown and Spelman College.

Later trips will take Mr. Clinchy to 70 additional colleges with heavy minority-group enrollments throughout the United States.

General

A spokesman at the Civil Service Commission said the informational and recruitment trip represents the first phase of a new program to emphasize recruitment of minority-group members. This is in keeping with the intent of a recent executive order establishing the President's committee on equal employment opportunity.

Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson has expressed approval of the undertaking.

Government Lists 65 Job Openings

Atlanta Daily World

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—A list of sixty-five technical occupations offering new opportunities for Negroes which have come into general use as a result of recent technological and industrial changes in the economy are identified and described for the first time in a new brochure issued by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Employment Security.

Wed 4-19-61
General

The brochure reflects the results of a three-year study of the use of technical personnel in 85 establishments in such fields as aircraft, missiles, electronics, and atomic energy research.

Atlanta

The new occupations will be added to the more than 22,000 titles of the Bureau's Dictionary of Occupational Titles when this publication is expanded and republished.

Occupations described include such jobs as aerodynamics analyst; computer laboratory technician; chemical technology technician, radiation; development laboratory technician, rocket engine design; electronics technician, nuclear reactor; testing laboratory technician, temperature controls.

LBJ, Hodges Urge Equal Work Rights

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson Friday urged that steps be taken to eliminate racial and other discrimination in apprenticeship training programs over the country.

Sat. 4-1-61

And Secretary of Commerce Luther H. Hodges said he will promote vigorously the administration's equal employment opportunity program.

P. 1
16c

Johnson, scheduled to leave Saturday on a trip to Africa, wrote Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg asking for recommendations on how to eliminate discrimination in apprentice programs.

General

Negroes have frequently complained that some unions, particularly in the skilled crafts fields, bar them from employment effectively by denying them the right to become apprentices.

'POSTIVE OBLIGATION'

The vice president sent the letter as chairman of President Kennedy's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity set up in an executive order March 6. Goldberg is vice chairman.

Johnson wrote that the committee not only should act against discrimination in government employment and on government contracts but also has "the positive obligation of seeking ways and means of promoting equal job opportunities."

"It is apparent," he said, "that one of the great barriers to equal employment opportunity in this country lies in the lack of equal availability of training for skilled trades and crafts.

ASKS GOLDBERG

"Men and women cannot have access to jobs unless they also have access to the instruction which qualifies them for those jobs."

He asked Goldberg to "prepare recommendations to be made at the first committee meeting as to steps that could be taken to strengthen apprenticeship training programs in this country," adding: "The recommendations, of course, should be directed particularly to the problem of eliminating job discrimination."

Hodges, governor of North Carolina before joining President Kennedy's Cabinet, told a Commerce Department staff meeting: "Let no man or woman in this department ever feel that his talents and his qualifications will be measured by the color of his skin or the faith he practices."

Kennedy on March 6 issued an executive order calling for equal access by Americans of all races and creeds to employment within the government and with those doing business with the government.

16-A

Hodges said that, in dealing with contractors, "we hope that much progress can be made through negotiations, through education, through persuasion."

"But," he added, "this department will not hesitate to use the enforcement powers of the new order, including cancellation of contract, in any case of deliberate and unreasonable delays."

Equal Job Opportunity Committee In First Meet

The Informer p-9
Sat 4-15-61
Houston, Tex.

Tuesday, April 11th was the date set for the first meeting of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg announced in the absence of the committee's chairman, Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson. Mr Goldbert is vice chaimran.

16c

In accepting his assignment as chairman of the committee, Vice President Johnson said:

General

"I have done so as one who beleves deeply that in our country all persons should stand equally before the law and should enjoy their full Constitutional rights regardless of race, creed, color or section of origin."

"The President's Executive Order establishing the committee became effective April 5th," said Goldberg, "and we look forward to our first meeting next Tuesday."

The first meeting was scheduled to be held in the Cabinet Room of the White House, Goldberg said. The Vice President presided.

"I look upon this first meeting as the beginning of our fight to end discrimination in all forms of Government work", said Goldberg.

According to the President's Executive Order, the Committee is to promote and ensure equal opportunity for all qualified persons, without regard to race, creed, color or national origin, when employed or seeking employment with the Federal Government or with those doing business with the Federal Government.

Goldberg has already sent to the heads of all Governmental agencies a memorandum dealing with section 202 of the President's order calling for a survey of current Government employment practices as they pertain to equal opportunity.

He pointed out that since a form for such a report will not be prescribed before the April 11th meeting of the Committee, he was sending copies of the form being used by the Department of Labor which he felt would be adequate for their first survey.

"I feel it is important that we move as quickly as we can in this extremely vital field," said Goldberg.

One item on the agenda for the Committee's first meeting was at the request of the vice president, and deals with the problems of equal opportunity under apprenticeship training programs.

Such a study is being made by the Department of Labor's Bureau of Apprenticeship Training", said Goldberg.

The vice president also asked the heads of all Governemental agencies to:

1. Designate a principal compliance officer so that the Committee personnel may start working with him as early as possible.

2. Survey employment and contracts within each agency and report to the Committee, the program by which it proposes to meet the individual problems which itmay encounter in achieveing maximum effectiveness in carrying out the Order.

3. Recommend early steps the Committee can take to speed the process of achieving nondiscrimination in operation of the Government.

Tuesday's first session of the Committee was also concerned with problems of organization and staff. Its temporary offices are located in the General Accounting Office, 441 G Street, N. W.

16a
General
2

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sun 4-23-61

LABOR DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES — Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg welcomes two new employees — southern Negro college students recruited in a drive to acquaint qualified Negroes with career opportunities in Federal employment. Left to right: Arthur Chapin, Labor Department minority groups consultant; Samuel T. Gibson, Jr., graduate student at North Carolina College, Durham, who will be employed as a personnel assistant; Secretary Goldberg; Obie Pinckney, Jr., of South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, assigned as a social science research analyst; and Edward J. McVeigh, Labor Department Director of Personnel.

Equal Rights On Federal Jobs

Birmingham World B'ham, Ala
Sat, 4-22-61 P8

(From The New York Times)

16a
General

President Kennedy announced last month that his Administration would not permit racial discrimination on Federal contracts. Last week the accompanying order went into effect. Two existing committees have been combined into the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunities, headed by Vice President Johnson and Labor Secretary Goldberg.

The new committee has a number of powers, some old, some new. Most important of all, it can require Federal contractors to observe agreements not to discriminate "because of race, religion color or national origin" and can see that the contract is canceled, in whole or part, if these agreements are violated. One clause not mandatory under the Eisenhower Administration now stipulates that the employers must "take affirmative action to ensure that applicants are employed and that employes are treated during employment without discrimination."

Last Friday an official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People filed a complaint against the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation based on its labor policies at its Marietta (Ga.) plant. The issue is important to the company, which has pending a ten-year billion-dollar contract with the Federal Government to build jet transport planes. The company says it considers itself in compliance with the Presidential order and welcomes investigation. The committee should look into the matter and into some $2.7 billion worth of Federal contracts said to have been let in ten Southern states last year.

The Federal Government can't end discrimination everywhere overnight, whether North or South, whether enforced by management or imposed by labor unions. Thoughtful citizens will agree, however, that the Government shouldn't prolong discrimination by subsidizing it.

U.S. Report 533,000 Drop In Unemployment

Atlanta Daily World P3
Atlanta, Ga. Thurs. 5-4-61

By WILLIAM J. EATON
(United Press International)

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The Labor Department Tuesday reported a drop of 533,000 in unemployment during April but said it reflected the season, not necessarily a business recovery.

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General

The drop, which was about what could be expected for this time of the year, still left 4,962,000 unemployed in the nation. This was second only to April, 1958, as far as that particular month is concerned.

The number of jobs held by Americans inched up by 218,000 to 5,734,000 last month, about 500,000 fewer than the normal April increase. The Labor Department said the number of new jobs was held down because wet weather delayed crop plantings and cut down the number of farm jobs.

DIDN'T SEEK JOBS

The difference between the drop in unemployment and the increase in employment was explained by the fact that about 315,000 workers left the labor force after Easter and did not seek jobs last month.

Seymour Wolfbein, Labor Department manpower expert, said the figures showed little, if any, improvement in the nation's job picture. He said they indicated that structural, or hard - core, joblessness was not reduced last month.

The report showed the number of persons out of work for 15 weeks or more rose by 266,000 to a post-war high of 2,128,00 during April.

Although Wolfbein's interpretation of the figures was gloomy, he said they did not contradict other indicators of a business recovery. The jobless figures always lag behind other indicators, he said.

PREDICTS DROP

A drop of one tenth of one per cent in the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment was statistically meaningless, Wolfbein said. The percentage remained at 6.8, a "very high level."

On the basis of seasonal factors alone, unemployment should drop to about 4.7 million this month, Wolfbein said. Without economic improvement, however, seasonal factors would push unemployment up to 5.5 million in June because of an influx of students into the labor force.

A decline to 5.1 million could be expected in July and another drop to 4.5 million in August, he said.

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RATIO OF NEGROES IN U.S. JOBS RISES

p. 1 The New York Times

Tops Population Percentage —Most Are in Low Ranks

Sun. 10-8-61

By JOSEPH A. LOFTUS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—A census of Federal employes shows that the percentage of Negroes in government compares favorably with the Negro population ratio.

The Negro Federal employes however, are concentrated in the lowest third of the salary grades.

New York, N.Y.

The census totals also conceal the spottiness of Federal job opportunity. One agency, unidentified by name or size, had until recently no Negro employes.

In Federal establishments in some Southern cities the percentage of Negro employes is extremely low. In some Northern cities their Federal employment rate far exceeds the average.

The census was conducted by the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. The project is part of President Kennedy's campaign to erase discrimination, not only in hiring but also in promotions.

They show that in forty-five agencies employing 478,721 persons there are 51,881 Negroes or 10.6 per cent.

Negroes account for about 1 per cent of the United State population.

The details of the census, o an agency-by-agency basis, ar still withheld.

The Federal employes in the count are part of the classified civil service. They do not include total employment figures for the Department of Defense, the Post Office or the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The ratio of Negroes in Federal employment to all Federal employes exceeds that in private employment. A 1960 survey by the Labor Department showed that in the "clerical and kindred" job classification, the ratio of nonwhite men to all employes in that classification was 6.7 per cent. That was the highest percentage found in the survey.

Negroes now hold 13.9 per cent of the jobs in the independent agencies of the Government, such as the regulatory commissions. This was offset in the Government-wide average by the Cabinet agencies (those headed by a Secretary) which employ Negroes in 8.3 per cent of their jobs. There was no explanation for this difference.

The concentration of Negro employes in the lower grades is a major concern in the anti-discrimination campaign.

The top Civil Service is No. 18, where the pay is $18,500.

The census of all Civil Service employment showed one Negro is Grade 18 and one in Grade 17. In two agencies, each with over 1,000 employes, the highest positions held by Negroes were grade 4 ($4,040 to $4,670) in one and Grade 3 ($3,760 to $4,390) in the other.

In Grades 12 through 18, the Cabinet agencies' staffs were 0.51 per cent Negroes and the independent agencies' 0.63 per cent, for an average of 0.59 per cent. The Department of Defense supplied data for this part of the survey, although its general census is still incomplete. Its Negro employment in these grades corresponded with those of the independent agencies.

Finds Areas for Study

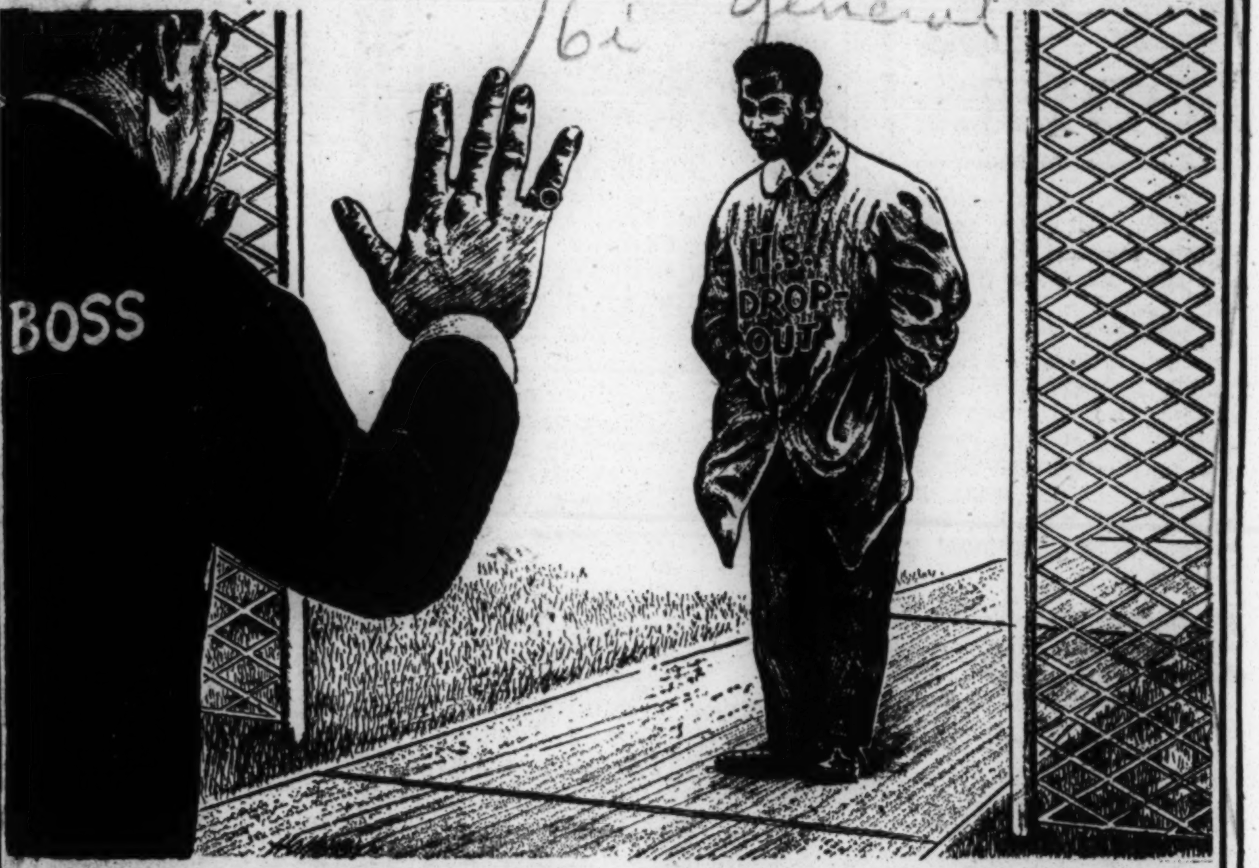
John G. Feild, executive director of the President's committee, noted in a memorandum to the committee that the findings indicated areas where an examination of current practices and procedures appeared to be warranted.

"A number of factors may underlie this situation," he said, "such as lack of training, education or experience by minority group persons. Certain situations may be traceable to real or imaginary apprehension concerning the utilization of minority-group persons or to limitations placed by certain officials against minority-group persons by assigning them to dead-end jobs with little likelihood of vertical mobility."

Since the census is based on Federal employment of last March and April, it is not a measure of changes that have taken place under the Kennedy Administration. The census will serve, however, as a base for comparisons in the future.

GENERAL

Finished at the Beginning



16i General

THIS YOUNGSTER is going NOWHERE fast because employers don't WANT him, because they can't USE him.

The big companies with the latest MACHINES are hiring fewer workers, and only the BEST prepared, who have high school diplomas.

The Pittsburgh Courier

So, if a youngster has NOT finished high school (as 24 per cent do not), he is DOOMED in this mechanical, nuclear age.

There is NO future for the 24 per cent of the eleven million enrolled school children who do not graduate from high school, except to go on relief, because they CANNOT measure up.

Sat 12-2-61

Of, the 2.5 million of the 10.8 million total school enrollment who will QUIT high school BEFORE graduation, few will be able to make the grade in life, all things considered.

Pittsburgh Pa.

Jobs as elevator operators, dishwashers and those in other unskilled pursuits are more scarce than ever because the small producers must have MORE efficient workers than ever before, and they are NOT available.

At this late date there are actually Negro youths who THINK that all they have to do is to APPLY for a job to GET it.

The news for them is that American business is NOT buying ignorance and inefficiency, and will NOT do so in the future, what with machines that do not make mistakes.

This means that hundreds of thousands of youths who refuse to finish high school, are FINISHED.

Such youngsters were DOOMED to a life on relief or in PRISON.

In an age of automatic elevators, cement mixers, dishwashing machines and shoe polishing devices, there is NO place for them.

So now is the time to get WISE and get on the BEAM, because it is much LATER than any of these drop-outs believe.

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JOHNSON DECRIES NEGRO JOB STATUS

New York Times

1-47 Sat 12-2-61

He Calls Federal Situation 'Very Unsatisfactory'

New York, N.Y.

By PETER BRAESTRUP

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1—Vice President Johnson today described the status of Negroes employed by the Federal Government as "very unsatisfactory."

The Vice President made the statement after a meeting of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, of which he is chairman. He went no:

"We cannot appeal to industry unless our own house is in order. We propose to set it in order and we have been working on that problem and will report progress as soon as it is possible."

The Vice President appointed a subcommittee headed by John Macy, chairman of the Civil Service Commission, to conduct a survey to measure Federal progress in hiring, training and promoting Negroes since the President's executive order March 6 barring discrimination by Federal agencies or Federal contractors.

The committee, it was understood, has received 473 complaints of discrimination by Federal contractors. Of these, 178 have been dismissed. Corrective action has been taken on seventy-one others. In addition, the committee has received 700 complaints from persons charging discrimination in promotion and hiring by Federal agencies.

Mr. Johnson said that a committee survey of Federal Negro employes made last March and April "disclosed a situation that was very unsatisfactory."

The committee staff, headed by John G. Feild, did the survey, covering forty-five agencies employing 478,721 persons. Of these employes, 51,881 were found to be Negroes, or 10.6 per cent. This ration compared favorably with the Negro population ratio. However, the Negro employes were heavily concentrated in the lowest third of the salary grades.

At its meeting, the committee also approved an annual compliance report form that will be required of all concerns having Federal contracts of $50,000 or more and employing more than fifty persons.

21 Contractors Signed Up

Twenty-one major defense contractors have already signed White House "Plans for Progress" to push equal job opportunities, but they will also have to file compliance reports. Those companies earning Federal certificates of merit for compliance with the President's executive order will no longer have to file reports.

In the Government employment area, committee officials said, every Federal agency now has one official of assistant secretary or deputy administrator rank to press for wider Negro opportunities. These officials meet informally with the Johnson committee staff and with Harris Wofford, special assistant to the President for civil rights matters.

Civil Service Commission inspectors have been instructed to check local Federal personnel records for compliance with the executive order. Recruitment efforts have been broadened to include fifty Negro colleges formerly ignored.

"Improvement will require a long lead time," Mr. Feld said. "Even if you promote a Negro one grade a year, it still takes him fifteen years to get to grade 15 in the Civil Service."

But progress, Mr. Feld said, has been encouraging, especially in the hiring of Negroes for "good mid-level jobs." One of the major problems, he said, is getting qualified Negroes out of menial jobs and into the mainstream of promotion.

The Atlanta Journal Constitution
Atlanta, Ga. Sun. 5-7-61
p. 7

AGES RANGE FROM 17 TO 80

7 Over 74 Among 4,000 Seeking Peace Corps Jobs

WASHINGTON, May 6 (UPI)—The government reported Saturday that among the first 4,000 applicants for the newly created Peace Corps there were seven persons between the ages of 75 and 80.

Sun. 5-7-61

The Peace Corps Agency which plans to send Americans abroad to teach skills at the grass roots of underprivileged nations provided a break down of the first batch of applicants for the New Frontier program.

* * *

General

THE ANALYSIS of the first 4,000 applicants showed that 511 were aged 22; another 497 were 23 years old. One of them reported he would become 18 this year and there were the seven who were 75 or older. No names of the applicants were available.

Thomas H. E. Quimby, recruitment director for the new agency, said he expected to reecive about 7,500 questionnaires from applicants before the first testing by the Civil Service Commission begins May 27 throughout the country.

New York led the list among the first 4,000 with 644 applicants. California was second with 407 followed by Illinois with 286 and Pennsylvania with 270.

* * *

THE PEACE CORPS said that the initial breakdown showed 2,707 of the applicants were men, 1,101 were women. Another 94 failed to specify their sex.

The initial group consisted of 3,077 applicants who were single and without dependents.

According to the Peace Corps analysis, 2,907 said they would be available for service by June 15. Another 495 promised to be ready to join later in the year.

The number of full-time school students was 1,401. A total of 317 said they were neither employed nor attending school.

THE APPLICANTS SHOWED a variety of practical skills. The survey showed the following specialties: Tractor, 539; farm equipment, 446; bulldozer, 141; auto repair, 348; carpentry, 520; surveying, 174; plumbing, 248; electrical wiring, 263; masonry, 176; metal working, 188; chemical laboratory equipment, 379; biological laboratory equipment, 31, and nursing, 228.

The agency quoted director Robert Sargent Shriver as encouraging nonapplicants with no special skills to volunteer.

He said one of the greatest unfilled demands will be liberal arts college graduates who can be trained to teach English.

"It has been anticipated," the Peace Corps said, "that many teachers of English will be placed in both primary and secondary schools by the end of the year in Africa, Asia and Latin America. There also have been requests for secondary school teachers of mathematics, biology, chemistry and physics."

* * *

THE AGENCY SAID that to be sure of being eligible for the May 27 tests, an applicant should have filled out a questionnaire by mid-May. However, those who fail to can do so at the testing center and take the test on May 27 under some circumstances.

The Peace Corps said that the initial entrance test will measure intelligence and learning ability, knowledge of American history, institutions and values, language aptitude or achievement and job competence.

Optional tests will measure skills in such areas as teaching ability, farming and animal husbandry, basic mechanical engineering, basic health and child care.

The Corps said that in the tests there will be no such mark as a passing score. It explained that different projects may require different abilities and an applicant who scores low in one area may score so well in another field that he will be picked for assignment.

Unemployed Will Get Extra Checks

The Talladega Daily Home
Talladega, Ala

WASHINGTON (AP) — A bill providing an emergency extension of unemployment benefits totaling almost $1 billion needs only President Kennedy's signature to become law.

P. 1

The President had given the measure top priority among his emergency steps to deal with the recession.

Thurs. 3-23-61

Fifteen days after he signs the bill extra unemployment checks will begin going to persons who have been out of work so long they have used up present benefits.

The extra benefits could reach as many as three million jobless during the two-year eligibility period which began last July 1. Duration of the extra benefits will vary according to states up to a maximum of 13 weeks.

As it passed House and Senate Wednesday, the legislation was a compromise version of different bills passed previously by the two bodies.

The federal government will advance money to the states to start the program and will be repaid later from proceeds of the tax increase.

U.S. Echoes Migrant Plight

The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Mass.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Sat. 3-11-61

Washington

Bumping over back roads with the 2,000,000 migrant workers and families who "follow the crops" are 100,000 school-age children. A study indicates they average one to four years behind in school by the time they reach 14.

Migratory workers are the people the affluent society forgot. The crisp fruits and vegetables that come to the American dinner table were, like as not, picked by people working 10 hours for $6 or $7 at back-breaking labor in a blue-sky sweatshop.

Farmers who hire them do not want to exploit them, but their cheap wages at the climax of the weeding and picking season means the difference between survival or bankruptcy. Many farmers narrow slim profits to provide better shacks and toilets for the workers only to complain that they are so ignorant or irresponsible that they do not use the facilities.

"I've built them new housing, put in toilet facilities, nice new bedding, plenty of garbage cans—and what happens?" asks one farmer.

"They mark up the walls, kick holes in the window screens, stop up the toilets, pull the knobs off the showers and stoves, tear the blankets, and tip over the garbage cans!"

Agreement With Mexico

County health officials shake their heads as they tell the Senate subcommittee on migratory labor, now considering reform bills; about the ditch used for drinking water, or the child who knows no cleanliness.

"Growers are not proud about much of the housing they offer," explains Senator Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D) of New Jersey, chairman of the subcommittee, "but they don't know how to provide more."

Some 22 states depend on skilled or semiskilled labor forces ranging from 6,000 to 25,000 to harvest their perishable fruits and vegetables. Climate and crops differ. In Arizona migrants work on citrus and cotton; in Connecticut, tobacco; in Georgia, peaches; in Illinois, peas; in California, fruits and vegetables; in Texas, cotton, and so on.

American migrants often are Negroes. Lower in the economic scale are approximately 400,000 Mexican "braceros" imported temporarily each year under arrangement with the Mexican Government, and 12,000 British West Indians. They are willing to do the back-breaking "stoop labor" which the native born allegedly won't do. Increased use of cotton harvest machinery in Texas, Arkansas, New Mexico, and Arizona cut down the use of braceros sharply last year.

Braceros are fortunate in one way. The agreement with Mexico guarantees them certain minimum protection, free housing, and even free insurance against occupational hazards. They have somebody to look after them. The native Americans are exempted from almost all the welfare provisions that came in the New Deal social revolution.

The United States-Mexican agreement provides that braceros may not replace workers on strike or locked out. On March 4 Labor Secretary Arthur J. Goldberg ordered withdrawal of 2,800 braceros from 18 big farms in California's Imperial Valley at Mexico's request, because of a strike there.

Conscience Touched

Church groups have increasingly interested themselves in migrants. Their plight touches the American conscience. Some consider it ironical that the Peace Corps of idealistic American youngsters should go abroad when so much remains to be done here.

This applies particularly to the monotony of the wandering children, brought up in road camps, waiting for somebody to breathe the spark of incentive for learning into them.

The Williams committee got a sanguine report from a superintendent of schools in Michigan where a pilot five-week summer school was set up. One paragraph roads:

"I've never seen a nicer group of children to work with. For the most part they were smart children, eager to learn, appreciative, and loved books. Somewhere they have either learned good work habits in schools or are just that eager to learn. . . . They were constantly reading or looking at books. . . . From their conversation it was very evident that they were happy with the opportunity to go to such a school and also to be able to ride to and from school in a bus."

Capital Fight Starts

A congressional fight has started over proposals to aid migrants. It takes several forms.

The law governing Mexican braceros expires Dec. 31 and must be renewed this session. The big issue is over proposed added protection to American farm workers against wage competition from the Mexicans. Nearly all farm organizations except the National Farmers Union oppose stiffer restrictions. Hearings are proceeding before a House agricultural subcommittee.

Meanwhile, Senator Williams is pushing half a dozen proposals for federal regulation of employers of native migrant workers, with emphasis on doing something for the children. This is attacked, too. The attack is the old one: Too much federal "interference" in private enterprise.

Nearly everybody agrees, though, that reform is needed.

The root difficulty, Senator Williams believes, is a lack of education in fundamentals of modern living. This is largely adult education. Until migrant workers get some outside help their plight is self-perpetuating.

State To Receive $12 Million From Unemployment Measure

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

By DAN COGGIN
AP Staff Writer

President Kennedy's $1 billion unemployment bill will mean about $12 million in renewed benefits for thousands of idle workers in Alabama.

Sun. 3-26-61

Ralph R. Williams, state industrial relations director and paymaster under the federal aid program, said Saturday he will sign an agreement with Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg Monday or Tuesday.

P. 1

The pact will pave the way for Alabama to get about $12 million for unemployed workers who already exhausted their benefits and those who run out before the program expires June 30, 1962.

Under the bill, the federal government will grant Alabama the money, then be reimbursed in 1962 and 1963 with a .4 per cent hike in the unemployment tax on employers starting next Jan. 1.

First checks will go out under the new program about April 15, Williams said, raising the Industrial Relations Department's weekly outgo of jobless payments from the current $750,000 to more than $1 million.

William A. Major, chief of the Unemployment Compensation Division of the department, said about 8,000 jobless are expected to reapply the first week when the agency begins taking applications April 10.

These applicants will be idle workers who already have received the maximum 20 weeks of compensation. Many exhausted their benefits as much as a month or two ago.

They will begin again next month getting weekly checks—the top amount is $28—for another 10 weeks, or less than that of course if they find work.

EXHAUST BENEFITS

Currently Alabama's lagging business activity and resulting layoffs have some 40,000 unemployed workers drawing state compensation checks.

Hardest hit areas of the state—cities labeled by the U. S. Labor Department as having substantial-and persistent joblessness—are Birmingham, Mobile, Anniston, Gadsden, Florence, Sheffield, Jasper, Talladega and Alexander City. More than 6 per cent of the labor force is out of work in each city.

Although only 8,000 persons are expected to apply for the new money at the outset, Major said, that number probably will triple by June 1 as more of the 40,000 current recipients exhaust regular benefits.

During the 15-month life of the federal program, he said, the state anticipates about 34,000 idle workers eventually will come in for the additional 10 weeks of aid.

Williams reminded prospective recipients of the new funds, now getting no state jobless aid, that they must submit a new application to the industrial relations department in order to be considered. Then a determination of their eligibility will be made.

He said no legislation on the state level will be necessary to implement the federal program.

Johnson Eyes Steps To Lift Negro Skills

The Evening Star

Washington, D.C.

By JACK BELL
Associated Press Staff Writer

Vice President Johnson is reported studying a recommendation for intensified training of Negroes to lessen racial job discrimination.

3-21-61 General

As chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunities, Mr. Johnson has received reports indicating that lack of skills in engineering, chemistry, physics and biology are contributing to a higher rate of unemployment among Negroes than among whites.

P. 8-A

He also has been told that union rules which disqualify many Negroes from membership are increasing the number of Negro jobless.

When Mr. Johnson was named to head the committee early this month, President Kennedy clothed it with authority to impose stiff penalties on contractors for racial or religious discrimination on Government projects. The Johnson committee also took over the duties of the old Government Employes' Committee.

Enforcement by Goldberg

The Vice President was reported to have insisted that enforcement operations be placed under Secretary of Labor Goldberg, named as vice chairman of the group. Mr. Goldberg may pass the primary responsibility along to Jerry R. Holleman, Assistant Secretary and former labor union official.

Thus complaints such as that made yesterday by Clarence Mitchell of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People will be channeled to the Labor Department for review and action.

Mr. Mitchell charged in a telegram to Mr. Johnson that South Carolina plants holding Government contracts are discriminating against Negroes in hiring workers.

Mr. Johnson apparently has reserved for himself and members of the parent committee the broad field of policy making.

To Urge Varied Fields

One of the factors that has been brought to the Vice President's attention is that most Negroes with the opportunity to gain a higher education go into medicine or dentistry. He has been told that it is essential that educational work be done in Negro communities to convince parents that their children should enter other fields which offer greater chance for advancement.

The committee also has run into the difficulty that many skilled crafts are handed down from father and son. Negroes encounter barriers, for instance, when they seek the apprenticeship training necessary to became a journeyman carpenter.

To counter these economic factors, Mr. Johnson is thinking of a training program aimed directly at lifting the skills of Negro workers.

Unemployment Hits Negroes

The committee has been told that Negro unemployment is disproportionate to that of whites in many areas. It has learned that in Chicago, where 5.7 per cent of the work force is unemployed, 17.3 per cent of Negroes are jobless.

In Detroit, Negro unemployment is calculated at 39 per cent, compared with an over-all average of 13 per cent. In Cleveland, unemployment is at 20 per cent for the Negroes against an over-all average of 6.3 per cent.

The figures for Fort Wayne, Ind., list 44 per cent of Negroes out of jobs as in an area where 6.3 per cent of the work force is unemployed.

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Talent Hunt On to Recruit Negroes for Top U. S. Jobs

New York Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON, Apr. 3 (UPI).—A Kennedy administration talent scout is touring the nation's colleges as the first big step in a drive to recruit Negroes for upper-level jobs in the Federal government.

Ross Clinchy, a Civil Service Commission official specializing in minority group matters, left yesterday on a six-week tour of twenty-four predominantly Negro colleges.

New York

Later he will visit seventy more colleges with heavy Negro enrollments. The Labor Department sent its personnel director on a three-week recruiting trip to Negro colleges earlier this year.

Wed. 4-5-61

Mr. Clinchy's mission—which eventually could have political importance—was undertaken in response to President Kennedy's order for the government to take "positive measures for the elimination of any discrimination, direct or indirect," which now exists in government hiring.

Some officials believe that few Negroes hold Federal jobs paying $10,000 a year or more because: (1) They don't apply for fear of meeting discrimination and (2) they don't have the proper training.

Mr. Clinchy's talent hunt was the brain child of Civil Service Commission chairman John W. Macy jr. It was strongly backed by Vice-President Johnson, chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

The endeavor is the first concrete move by the new committee to implement what Mr. Johnson has described as "the basic policy of this Administration" that Federal jobs should not be denied on the basis of race, creed, color or national origin.

Mr. Johnson asked during the week end that all government department heads report promptly on their plans and recommendations for ending discrimination in Federal jobs and contracts. Some departments already have issued new anti-discrimination orders.

Administration officials ran into an early roadblock in trying to carry out Mr. Kennedy's request for figures on the percentage of Negroes in government jobs.

The roadblock ironically was a product of past anti-discrimination action—a ban against mention of race on applications or records of government employees. The computation will have to await an agency-by-agency count in conjunction with surveys of hiring procedures.

Officials of the Equal Employment Committee said Mr. Clinchy's trip was motivated by Mr. Johnson's and Mr. Macy's desire to convince college-age Negroes they could have good government jobs if they would qualify themselves through the proper training.

NEGROES IN SOUTH SHOW GAIN IN JOBS

The N.Y. Times

But Pattern Is Mixed—Drive Hardest in Border States

New York

ATLANTA, April 23 (AP) — Southern Negro leaders, successful in many school-integration moves, are now turning their attention more and more to job opportunities. They report some progress.

P. 23

A survey by The Associated Press turned up widely varying patterns from state to state and conflicting reports from Negro spokesmen, state officials and labor leaders. Efforts to end discrimination in empolyment appear strongest in the border states rather than in the Deep South.

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Mon. 4-24-61

One obstacle to the Negro drive is the almost total lack—except for jobs involving Federal contracts—of laws on which to base comprehensive litigation in this field.

Another difficult factor, a spokesman for the Southern Regional Council noted, is Negro leaders' fear that if job opportunities were fully equal there would not be enough qualified Negroes to fill them. For this reason, he said, there has been a push for Negro trade schools.

Skilled Crafts Closed

He pointed out that few Southern Negroes had jobs alongside of white people or where they would give orders to white persons and that the white-collar jobs and skilled crafts generally were closed to Negroes. Utility company and government jobs, including many Federal offices, also were described as virtually closed to all but whites.

In the professions, Negroes were reported barred from most state and local organizations, and from practicing other than with Negro clientele.

The most conflicting reports center around what unions have done to implement national opposition by the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organiaztions to segregation. While labor spokesmen in Georgia and Virginia, for example, said discrimination was not a problem, Negro leaders reported unions either were indifferent or were actually preserving segregated working conditions.

Alabama unions seem to be taking a normal course of integration, but unions in Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi and in the Louisville, Ky., area have taken no public steps to end discrimination.

Spokesmen said Negroes often were denied opportunities for training or apprenticeship, and then were not hired for lack of training or experience.

No Reprisals Taken

With scattered exceptions, the survey indicated, there have been no reprisals against Negroes seeking to end job discrimination.

Many campaigns for improvements in employment are on a local level. Emphasis generally isplaced on talks and negotiations with government and business officials to get better than menial jobs for Negroes.

The most headway is reported in areas where they can bring economic or political pressure. Negroes in the Louisville area are conducting a non-buying campaign against downtown stores in efforts to desegregate eating facilities as well as to obtain equal opportunities in clerical and sales jobs.

The focus is on local efforts in Virginia. The state executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Lester Banks, says Virginia "ranks as

GENERAL

bad as Mississippi in job opportunities for Negroes." Limited gains have been made in such cities as Richmond, Norfolk, Roanoke and Lynchburg. Emphasis has been placed on getting Negroes now emplayed upgraded in their companies.

The only efforts in Georgia are in Atlanta and Savannah, and no concerted drives are apparent in Arkansas, Louisiana or Mississippi.

Preparation Stressed

L. C. Bates, Little Rock representative of the N.A.A.C.P., said Negroes were being encouraged to prepare educationally and professionally for jobs that might become available to them.

"We want to be ready when jobs may open up, but we have not felt the time is ripe to move," Mr. Bates said. "We feel that tensions are easing and we will see a gradual progress that might be interrupted by any concerted effort at this time."

The Arkansas leader rated equal job opportunities one of the most important factors in the entire field of race relations. Other Negro spokesmen concurred. They listed jobs and housing as key targets, and some said segregation in eating places, theatres, and the like was an underlying cause of discrimination in employment.

A Negro leader in Atlanta said that with the school question relatively settled in Georgia, major emphasis soon would go to job opportunities. He credited activities of student groups with making adult leaders more conscious of responsibilities. He noted that many Negro college graduates had gone into teaching but that field was nearly saturated.

Wage Difference Ended

In Atlanta, lower wage classifications for Negro municipal laborers have been wiped out, and the privately owned Atlanta Transit System has chosen two Negroes to receive training as the first members of their race to operate buses and trolleys in the city.

Elsewhere, progress has been made in sales jobs, especially in stores in Negro neighborhoods.

Stenographers, typists: Treasury Dept. needs you

The Afro-American Sat. 4-29-61

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

One of the greatest things that can be said of any man is that he has the "courage of his convictions."

Such a man is Robert A. Wallace, Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury Douglas Dillon.

Since his appointment as employment policy officer for the Treasury Department, Mr. Wallace has moved with all deliberate speed in seeking out qualified colored persons to integrate the policy and executive levels of the Treasury Department.

"WE ARE not taking just anyone," Mr. Wallace told the AFRO, "we are taking people with the ability to move up in career status."

Asked, how do you feel about it? Mr. Wallace replied, "I'm as pleased as pie!"

Mr. Wallace also explained that it is the Department's intention to establish a Review Board composed of colored and white Treasury personnel.

HE SAID, "their function will be to handle complaints of discrimination wherever it may exist and to review the department's policy.

"At the present time," Mr. Wallace continued, "we are planning to expand the Internal Revenue Services and we are in need of qualified stenographers and stenographer-typists.

"We would welcome applications from persons with the necessary qualifications."

Mr. Wallace and the Treasury Department have a right to be "pleased as pie."

More jobs available in 6 months

The Afro-American

By DON HAREWOOD
WASHINGTON

Baltimore, Md.

"Give us six months, and if we haven't gotten some qualified colored people into the secretary's office and started into a recruitment program, then criticize us."

This statement was made to the AFRO by "New Frontiersman" Robert A. Wallace, recently named special assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury Douglas Dillon.

Sat. 4-1-61

Although Mr. Wallace will serve as an economic advisor to the secretary on financial, banking, monetary and fiscal policy matters, he will also serve as the employment policy officer for the department.

In an interview with the AFRO Mr. Wallace was questioned at length about what he expects to achieve in his position as employment policy officer.

Asked "what is the highest post now held by a colored person in the Treasury Department as of now?" He said "GS-14."

At this point, he introduced Charles E. Lomax, special assistant to the regional commissioner and special assistant to the regional counsel of Chicago and to Mr. Lawrence Doss, systems officer who is assigned to the ADP division of Internal Revenue in the District of Columbia

Mr. Wallace said, "Mr. Lomax and Mr. Doss hold the two highest posts for colored in the Treasury Department and they are presently assigned to the internal revenue service.

"Does the department have a fair employment policy as of now," he was asked? "Yes," he continued, "the department has a fair employment policy as of now.

"Recently you may have seen an announcement which was put out when Secretary Dillon appointed me as employment policy officer for the whole department, which, counting the Coast Guard, has 100,000 employees.

"We have hac employment policy officers in the Treasury in the past, but they have been people who did not have direct access to the secretary himself.

"It is very difficult for an employment policy officer to be effective unless he is fully backed and has direct access to the top man in the organization. That's the purpose of putting me in this spot."

He was asked "previous to this time was the employment policy effective in any way in integrating the services?"

Mr. Wallace said "I would say that in the past eight years that there has been a policy opposed to discrimination so that if an employee felt that he was being unfairly treated or subject to discrimination he had a procedure he could follow to file a complaint.

"This is the 'direct discrimination,' I would call it, the overt type, where somebody is biased against colored people for example and this shows up because he doesn't promote colored employees, but he does promote the whites.

"The government for many years, has had a policy against this and has had procedures which could be followed.

"Our intention is to go a good deal beyond this mere overt or open discrimination.

"We want to go beyond it to find not only the open discrimination, but the unconscious or the sub-conscious discrimination where a person does recruitment among his friends and associates rather than on the basis of merit and ability."

Mr. Wallace declared "we must go out and recruit, we cannot sit back and say we are not discriminating."

"What specifically do you intend to do in order to integrate colored persons into the policy and executive levels of the Treasury department?" he was asked.

He replied "This is my feeling, and I discussed it with Secretary Dillon.

"The main problem is not with employment generally, because there are lots of colored guards, drivers, janitors and so forth.

"In certain areas, professional, administrative and clerical types of jobs is where the recruitment policy has fallen way short.

"My approach to Treasury and I gather that this is the approach of Mr. Goldberg and Labor, and might be the approach of Mr. Clinchy, is to try to initiate positive recruitment programs among minority groups, primarily colored, because they are the hardest of minority groups to fill these spots.

"When a spot comes up I want to know about it,t so that I can make sure that recruitment is being carried out.

"Now I'm talking about the secretary's office, since I'm right here on the scene.

"The fact is, that to the best of our knowledge there has never been a colored person in the professional level of the office of the secretary, never in the history of the country.

"That's a situation which will shortly be remedied.

"I have already interviewed a number of colored persons who are well qualified for spots, and I feel that the office of the Secretary is the first place to start.

"On Monday, March 20, we had a meeting of Employment Policy Officers from all over the country.

"We wanted to get their suggestions as to how to best carry out the recruitment policies in the field all over the country."

Asked had any definite formula been worked out as to how this is to be accomplished, he replied:

"We have done a lot of probing. Mr. Lomax for example was talking with representatives at Howard University about what you run into.

"The fact is, the educational opportunities for colored people have not had a history of being very favorable.

"As a consequence you don't have as many Ph.d's and highly educated, which for many operations in Treasury are almost a prerequisite.

However, our biggest group is Internal Revenue, we have 50,000 employees in Internal Revenue that's over half of our total group.

"They need statisticians and revenue agents and accountants and this doesn't require too much.

"I think it requires 24 hours of accounting. It does require college training however."

"Does the department intend to expand in-service training programs in order to provide for promotions from within," he was asked?

"I'm pretty new at Treasury myself. One of the New Frontiersmen.

"This is the type of thing which I hope to get into at the meeting with people who will be familiar with these various programs and what the possibilities are for expanding them.

"Mr. Lomax and Mr. Doss probably know about these programs because they are in internal revenue.

Mr. Lomax then added "In the chief counsel's office in Chicago we have a program conducted by the regional commissioner's staff of revenue officers.

"They have what is known as Grade 7 and Grade 11 trainee programs, during the course of which the chief counsel's office is invited to participate.

"Each year, or at least periodically we revise the lectures.

"The chief counsels' office has prepared a book consisting of numerous lectures in which we explain the legal aspects of tax collection, tax assessment and the like.

"These programs are being put into effect and are being modified and advanced.

"I do know," Mr. Lomax continued, "although our office does not participate in them, that they have training programs for revenue agents and that they have an advanced revenue agents training programs."

U.S. TO EASE PLIGHT OF MIGRANT LABOR

The N.Y. Times

Goldberg Pledges a 'United Federal Effort' to Better Farm Working Conditions

New York

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15—Arthur J. Goldberg, Secretary of Labor, pledged today a "united Federal effort" to improve working conditions for the nation's 400,000 migrant farm workers.

Sun. 4-16-61

The Administration policy, Mr. Goldberg told reporters, was undertaken with the full support of Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman.

Under the Eisenhower Administration, the Secretary of Labor, James P. Mitchell, urged strong Federal programs to help migrant labor while Ezra Taft Benson, the Secretary of Agriculture, opposed them.

Under the Eisenhower Administration, the Secretary of Labor, James P. Mitchell, urged strong Federal programs to help migrant labor while Ezra Taft Benson, the Secretary of Agriculture, opposed them.

Mr. Goldberg today emphasized Administration support for bills dealing with health, education and child labor introduced by Senator Harrison A. Williams Jr., New Jersey Democrat and head of the Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor.

"The truth is," Mr. Goldberg said, "that the farm labor system is based on underemployment, unemployment and poverty both at home and abroad. Even more shocking, public policy is directed toward the perpetuation of this system."

'Depressed Group'

Mr. Goldberg said he might tour some farm areas to focus public attention "on the most depressed group on the American labor force."

Public understanding is essential, he said, if "any light is to be cast into the shadowy migrant world where poverty, privation, lack of opoprtunity and illiteracy are the stuff of every day life."

Every year, Mr. Goldberg said, 400,000 American farm workers are forced to migrate with their families in order to avoid either unemployment or low wages at home. Their average yearly income is under $1,000.

He continued:

"Because they are constantly on the move, their children are denied the opportunity to receive a decent education, and restrictive residence requirements deny them public health and welfare services."

Mr. Goldberg said that the Kennedy Administration's view was that "the time for study has passed; the time for action is now."

The Administration, Mr. Goldberg said, is opposed to any extension of the Mexican farm labor import program, unless "it is amended to protect American workers from unfair foreign competition." Such amendments have been introduced by Representative Merwin Coad, Iowa Democrat, in the House.

The amendment would require a domestic grower to hire foreigners for only part of his labor force and also that he first offer domestic workers a minimum wage equal to the state average for farm labor.

The American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange. and a dozen organizations of grower and canners oppose any limits on the current program.

Last year, 315,000 Mexican "braceros" worked on harvests in the United States mostly. in the West and Southwest. The farm organizations contend that domestic "stoop labor" is not

TREASURY MEN — The three officials who will be responsible for the new by determined policy of integration of the Treasury Department which is actively being pushed by the new secretary Douglass Dillon, are shown above discussing the measures. From left to right are Robert A. Wallace, special assistant to the secretary, Charles E. Lomax, special assistant to the regional commissioner, and Lawrence Doss, systems officer for the division of internal revenue in the District of Columbia.

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available and that consequently the small farmer would be ruined by limitation of the program.

Last week, testifying before the Williams subcommittee, Mr. Goldberg pledged Administration support to bills that would restrict employment of children in farm work, regulate migrant crew leaders, and provide special education and training for migrant workers and their families.

The secretary stressed that he considered these measures as first steps. The Administration, however, is not now pushing for a minimum wage for migrant workers, which was proposed by Mr. Mitchell.

Migrant Exploitation New Goldberg Target

The Sunday Star

A-8 4-16-61

Washington D.C.

By LEE M. COHN
Star Staff Writer

Labor Secretary Goldberg said yesterday he soon will tour migrant farm labor camps in an effort to mobilize public support for a campaign to stop "exploitation" of migratory workers.

He has used the same technique to get steam behind the Kennedy administration's proposals for aid to unemployed industrial workers. The Secretary feels the tours dramatize problems in human terms.

Recent history shows that it will take plenty of pressure to push the migratory labor program through Congress. Legislators from agricultural States and the American Farm Bureau Federation and other farm spokesmen have succeeded through the years in blocking strong Federal action to improve conditions for migrant farm workers.

Gen

General

But Mr. Goldberg said he is "hopeful that the climate in Congress now is right to do something."

Launching the administration's drive for legislation, he issued a statement calling for public awareness. "For the first time in history," he said, "every agency in the present administration is working together to see to it that constructive action is taken to improve labor conditions in agriculture."

Praise for Freeman

Elaborating, he lauded the "courage" of Agriculture Secretary Freeman in supporting the program, despite anticipated pressure by powerful farm groups.

The Kennedy administration's campaign centers on a series of bills that would:

Tighten restrictions on importation and employment of Mexican farm workers, who in some cases compete with American workers and so depress wages and working conditions.

Establish a National Citizens Council on Migratory Labor to help develop programs and "stimulate public attitudes."

Regulate and license the crew leaders who organize and arrange employment of migratory farm workers.

Prohibit employment of children under 15 years of age, except when they work for their parents. Mr. Goldberg favors a 14-year minimum.

Provide Federal assistance for education of migratory workers and their children.

Senate Hearings Underway

Hearings are under way in the Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor, headed by Senator Williams, Democrat of New Jersey.

Replying to the argument that farmers could not afford to pay higher wages and provide better working conditions, the Secretary declared: "This administration does not accept the proposition that American agriculture is dependent on poverty and destitution to survive."

He warned that abuse suffered by migratory workers feeds anti-American propaganda. The administration recently was embarrassed when British television showed a film of "Harvest of Shame," a documentary on migratory workers produced by Edward R. Murrow, director of the United States Information Agency, when he was on the staff of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Federal action is legitimate and necessary because migratory workers move across State lines, Mr. Goldberg maintained, and because State legislation is inadequate.

He estimates that there are about 500,000 migratory farm workers, in addition to 3 million local workers and as many as 450,000 foreign workers. Migrants averaged only 119 days of farm work in 1959 and earned $710 from that source, he said. Off-farm earnings, he said, brought their total average wages to $911.

Lockheed Official Says

Not Enough Qualified Negro "Technicians"

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES
Managing Editor, Atlanta Daily World

"There is simply not an ample supply of qualified Negro workers for the technical-labor supply," a top industrial relations manager pointed out here Wednesday while addressing a group of Atlantans concerned with the problems of minority employment.

[illegible] G. Mattison, industrial relations manager of the Georgia Division of Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, concluded that many of the problems in hiring qualified technicians and personnel at the Marietta plant were the result of unavailability of persons to fill the jobs. He addressed the Merit Employment Coordinating Committee at a luncheon meeting at the Butler Street YMCA.

Touching all phases of Lockheed's stepped-up program of employment, under which it has pledged a policy of non-discrimination to the National Government, Mr. Mattison said he is "quit pleased" with advances. The industrial relations manager declared that when Lockheed took over the old Bell Plant and began reconversion, it had to hire unskilled and semi-skilled persons to get the job done at that time. The paring down operations brought employment problems, but with the new contracts and the expansion program, Lockheed is moving toward full compliance with the ideals of "merit employment."

Lockheed's contract for the multi-million dollar jets came too late for full college recruitment programs this year, but through contacts were made at the principal colleges and universities where technical courses are taught and of 48 students taking tests, 21 passed and 5 engineers were hired, Mr. Mattison revealed. Offers were made to two college progessors to give introductory courses to aeronautical engineering, he said. The speaker also told of Lockheed's hiring of clerk-stenographers, the college junior-non-aircraft work program, apprenticeship, co-op program, recreation, payroll, recreation and problems in vocational training in surrounding areas.

VOCATIONAL COURSES

Mr. Mattison also told of the unavailability of certain Smith-Hughes vocational courses for Negroes in an area county, while they were taught to white students.

J. R. Henderson, chirman of the Merit Employment Coordinating Committee, presided, while Dr. Gerald Reed, co-chairman, gave a statement on the general purpose of group—to furnish greater opportunity for youth in the educational world and the growing labor market.

Mr. Henderson presented persons who have worked with the Merit Employment Committee in emphasizing expanded employment in this area. They included: Harold Arnold, of the Atlanta Urban League; John Youngblood. of the Religious Society of Friends; Paul Anthony, of Southern Regional Council; James Wood, Southern Christian Leadership Conference; Rev. Rhenizee Ransom, manager of the Negro Division of the Georgia State Employment Service; Q. V. Williamson, of ACCA; John H. Calhoun of the Atlanta Negro Voters League; Mrs. Ruby Hurley, of the Southern Regional Office, NAACP; Mrs. Eliza Paschal, of Greater Atlanta Council of Human Relations, and Warren Cochrane, of the Butler St. YMCA.

U. S. REPORTS 14% OF NEGROES IDLE

The N.Y. Times

Goldberg Declares Rate Is Twice That for Whites—Vows Fight on Bias

New York

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (UPI) — Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg said today the unemployment rate of negroes was twice that of white workers and the highest in the nation.

He told the Negro-American Labor Council that 13.8 per cent of all Negroes in the labor force were out of work in January compared with 7 per cent of white workers.

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The Cabinet officer said that President Kennedy's anti-recession program was designed to combat racial bias in hiring by creating new job opportunities across the nation.

In his speech, Mr. Goldberg announced the appointment of Arthur Chapin, 46-year-old Negro who formerly worked for the Democratic National Committee and the New Jersey Congress of Industrial Organizations, as his consultant on minority groups.

He also promised to investigate allegations of race discrimination within his jurisdiction and declared:

"My department is going to be color-blind in its hiring and promotion policies."

A. Philip Randolph, President o fthe Council, said Negro workers were "victims of a veritable chronic condition of staggering unemployment" that became worse during the recession.

Sees Negroes Victimized

He said nearly 1,200,000 of the nation's 5,385,000 jobless workers are Negroes. This is because Negroes are largely unskilled and semi-skilled workers and are the first to be discharged in a slump, he said.

Mr. Randolph said Negroes also were victimized by a "conspiracy" between trade unions, industry and government to block them from apprentice-training programs in the construction industry.

In a message to the councn meeting, President Kennedv asked support for measures he has advanced to restore full employment.

"I fully share your deep concern over the grave issue of unemployment and over the added burdens carried by those who suffer from the racial bias that still unhappily remains in our midst," the President said.

Powell Criticizes Unions

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP) —Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr., Democrat of Harlem, told the council today he would use every weapon at his command aas chairman of the House Labor Committee to end racial discrimination in unions.

He said labor had degenerated into "the cocktail, black-tie, Milquetoast diplomatic set."

"It's time," he said, "for labor to get calluses back on its hands and fight this battle with all its strength."

JOBLESSNESS HIGH FOR NEGRO IN U.S.

The N.Y. Times

Survey Finds Members of Race Comprise a Third of the Idle in Many Cities

New York

In many American cities, Negroes comprise one-third to one-half the total number of unemployed workers, the National Urban League said yesterday.

The interracial agency surveyed the unemployment situation in fifty cities, collecting data from local bureaus of the United States Employment Service, welfare departments and other sources. The data incidated that the unemployment problem, serious for the white worker, was critical for Negroes.

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Frequently, the data indicated, the percentage of the Negro work force that was unemployed was two to three times that of the total work force. This was as true in cities where the Negro work force was small as in cities where Negroes were a substantial part of the working population.

General

'Near Bottom of Ladder'

The recession has made conditions especially hard for Negro workers, Lester B. Granger, national executive director of the league, said.

"Months ago the National Urban League called attention to the prospects of a continuing economic downturn with disproportionate harsh consequences visited upon Negro workers," Mr. Granger said.

"With Negroes as a rule concentrated near the bottom of the wage and skill ladders, they inevitably feel the first effects of widespread unemployment.

"When job discrimination is actively practiced by sections of industry, both management and labor, this becomes an unbearable 'racial tax' that Negro workers pay in earning a living in America."

Tht survey snowed that in Chicago 174,900 of the total work force of 3,051,000 were unemployed. This was 5.7 per cent. The Negro work force numbered about 447,100 persons, of whom 77,200, or 17.3 per cent, were reported unemployed.

New York had a work force of 5,191,000. The unemployed recently ran to 324,200, or 6.4 per cent. At the same time, some 80,000 of the Negro work force of 817,780 were jobless, or 10 per cent.

In many places lack of formal education and training limited job opportunities for Negroes. In New York, the proportion of men with some college education who hold low-wage service and labor jobs was almost five times higher for Negroes than for whites.

New York's situation reflected discrimination in employment and re-employment, the league said. In Buffalo, where Negro workers were put in jobs that had maintenance was part of the duties, discrimination had a reverse effect, it said.

Last to Be Laid Off

In general, Negroes in Buffalo were displaced the same as to 9.9 per cent of the work force of 525,000.

Lay-offs in Buffalo were scheduled according to seniority, E. Vincent Suitt of the Buffalo Urban League reported. But in many plants, the Negro laborer was the last to receive a lay-off slip because he had to do "cleaan-up work" along with direct production labor. Some 5,000 of the 40,700 Negroes in the work force there were unemployed, or 12.2 per cent.

Reports on the percentage of the Negro work force unemployed in other cities included Boston, 5; Cleveland, 20; Detroit, 39; Los Angeles, 8; Philadelphia, 28; Pittsburgh, 24; St. Louis, 20, and Washington, 8.

Colored women lowest paid

The Afro-Am
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Colored women are the lowest paid workers in the labor field according to Mrs. Esther Peterson, director of the Women's Bureau, United States Department of Labor.

In an address before the Women's National Democratic Club, the labor leader pointed out that the average annual pay for full time women workers is $3,205 as compared with $5,242 for male workers. However, the average for her "non-white sister" is $2,200.

General

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WOMEN SUFFER greatly from unemployment during a period of recession, continued Mrs. Peterson. At present there are nearly two million workers among the nation's five and one-half million unemployed.

In places where there is competition between men and women for jobs, a higher proportion of women than men are unemployed because women don't have the skills and seniority of men. Among those who are hardest hit are older women, she added.

* * *

THE SPEAKER stated that women stand to benefit most from President Kennedy's proposal to raise the minimum wage progressively and extend coverage of the Fair Standard Act, because women are in the lowest wage brackets and work in industries is not presently covered bv the act.

High Unemployment Rate

Atlanta Daily World

IN JANUARY there were 5,400,000 unemployed workers in this country, of whom 745,200 or 13.8 per cent were colored. The rate for white workers stood at only 7 per cent.

Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg has pointed out that a disproportionate number of colored workers are among the 150,000 Americans who are each month exhausting their unemployment compensation benefits.

Atlanta, Ga.

The National Urban League has made a survey of unemployment among colored workers in certain cities. This survey reveals that the percentage of unemployed colored workers is two or three times that of the total unemployment rate.

For example, the survey shows that total unemployment in Baltimore is 54,945 in a total labor force of 706,900, but there are 23,000 unemployed colored workers out of a total of 225,000 colored workers in the labor force. Thus, 7 per cent of the total labor force is unemployed, while 10 per cent of the colored labor force is unemployed.

P. 6

Cleveland (Ohio) has a total labor force of 825,000, of whom 52,200 or 6.3 per cent are unemployed. But of the 80,000 colored workers in the labor force, 16,000 or 20 per cent are unemployed.

Mar. 3-15-61

The employment situation in Atlanta is better than in most cities. Atlanta has a total labor force of 426,150, of whom 18,666 or 4.3 per cent are unemployed, as compared to a total of 142,050 colored workers, of whom 7,838 or 5 per cent are unemployed.

KANSAS CITY

16i

Of 440,000 workers in the labor force in Kansas City, Mo., 38,000 or 8 per cent are unemployed. But of 48,000 colored workers in the labor force, 12,000 or 25 per cent are unemployed.

General

In Chicago, 77,200 colored workers are jobless. In Detroit, of 285,000 colored workers in the labor force, 112,850 or 39 per cent are jobless.

Some 67,000 colored worker are out of work in Philadelphia, an estimated 80,000 in New York, and 36,000 in Los Angeles.

Unemployed workers throughout the country, white and colored, will get temporary relief when congressional action is completed and President Kennedy signs the bill providing a temporary program of extended unemployment compensation. The House passed the bill Wednesday by a vote of 392 to 30.

The program is designed to help offset the effects of the current recession on unemployed workers and on the Nation's economy.

The bill would provide extended benefits for up to 13 weeks of total unemployment to workers who have exhausted their rights under State unemployment compensation programs and under Federal unemployment compensation programs for ex-servicemen and Federal employees.

These payments would be made only in those States which choose to enter into an agreement with the Secretary of Labor providing for such payments. It is anticipated that all States will enter into such agreements.

COMPENSATION CASES

Of the 5,400,000 jobless workers in January, about 3,400,000 were receiving unemployment compensation, and about 500,000 had already exhausted their unemployment compensation and were still unemployed.

Temporary unemployment compensation legislation is only a temporary program. Secretary Goldberg recognizes racial discrimination as a factor in the high unemployment rate among colored workers, but he has not yet stated a plan for combatting it except in general terms.

He believes that President Kennedy's program to combat the recession and reinvigorate the economic posture will also combat racial bias through the creation of new opportunities all across America.

NALC Hears Goldberg, Randolph, Powell

The Pittsburgh Courier

14 Per Cent Negroes Jobless!

WASHINGTON — Nearly 14 per cent of America's Negro workers are unemployed, the Negro American Labor Council was told here.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

• **The figure was given out by U. S. Secretary of Labor Arthur Goldberg, who disclosed that while 13.8 per cent of all Negros in the labor force are jobless, only seven per cent of the white workers in that category are in the same boat.**

Jan 25-61

Mr. Goldberg was one of a series of prominent figures in the field of labor, to speak before the NALC meeting here, which was held to dramatize the discrimination that the Negro worker must endure today.

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HE TOLD his listeners that, "My department is going to be color blind in its hiring and promotion policies," and also announced the appointment of Arthur Chapin, 46, formerly with the New Jersey CIO, as his consultant on minority groups.

• **A. Philip Randolph, chairman of the NALC, asserted that Negroes were being victimized by a "conspiracy" between government, unions, and industry, which seeks to bar apprenticeship-training programs from Negro workers.**

President Kennedy sent the organization a message, wherein he said, "I fully share your deep concern over the grave issue of unemployment and over the added burdens carried by those who suffer from the racial bias that still unhappily remains in our midst."

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REP. ADAM Clayton Powell, chairman of the House Committee on Labor and Education warned, "Today, labor—and more specifically, black labor—faces dark days." He told the NALC, "In the skilled crafts we find that there is not a single craft, where the number of Negro workers reaches two per cent of the total employed.

• **"In Mr. Meany's own union, the plumbers and pipe fitters . . . out of 11,000 undergoing apprenticeship training, only 90 are Negroes or less than one per cent."**

• **Mr. Powell cited Mr. Goldberg's promise to eliminate discrimination in the Labor Department and then added, "I pledge to you that I shall use every power in my arsenal of weapons, as the Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, to see that democracy shall be practiced, where there can be not the slightest valid excuse . . . namely, the labor movement.**

"I call on the House of Labor to fight racial discrimination with the same degree of diligence that it has fought Communism. I call upon the House of Labor to fulfill its responsibility to the Negro membership, with the same dedication that it has applied to secure labor's rights in general.

"As a symbol of labor's discrimination, may I point out that the only Standing Committee Chairman, who is not on the Executive Board, is the Chairman of the Civil Rights Committee of the AFL-CIO. This should be rectified immediately."

16i 1961

GENERAL

NOV.
UNEMPLOYED YOUTHS
PRESIDENT KENNEDY

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Text of Kennedy Statement on Unemployed Youths

The New York Times

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—Following is a statement issued by President Kennedy today on unemployment among youth and listing the committee he named to study the problem:

Our latest employment figures for October, 1961, show that 67,800,000 Americans are at work—the highest number of employed for any October in our history.

Times 11-16-61

The total number of people in industry, business and commerce has gone up by approximately 2,000,000 since we took office in January. This is 500,000 more than seasonal expectations.

P.

The factory work-week has gone up by a full hour since January and weekly earnings stand at more than $94 per week, establishing a new earning record.

Unemployment in October stands at 3,900,000. This is down substantially from the 5,700,000 people who were unemployed when we took office.

P. 28 C

Particularly gratifying is the 900,000 decline in the long-term unemployed — four months or more—since early spring this year.

Although there are these bright spots in the employment situation nationally, I am not satisfied with an unemployment rate which has remained at about 6.8 per cent seasonally adjusted for the last eleven months. We are greatly concerned about unemployment and the Administration is attacking this problem on a broad front.

Notes Plight of Youth

I am particularly disturbed over the serious plight of the nearly one million out-of-school and out-of-work youth.

Our youth are our greatest resource, and the social and economic implications of protracted unemployment among the one million young job seekers today and the many millions who will enter the labor force in the next few years demand immediate attention and action.

The Secretary of Labor is announcing today a comprehensive program to attack vigorously the mounting problems of jobless youth and to help put youth into jobs. This program is outlined in a letter to me from the Secretary of Labor.

As an important part of this program, I am today establishing a President's Committee on Youth Employment to bring the nation's attention and resources to bear on this vital national problem. This committee will be chaired by the Secretary of Labor and will consist of other members of the Cabinet concerned with youth as well as distinguished public members. It will be carrying on an active drive to help our young people who seek jobs. This activity, directed to the special employment problems of youth, will complement the actions already being taken by the Administration to provide jobs for all who seek work.

I know that the committee will receive the full support of the American people in carrying out its important assignment.

Committee's Membership

The members of the committee follow:

Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg, Secretary of Commerce Luther H. Hodges, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Abraham A. Ribicoff, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, Housing and Home Finance Administrator Robert C. Weaver, Joseph A. Beirne, president Communications Workers of America [Washington]; Samuel M. Brownell, superintendent of schools, Detroit; Eli E. Cohen, executive secretary, National Committee on Employment of Youth [New York]; Dr. James B. Conant [of New York], former president of Harvard University; Gov. Buford Ellington of Tennessee, Mark Cresap Jr. [of Pittsburgh], president, Westinghouse Corporation; Cornelius J. Haggerty, president Building and Construction Trades Department, A. F. L.-C. I. O., Washington; Donald J. Hardenbrook of New York, national vice president, National Association of Manufacturers.

Mrs. Mildred Jeffreys, community relations director, United Auto Workers [Detroit]; Mrs. Clifford N. Jenkins, president, National Congress of Parents and Teachers [Roslyn Heights, L. I.]; Mrs. Geri Joseph, civic leader, Minneapolis; Henry Maier, Mayor of Milwaukee; George Meany, president, A. F. L.-C. I. O.; Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer, Meyer Foundation [Washington]; Dr. James M. Nabrit Jr., president, Howard University, Washington; Frank H. Neely, chairman, executive committee, Rich's Atlanta; Richard Wagner, president United States Chamber of Commerce; Whitney M. Young, executive director, National Urban League [New York].

KENNEDY SETS UP A PANEL TO HELP JOBLESS YOUTHS

The New York Times

23-Member Group to Seek Work for a Million in the 16-to-21 Age Range

Times 11-16-61

GOLDBERG IS CHAIRMAN

p.

He Calls Idleness of Young People 'Disturbing' and Likely to Worsen

New York, N.Y.

Text of Kennedy's statement will be found on Page 28.

By TOM WICKER

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—President Kennedy named today a twenty-three-member committee of Federal, state and local officals and citizens to help find jobs for nearly a million unemployed youths.

The committee's purpose, Mr. Kennedy said in a statement, is "to bring the nation's attention and resources to bear on this vital national problem."

Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg, will be the committee's chairman. Four other officials of cabinet rank are members.

They are Attorney General Robert J. Kennedy, Secretary of Commerce Luther H. Hodges, Abraham A. Ribicoff, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and Robert C. Weaver, administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Tennessee Governor Picked

State and local officals named to the panel were Gov. Buford Ellington of Tennessee, Mayor Henry Maier of Milwaukee and Samuel M. Brownell, superintendent of schools in Detroit.

Secretary Goldberg recommended the establishment of the committee to the President. He listed the following activities that it would undertake:

¶Marshal and coordinate all Government and private resources for an all-out attack on unemployment among youth.

¶Develop public understanding of the problem and generate public support for programs to solve it.

¶Urge the establishment of similar state and local committees.

¶Act as a clearing house for research and information.

The committee plans to submit its recommendations before Congress returns in January. In this year's session Congress failed to act on an Administration-backed bill that called for a Youth Conservation Corps. It would also have provided Federal payments to employers to encourage them to hire younger employees.

Calls Situation 'Disturbing'

Mr. Goldberg said youth unemployment was "one of the most disturbing aspects of our entire unemployment picture." It was aggravated, he said, by the expected entrance into the

Associated Press Wirephoto

UNEMPLOYED YOUTH PROBLEM is discussed by President Kennedy and Arthur J. Goldberg, right, Secretary of Labor, at a White House conference. With them in center are Mrs. Agnes Meyer and Dr. James Bryant Conant, former Harvard University president

labor market of more than 26,000,000 young persons during the Nineteen Sixties.

The group in question, he said, are those between 16 and 21 years of age who are neither working nor in school.

Dr. James Bryant Conant, former president of Harvard University, will be vice chairman of the committee. In a recent book, "Slums and Suburbs," Dr. Conant said the million unemployed youths represented "social dynamite."

New York Times

He said one of the committee's main tasks would be to find out where these young people are—in what cities and states they are concentrated.

Fears Growing Problem

In his letter to the President, Mr. Goldberg said unemployment among youth was "a pressing situation in communities across the land, and one which unless solved can grow to very serious proportions."

In 1963, he said, "there will be a million more boys and girls reaching the age of 16 than there will be in 1962."

Thurs. 11-16-61

He said he was "taking immediate action" to broaden services to youth by the United States Employment Service, including the establishment of a National Youth Employment Division with representatives in each of 1,800 affiliated state employment offices.

Mr. Goldberg announced yesterday the appointment of Herbert E. Salinger of Napa, Calif., as a youth employment consultant with the Labor Department.

A department spokesman said today that Mr. Salinger would be one of several consultants who would work with the Labor Department on its expanded employment activities for youth. His work might touch on that of the President's committee, it was said, but he would not be connected with it officially.

Brother of Press Aide

Mr. Salinger, a former school administrator and teacher in California, is a brother of Pierre Salinger, the White House press secretary.

In his statement establishing the new committee, President Kennedy took care to cite what he called "bright spots" in the employment situation.

These included 67,800,000 Americans at work, "the highest number of employed for any October in our history"; a rise of 2,000,000 employed in industry since the Kennedy Administration took office; a rise in weekly earnings to more than $94, "establishing a new earning record" and a drop in unemployment from 5,700,000 to 3,900,000 since he took office.

"Particularly gratifying" Mr. Kennedy said, "is the 900,000 decline in the long-term unemployed—four months or more—since early spring this year."

Nevertheless, he said, he was not satisfied with "an unemployment rate which has remained at about 6.8 per cent seasonally adjusted for the last eleven months."

The Administration was attacking this problem "on a broad front," he said, and the Committee on Youth Employment will be an added weapon.

Peace Corps Asks For More Negroes

Birmingham World 63

Wed 10-25-61

By GEORGE WEEKS

(United Press International)

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The Peace Corps plans to have 650 additional recruits in training for African assignments before the end of the year.

Birmingham Ala

There already are 265 volunteers either in training or overseas for African assignments—more than for any other region.

"We have no trouble getting recruits for Africa—everybody wants to work there," John Alexander, director of African affairs for the Corps, told UPI in an interview.

The Corps is, however, disappointed by its failure to attract as many Negro recruits as it would like. A stepped-up drive among Negroes is being planned.

EXPECTED MORE NEGROES

"Nigeria and Ghana expected more Negroes than were in the group we sent there," one Corps official said. "They wanted the group to be "more representative' of the United States."

Fifty secondary school teachers sent to Ghana were the first Peace Corpsmen to take up overseas assignments.

About 90 teachers have been designated for eventual assignment in Nigeria and 35 engineers and other specialists have been assigned to a road-building project in Tanganyika.

The new West African nation of Sierra Leone is expected to be the next destination of Corps volunteers in Africa. About 80 secondary school teachers, and possibly some medical workers, are in line for assignment there.

A 70-member project is being planned for Liberia, where teachers and nurses are in demand.

REQUESTS TEACHERS

Tunisia has asked for teachers. "Informal discussions" have been started between the Peace Corps and officials in a number of other African countries, including Ethiopia, Somali, Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Sudan and Kenya.

Alexander said there were a number of reasons for the success of recruiting volunteers for Africa.

"For one thing," he said, "Africa needs education and doesn't hesitate to ask for help. Teachers are easy to recruit, compared with the technically skilled people wanted in such places as India."

Africa, he said, "is an area where we still have a chance—it's a new frontier.'

He also said there was a "conscience element" among Americans regarding Africa, "a feeling we should help those we have failed in the past."

Student deplores interest lack in Peace Corps service

The Afro American p 7

Sat. 12-23-61

Baltimore, Md.

RICHMOND

(The following article reflects the reactions of a college student toward the response given the Peace Corps examinations, Nov. 28 and 29 in Richmond, Va. This article was written by Ford T. Johnson, a senior chemistry major at Virginia Union University. He is the son of Dr. and Mrs. Ford Johnson of Richmond, and is desirous of entering Medical School, or diplomatic work upon graduation.—Editor)

On Nov. 28 at 8:30 a.m. at the Parcel Post Building in Richmond, a very strange occurreance took place.

This, the scheduled place for the Peace Corps Examination of the United States, which one would imagine, under normal circumstances, would see an overflowing crowd of energetic, apprehensive American citizens, was teribly crowded with "three individuals."

* * *

AS I walked in, sat down and waited for the clock to slowly make its traditional sojourn toward the 8:30 position, the enormous crowd which I anticipated, failed to show. This shocked me tremendously; it also shocked the other individuals present.

Why was it, I wondered, that a project as important in so many ways to the prestige of this nation, as well as for the development of underdeveloped nations as the Peace Corps, received such a flimsy response.

I realized that some did not meet even the minimum requirements for applying.

* * *

HOWEVER, what about the others? Why was their reaction so neglible? Was it that a general air of apathy existed? Was it that they were too concerned with surrounding occurrences to turn an ear?

If the former be true, then this America is in a terrible situation.

Unless a true nationalistic feeling is expressed in some manner, the ideals of Democracy, which we foster, can not be continued. If they were too concerned about their self interest, which might very well be the case, then this is also quite dangerous.

PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S views, stated quite recently in numerous articles, are summed up in the realization that today we are not only citizens of local communities, the north, south, east or west; nor are we merely citizens of our individual state or nation.

We are today, more so than at any time before, citizens of the world.

This being true we must be cognizant of what is occurring not only in our sectional conflicts, segregation versus integration; labor disputes and political rivalries, but also in the entire scope of world affairs.

What is even more important than mere cognizance of these facts should be the desire to want to do something about world conditions in some form or fashion.

AFTER NOT having completely dismissed these points, I wondered if it could be that the masses were uninformed as to the need, obligations and objectives of the Peace Corps.

If this be the case, then I would logically imagine the responsibility rests in the hands of the Peace Corps as well as the reading, listening public to bolster their efforts in a drive to become better acquainted with the problem.

Upon almost reaching the saturation point in justifications, I wondered whether or not many people had agreed with the columnist, Robert Ruark, who sarcastically dubbed it, "Kennedy's Kiddie Korps?"

IF THIS be the plight of the general public, is it not an escapist's point of view? Certainly in any infant project, there is much apprehension as to its ultimate success.

Peace Corps Cancels Some Plans For Lack of Needed Specialists

The New York Times p12
Mon. 11-13-61 New York, N.Y.

Farming Experts, Builders and Medical Technicians Among Those Sought— New Factbook to Spur Recruiting

By PETER BRAESTRUP

Special to The N

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—The Peace Corps has recruiting troubles again.

This time it is not a shortage of applicants but a shortage of specialists needed for specific projects overseas.

To date, the corps, headed by R. Sargent Shriver Jr., has received 14,354 applications. Almost 8,000 applicants have taken entrance tests. Several thousand more are expected to report for the next nation-wide examinations on Nov. 28 and Nov. 29.

But the shortage of needed talents has already put a minor dent in Peace Corps planning. For example, lack of farm experts recently forced the corps to cancel the agricultural parts of two overseas projects. Also in short supply are construction hands, medical technicians and heavy-equipment operators.

Another planning problem is the tendency of would-be volunteers on college campuses to delay sending in their applications. Said Thomas Quimby, Peace Corps recruiting chief:

"If a person plans to go to work for us in June, he should be applying to us now."

Over-all, the corps has largely met the goal set by President Kennedy when he set up the corps last March—500 to 1,000 volunteers overseas or in training by 1962. Seventeen projects in a dozen countries have been scheduled. Seven hundred $75-a-month volunteers are overseas or in training. Some 250 more will start training at colleges in January.

One out of two eligible Peace Corps applicants accepts the agency's call to start training—usually within a few days or weeks. About 15 per cent of those training are "screened out" or transferred to other projects. Peace Corps officials are satisfied so far with this attrition rate.

Full Information Lacking

The bulk of applications come from college students or graduates with liberal arts backgrounds. After intensive training, these persons make highly useful volunteers, particularly in the teaching assignments that now constitute the majority of corps projects overseas.

By mid-1962, however, the corps hopes to have 2,700 in training or overseas, requiring a bigger build-up and a greater variety of projects and personnel.

Complicating the build-up and the recruiting-selection-training process are requests from foreign governments for certain specialists in small groups. These specialists are hard to find.

The general recruiting problem across the country is still the lack of solid information

communities about the Peace Corps, officials here contend. The experimental use of fifty part-time regional recruiters last month showed few immediate results.

"They were spread too thin, and there couldn't be enough follow-through," said an official.

Industry and unions alike have been slow to respond to Mr. Shriver's request to grant employees leaves of absence for Peace Corps duty similar to those granted for military service.

To spread the word, the Peace Corps has prepared a thirty-two-page illustrated "factbook," with a first mailing of 200,000. Some 1,200 voluntary liaison agents of the Corps have been enlisted on college faculties and among civic organizations to provide "follow-through."

In addition, the universities picked to handle Peace Corps projects under contract have begun to help in recruiting.

The regional offices of Farm Home Administration of the Department of Agriculture have also been enlisted to seek out farm talent.

While officials of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations have pledged support of the Peace Corps, they have been given little to work with, agency spokesmen concede.

Greater Interest Expected

Announcement of two projects now under discussion for countries in Africa and the Caribbean is expected to spur interest among union members, especially older workers and those in the apprenticeship stage. Both projects will be undertaken with the labor federation's assistance and will require skilled workers.

To buttress "spot recruiting" among those with specialized talents, the Peace Corps' information director, Tom Mathews, is preparing a weekly series of bulletins aimed variously at the labor, education, and agricultural "trade press" as well as the Negro weeklies. The Peace Corps has had few applications from American Negroes, although many are employed on the staff here.

Peace Corps Teachers in Demand

Washington Post

By Drew Pearson

Pub. Mon 11-13-61

The Peace Corps isn't advertising it, but informal requests and soundings for around 50,000 American teachers have come in from the underdeveloped countries. Some of the requests are still in the conversation stage and some countries are still waiting to see how the Peace Corps makes out.

Pearson

But even if the final number is cut in half, this adds up to an amazing vote of confidence in the United States and in capitalistic democracy. It should give encouragement to those frustrated isolationists who seem to think enlightened capitalism can't compete with communism, and want to drop the bomb in a preventive war.

Wash. D.C.

The largest official request for American teachers so far is from the Philippines, which have applied for 1300. Informally Philippines have indicated they would like to have 5000 when the Peace Corps gets into full swing.

That is a country which is now the strongest bastion of pro-American democracy in the Far East and should not be neglected — as Cuba was.

Nigeria, which, according to exaggerated accounts, flared up against Margery Michelmore's post card, is the country wanting the second greatest number of American teachers — 1200. This indicates that the post-card incident was by no means as damaging as reported.

Other requests, both formal and informal, have come from a total of 13 Asian countries, 12 Latin American, and 10 African, plus four nations in the Middle East.

However, the Peace Corps, worried over congressional criticism and fearful of another post-card incident, is approaching the matter cautiously. So far it has only a handful of teachers being processed for departure or already at work. A few are already serving in Ghana and Colombia. Others are training in Nigeria, Chile, the Philippines, and East Pakistan.

At the rate the Peace Corps is operating, it will take two years to fill the present formal requests and about 10 years to fill the informal requests and suggestions.

In the interim, President Kennedy has sent an army of 56,000 additional U. S. troops to West Germany.

Dedicated Teachers

In the past month, I have addressed large groups of teachers of the Missouri Teachers Association in Springfield and Kirksville; of the New Mexican State Teachers Association in Aubuquerque; and the New York State Teachers Association in Rochester.

From these and other contacts dating back a good many years, I know how dedicated are the teachers of America. They are sold on the youth of America, realize its problems, want to solve them. I am certain 5000 young, adaptable, and experienced teachers could be found within a few weeks, delighted to serve with the Peace Corps at lower salaries in the underdeveloped countries.

Teaching is where we are one jump ahead of the Communist bloc nations in the competition between capitalism and communism—because of language. Most of the African nations were settled under the British and French and want teachers who know English, not Russian.

This is also true of Southeast Asia and Middle Asia. English is the popular language in most of this area, with the exception of what was once French Indochina, where French is spoken. English is also the second language in Latin America.

The Communist world would give a lot to get 50,000 teachers planted in the schools of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Yet we, who have this opportunity, are moving at a bureaucratic snail's pace.

Wrong Stamps

Anyone planning a wedding should be very careful about buying postage stamps, according to Deputy Postmaster General H. W. Brawley.

Speaking recently at a Lions Club dinner in Chester, S. C., Brawley said:

"In Gainesville, Fla., a man went to the post office to buy several hundred four - cent stamps to be used on his daughter's wedding invitations.

"His wife took one look at the stamps and promptly returned them to the post office, demanding they be exchanged. Her husband had come home with Patrick Henry Credo stamps which proclaimed: 'Give me liberty or give me death!'"

Jets Boomerang

One of the most controversial shipments of U. S. planes to any country was the jet fighters sold by the Pentagon some years ago to poverty-stricken Ecuador. They were sold for the purpose, it was said, of cementing friendship with Ecuador.

But Peru, which had severed diplomatic relations with Ecuador, immediately objected, and increased its armaments in retaliation. Simultaneously, Chancellor Franklin D. Murphy, then of the University of Kansas, now chancellor of the University of California, Los Angeles campus, protested that same amount of money would have supported Ecuador's entire educational system for one year.

This week the same jet fighters played an important part in Ecuadorian history—though not to cement better relations with the United States. When President Velasco Ibarra stepped down, he was replaced by Vice President Julio Arosemena, leftwing advocate of closer relations with Communist countries, who had just returned from a tour behind the onetime Iron Curtain.

The Ecuadorian army objected, proposed Supreme Court President Gallegos Toledo, middle-of-the-roader, instead. But the jet fighters once sent to Ecuador by the Pentagon to cement better relations promptly flew over army headquarters, threatened to bomb the army unless anti-American Vice President Arosemena was made President. Thanks to the jet fighters, he was.

PEACE CORPS LEARNS FAST: NO POSTCARDS

Chicago Daily Tribune Pub. Wed 11-8-61

Shriver Comment Still Angers Nigerians

Chicago Ill.

(Gwen Morgan of The Tribune's London staff has completed a study of the American peace corps in Nigeria with special attention to the truth or falsity of the criticisms contained in the postcard written by a woman member of the corps which aroused Nigerian student and official wrath. This is the fourth of a series on her appraisal.)

BY GWEN MORGAN

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

IBADAN, Nigeria, Nov. 7 — Fireflies sparkled in the black velvet night. Floodlights hidden under flowers and shrubbery traced concrete walls with white lace.

This is the University of Ibadan where American peace corps volunteers are training before taking up high school teaching tests next January.

Sixteen hundred students are enrolled in the university, which is affiliated with the University of London. The enrollment is 300 more than a year ago.

A Lesson Learned

The peace corps volunteers, here to help prime the nation's emergency education pump, attend lectures in a room facing on a quadrangle — to trap any errant breezes. Murray Frank, of Chicago Commons settlement who is the peace corps field officer here, said the volunteers already had learned an important lesson.

"They are more careful than ever to make themselves completely understood," he said. "No more postcards." This was a reference to a woman volunteer's postcard comment on living conditions in Nigeria. It stirred a furor and brought on the volunteer's departure.

At a party given by the Nigerian-American association here in Ibadan the volunteers were made to feel they had friends. The students union, which published the critical postcard, has just held an election marking a new school term and the new president has had a friendly meeting with several of the young American volunteers.

Some of the Americans tried out for the college dramatic society and were accepted.

Indignant Over Shriver

Here in Ibadan the early feelings over the postcard have taken second place to new indignation aroused in both Nigerians and non-Nigerians over a comment by the peace corps head. Sargeant Shriver. Speaking in Carbondale, Ill., he said the fuss was caused by communist tactics. He also called a meeting of 200 students here a riot.

"That postcard was nothing compared to Shriver's remarks," a young Nigerian official said. "It's as if we didn't know that when Shriver can't understand something, he ascribes it to communism. That's like falling back on superstition."

Nigeria is marking its first year of independence and thus for only a short time have nationalist Nigerians been free of direct British governmental influence. They feel strongly about any hint of replacing the former British controls with influence from any other nation.

University on a Hill

The university rises on a hill along with a new parliament building and new houses for Nigerian officials and foreign residents. The Americans live in the fine new campus dormitories. Each room can be opened both back and front to make the most of the breezes. Each room has its own outside entrance.

The American girls occupy part of a building known as Queen Elizabeth Second hall. With few exceptions each girl has a room to herself, well equipped with a closet, chest, deck, shelves, bed and mosquito net.

Each hall has its own dining room. All except one serve European meals made up of Nigerian foods. The exception specializes in Nigerian dishes.

Speak Several Languages

The university is a federal institution and varies the menu to suit traditional habits to the different groups of students.

English is the official language of the university but students also speak several local languages each with a variety of dialects.

There is a chapel for Christian students. The library has the worlds' best collection of books on West Africa. Nearby a mosque is being erected for Moslem students.

While the tropical weather is hardly that of America as the Christmas season approaches, the volunteers already have one familiar Christmas sight — poinsettias. The flowers are vast, with petals as big as watermelon slices.

(Next: Poor teachers can't slide by with bright Nigerian students.)

PEACE CORPS: THE RECORD

The New York Times

Postcard Incident Brings the Project Under Attack But Confidence Is Voiced in Training Program

Sun. 10-29-61
New York, N.Y.

ALVIN SHUSTER

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—In the formative days of the Peace Corps, its officials often had their nightmares. A volunteer would get into a drunken brawl in a saloon abroad and end up flooring the son-in-law of the king. Another, dressed in an immaculate blazer, would drive up to a road construction project in his new red Jaguar, hop into the contractors' air-conditioned trailer and order the natives to light his cigars and bring him cool drinks.

The visions varied in horror, and as a result, corps officials went to great pains to try to make their screening procedures tight, and their training programs and pitch to prospective volunteers realistic. Rules of expected conduct abroad demanded simple living—no new cars, no living in the best hotels. Troubles of various kinds were nevertheless anticipated, but no corps planner for a momen dreamed the first real fla would come over a postcar written by a Smith girl.

Margery Michelmore did no quite realize the furor her littl note home on Nigerian "squalor" would cause either, acknowledging later she probably should have settled for "having a wonderful time, wish you were here." But a group of Nigerian students, who came up with mimeographed copies of her misplaced postcard, took offense, demanded her ouster and denounced the corps as an arm of American imperialism set up to "spy on what you are doing." The upshot was that the 23-year-old volunteer left for home, a former President and a poet clashed publicly and the corps found itself under more criticism than at any time since it went to work.

'Juvenile Experiment'

From former President Eisenhower came ridicule of the "juvenile experiment" he said was "launched to spend money." From Carl Sandburg came the rather unpoetic retort that Mr. Eisenhower was a bad sport, that he ought to give the corps a chance to prove itself. And from the young Republican National Federation came a cry for a Congressional investigation, attributing the corps' problems to the "inexperience in foreign affairs of its director, R. Sargent Shriver Jr., the President's brother-in-law.

While Mr. Shriver and the President favor putting the corps just about everywhere in the world but in the area of politics, it was in fact born there. It was exactly one year ago last Thursday that candidate Kennedy stood up at Ann Arbor, Mich., and first embraced the idea of establishing what he called a corps of "ambassadors of peace." The public response to the idea was immediately overwhelming; way beyond expectations.

As the President saw it in later statements and in creating it on a pilot basis by his March 1 Executive Order, the corps is designed to give Americans the opportunity personally to join in the global war against poverty, hunger, ignorance and disease.

So far the corps has received applications from about 14,000 Americans. Some 9,000 have taken the exams, with 2,000 more scheduled for testing at Civil Service centers around the country next month. At present, 373 volunteers are overseas, with 128 in the Philippines alone. The others, mostly teachers, are in Ghana, Tanganyika, Colombia, St. Lucia, Chile, and—as all the world knows—in Nigeria. An additional 377 are in training for new projects in Nigeria and the Philippines, as well as in Pakistan, India, Thailand, Malaya and Sierra Leone. By January, the corps hopes to have more than 700 overseas teaching school, building roads, laying water and sewage pipes and drilling wells. By the middle of next year, the goal is 2,300 in training for overseas.

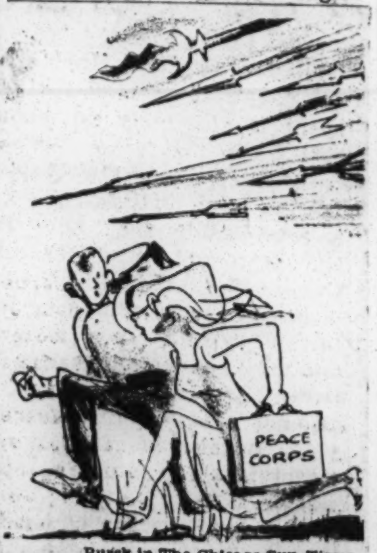
Only one group of volunteers—those in Ghana—are actually at work now. The others overseas are still in training there.

Obviously the real tests of the corps are yet to come. And for that reason, perhaps, at least until the postcard affair, the Peace Corps had managed to steer clear of any concentrated attack. There was the flare-up over one 21-year-old recruit back in August—Charles S. Kamen—who was criticized for heckling the controversial film "Operation Abolition" at a Rotary Club meeting and subsequently passed over for overseas service.

Scattered Protests

But for the most part, criticism of the corps idea has been somewhat scattered, coming primarily during the Congressional debate over whether to create it as a permanent agency. There were charges the whole project was a big boondoggle, that young dewy-eyed zealots in a "kiddie korps" were no match for sharp-eyed Red agents, that the volunteers would be duplicating the work of missionaries, private groups and foreign aid officials, and that it all cost too much anyway. Congress went along in setting it up on a permanent basis, but just to show it was no sacred cow, chopped the first budget by $10,000,000 to $30,000,000.

Critics, including the Daughters of the American Revolution, then quieted down, apparently willing to give the corps the opportunity to fall on its own undeveloped face. But they leaped at the postcard incident, seeing clear evidence that the volunteers are being sent to the wilds without a clear understanding of their assigned areas, and without the proper conditioning for handling flies, filth, and famine.



Burck in The Chicago Sun-Times

"All I said to them was that they were primitive."

Indiscreet But Accurate

While agreeing that Miss Michelmore was perhaps indiscreet in writing on a postcard what obviously were accurate descriptions of what she saw, Peace Corps officials are confident of the adequacy of their basic training programs. A volunteer today spends a varying period, from a month to three months, taking courses at one of a dozen selected universities on the history, economics, politics, and culture of their assigned country. This is followed by some training overseas, and in some cases, recruits are sent to the Puerto Rico training center where they are conditioned for primitive living by eating local food, sleeping in tents, and generally learning to live without the luxuries to which many of them have become accustomed.

At every stage, officials note, a realistic picture is painted for the recruits. They are told their journey "won't be a moonlight cruise on the Amazon," that their senses will be assailed by foul odors and dirty streets, that they will see persons grossly disfigured by disease, dead animals, rotten vegetables and other repugnant sights.

What impact, if any, the postcard affair will have on the program generally remains in doubt. Though the corps is relatively new to the ways of Washington, its officials have learned fast to talk of the "good" that may well emanate from temporary adversity. They say Miss Michelmore's troubles are sure to make volunteers more conscious of how much weight their words and behavior carry.

Changes Likely

There is little fear that the work of the corps will be hobbled, even in Nigeria, where officials have brushed aside the affair and asked for more volunteers.

However, there are some indications that the training program, which officials insist is basically sound, might be intensified to emphasize even more the primitiveness volunteers might encounter.

The most obvious lesson from the incident is set forth by one item in a new 290-page booklet entitled "Working Effectively Overseas", which the corps is now distributing to its volunteers. It says:

"Some Americans have made the mistake of publishing materials about their hosts that were viewed as being biased and unfriendly."

It means: "Don't write postcards."

Potential As Human Resource:

Negro Status In Atlanta Discussed

Atlanta Daily World

By STANLEY S. SCOTT

P.1 Jun 11-12-61

The Negro's status and potential as a human resource in greater Atlanta's economy was discussed by employment consultants and advisory groups at the Butler Street YMCA in an all-day session Friday.

A report on a special survey of Negro training and employment was made by Carl Holman, Clark College instructor, at the meeting sponsored by the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations, the Urban League and the Atlanta Merit Employment Committee.

Atlanta, Ga

Art Levin, recently returned to Atlanta from Washington as consultant to the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunities, addressed the luncheon group on "Merit Employment Program of the Federal Government."

Mr. Levin emphasized the importance of President Kennedy's executive order no. 10925 issued last March to promote the employment of minorities in industries reeciving government contracts.

In addition to hiring minorities, the responsibility for offering apprentice training programs for untrained applicants of all races is a part of the executive order, he said.

Included in this order is a compliance report to be made to the government 30 days after receipt of the contract, Levin added.

Mr. Levin stated that if ways can be found to market this order compulsory, it will herald the dawn of a new day in training and subsequently employment of minorities for the whole of the United States.

Meaning can be added to this executive order by interested citizens of all races to apply for jobs with companies doing business with the federal government, he concluded, cases of discrimination should be reported to the president.

The discussion group of employment consultants was moderated by J. R. Henderson and composed by T. M. Hicks, supt. of Trade and Industrial Education, Ga. Dept. of Education; Hugh Gordon, Ga. Division of Lockheed Aircraft Corporation; Herrick A. McConnell, regional recruiting representative of the U .S. Civil Service; Jesse O. Thomas, chairman of the Ga. Conference on Educational Opportunities and Atlanta Trade School Advisory Committee and Cleveland L Dennard, principal of Carver Vocational School.

Gordon, one of the panelist representing Lockheed personnel recruitment stated that his organization has sought out stenographers and engineers among the Negro labor force with very little success.

Atlanta Daily World

His statement was refuted by one of the panelist who stated that there have been many, many instances where qualified Negroes have passed examinations in Atlanta and still were refused jobs in preference to white less skilled workers.

Jun 11-12-61

The discussion groups generally agreed that there is a need to promote educational shortcomings among Negroes in the early stages of grammar school to insure them an opportunity to qualify for skilled positions.

It was further pointed out that Federal employment is better for all, regardless of race ,creed or color, but the government is seeking college graduates for skilled work.

The Greater Atlanta Council Employment Survey will be forwarded to Washington, D. C. for governmental action on employment.

Atlanta Daily World
P.1 Atlanta, Ga
Jun 11-12-61
P.1

CONFERENCE TALK — Art Levin (center) consultant on the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunities, is in conversation with Dr. Gerald Reed, Mrs. Nan Pendergrast, and J. R. Henderson at conference studying the Negro's status and potential as a human resource.
(Perry's Photo)

16i 1961 GEORGIA LOCKHEED AIRCRAFT CORPORATION

✓

'Civil-Rights Milestone'

Negro Puts Aside Broom, Works As Clerk For Lockheed In Georgia

Wages Rise A Few Cents

By A. H. RASKIN

© New York Times News Service

Marietta, Ga., June 22—Willie J. Smith, a Negro janitor, put aside his broom recently and began working as a clerk on a tabulating machine in the huge plant of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation here. His promotion brought him only a few cents an hour more in wages, but it represented one of the initial steps in a program President Kennedy has hailed as a milestone in the history of civil rights in this country."

The program has its formal beginning May 25 when Courtlandt S. Gross, president of the company, signed a "plan for progress" with the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. It promised intensified efforts by the company to wipe out racial restrictions and to open jobs for Negroes in engineering, professional, administrative, supervisory, and skilled classifications.

Visiting Negro Schools

The heads of the Lockheed training division have joined officials of the Atlanta Urban League in visiting all six of Atlanta's Negro high schools and urging members of the graduating classes to seek entrance to the Marietta's plant four-year apprenticeship program for skilled mechanics and electronics experts.

Eight Negro youths passed a preliminary screening test given recently by the Georgia State Employment Service and are awaiting further examination of their qualifications for the courses that lead to top-rated production jobs in plane building.

One Already Hired

One Negro engineer has been hired, and bids have gone out to 12 others as part of a nationwide search for Negroes in professional categories.

The Lockheed Management Club had the plant's two Negro production supervisors and a Negro mathematics analyst at its June dinner. It was the first time Negroes had attended.

A special review is being made of the experience and education records of the 525 Negroes employed in the plant to determine those with the best chance of passing tests designed to raise them to supervisory posts.

Bias Charged

The signing of the agreement between Lockheed and the Johnson committee was an outgrowth of the filing by the N.A.A.C.P. on April 6 of affidavits from 32 workers charging racial discrimination by the company and the union.

A walk through some of the 4½ miles of interior roads indicates how much progress has been made toward integration—and also how little.

The segregated plant cafeterias have been abolished, and mobile canteens carry hot food and coffee to all workers without distinction.

No Color Line Drawn

The only cafeteria still operating is for administrative employees, and no color line is drawn.

The signs differentiating white and Negro rest rooms have been removed, but most workers still tend to adhere to the separatist pattern of the past. A few Negroes venture into what used to be white lavatories.

Employment integration seems most advanced in the subassembly operations on the two planes in large-scale production—the C-130 Hercules, a jet-prop transport, and the Jet Star, a 10-seater jet.

White and Negro structure assemblers climb over the forward fuselage of a C-130, sharing team operations with the same easy familiarity that characterizes mixed crews in New York, Chicago, or Seattle.

On the smaller Jet Stars, Negro and white assemblers are thrown into even closer contact. Fully half the Negroes in the plant are in the assembler classification, a semiskilled job, with a current wage range of $2.25 to $2.45 an hour. On July 10 the pay will go up 7 cents as part of an across-the-board increase for all workers in the production and maintenance units.

Vast Areas Not Mixed

But in vast areas of professional, skilled, managerial, and clerical activities the first integration dent has yet to be made.

The company does not expect its progress will be fast enough to satisfy the N.A.A.C.P., but president Gross has sent a memorandum to supervisory employees telling them that Lockheed means business in its antidiscrimination pledge.

The Machinists Union feels that the forward movement in race relations here has been far in advance of that in most Southern industries. Its Negro local has been pooled with its three white locals.

The Courier Journal

Jun 23 '61

Louisville, Ky.

16i 1961

GEORGIA

16i

FRANK T. ODOM

The Defender

Gulf Hires Negro Agent

Ob

Dec 2-8, 61

Chicago Ill

ATLANTA — Frank Thurman Odom recently joined the Gulf Oil Corporation as a sales representative in the company's southern regional sales office.

In his new position, Odom will be headquartered in Atlanta, Ga., and will serve in a sales representative capacity soliciting specifically assigned accounts in the states of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida Alabama, northern and eastern Mississippi, central and eastern Tennessee, and southern Kentucky.

16i

ATLANTA NATIVE

Currently undergoing sales training, Odom will shortly begin servicing sales accounts in those territories listed above.

A native of Atlanta, Odom attended the E. P. Johnson and E. A. Ware public grade schools there, and was graduated from Booker T. Washington High school in Atlanta in 1949. He received an A. B. degree in Business Administration from Clark College, Atlanta, in 1953 and further attended Atlanta University for one year, 1957. He was captain of the varsity football team in his senior year at both Booker T. Washington high school and Clark College.

Odom's first employment was with Hughes Spalding hospital in Atlanta while he was attending Clark College. Shortly after his graduation, he joined the U.S. Army and served from 1953 to 1955 in Korea.

After his discharge from the Army, he joined the Citizen Trust Company, Atlanta, and worked there until 1956, when he became a teacher in the city's public school system. He has remained in that capacity until his recent employment by Gulf.

Odom is a member of Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity. His hobbies are sports and cooking.

16i 1961 GEORGIA ATLANTA WATER WORKS

Atlanta Water Works hires its first tan meter reader

The Afro

ATLANTA — The Atlanta Water Works hired its first colored meter reader last week.

He is Charles Ralph Benton, who was among the three colored applicants who recently qualified on the examination which was opened following a long fight initiated by the Citizen's Committee On Employment.

Jul 8, 61

Baltimore, Md.

Benton's appointment was announced by Paul Weir, general manager of the Water Works, who intimated that the 25-year-old former Clark College star football player may be the only one in the department for a long time.

However, Benton's duties will not be confined to servicing only colored homes, according to Wendell R. Campbell.

"He (Benton) will read meters wherever meters are to be read," Campbell said. "We don't have any all-colored areas."

Stay In School, Huiet Tells Youth

Atlanta Daily World

p. 1

Ben T. Huiet, Georgia Commissioner of Labor has a word of warning for youngsters who have had a taste of earning their money by working jobs this summer .. stay in school, he says, you owe it to yourselves and your country to return to school this fall, and stay in school until you have graduated.

Sun. 8-13-61

Huiet's advice is that it will serve to the benefit of the student in the long run to stay in school; thereby affording him the assurance of greater earning power as a high school graduate, or better still, a college graduate.

"Let me urge you not to let the extra spending money you have earned this summer tempt you and cause you to sell your future for a mess of pottage" said Mr. Huiet.

Atlanta, Ga.

"Did you know that a typical high school graduate will earn $50,000 more during his adult earning years than an eighth grade graduate, and $30,000 more than a high school drop -out? A college graduate will earn $100,000 more than a high school graduate.

"It is a well - known fact that there is a steady decrease in the number of jobs requiring little education and training. In the past these were the jobs absorbing the greatest number of the new, young workers; but today many of them will have ceased to be available. In the 1960's there will be 140 new workers for every 100 in the 1950's. For young people without a high school diploma, getting and holding a rewarding job will be difficult.

"The Georgia State Employment Service has been able to assist many of you in obtaining employment for the summer, but we hope that these jobs will not influence you to stay out of school. We will be prepared to assist again next summer and after you graduate and join the permanent labor force.

You owe it to yourselves and to your country to return to school this fall, and to stay in school until you have graduated."

Worked Unpaid on Farms For Official, Say 2 Families

By JACK NELSON
Constitution Staff Writer

JESUP—Two families say they worked without pay on the Wayne County welfare director's farms while they were receiving welfare checks.

The Atlanta Constitution

Johnnie Mae Scott, Negro widow, of Jesup, signed a sworn statement saying she and three other children worked a total of several months for Mrs. Juanita Anderson on her Wayne County farm and on another farm Mrs. Anderson owns near Wrightsville in Johnson County. The Scott woman said her welfare check was cut off after she refused to make her children continue to work for Mrs. Anderson.

She said Mrs. Anderson used to take two of her children out of school and work them on her Johnson County farm. The children, teen-agers, made the same comment in affidavits.

Neg., 6-13-61

Mrs. Dave Holland, white, of Odum, signed a statement saying that she and three of her children worked on Mrs. Anderson's farm in Wayne County.

Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Anderson emphatically denied to a Constitution reporter that anyone receiving a welfare check had ever worked on her farms.

The Atlanta Constitution has several affidavits and other information that the two families did work on the farms.

16j

Mrs. Anderson also denied that the Wayne County Commission had ever questioned her about the Scott case.

Sine Aspinwall, commission chairman, and Arnie Murray commission member, signed affidavits saying Mrs. Anderson recently appeared before the commission and contended she had "paid Johnnie Mae Scott and her children for every day they worked on her farms."

Aspinwall and Murray said Mrs. Anderson talked to the commissioner after Johnnie Mae complained that the welfare director had cut off her aid-to-dependent children check. The Scott woman claims that after she refused to make her children work any more for Mrs. Anderson, the welfare director stopped the check.

The Atlanta Constitution

SAYS PAY WAS [illegible]

Another Negro, Margaret Holmes of Jesup, said that while receiving welfare assistance she did at least six days of ironing and housework for Mrs. Anderson and was paid only $1. Two white persons also signed statements saying the Holmes woman had worked for Mrs. Anderson.

June 13, 61

Two elderly Negro women receiving old-age checks also told a reporter that Mrs. Anderson paid them $1.50 each for a day's work on her Wayne County farm.

Robbie Lee Coney, Negro, of Jesup, signed an affidavit saying her welfare check was discontinued after she refused to let her children pick cotton for Mrs. Anderson.

The Coney woman's husband, Willie, signed an affidavit saying he heard Mrs. Anderson ask his wife about their children working on her farm.

DIRECTOR 18 YEARS

Mrs. Anderson, a divorcee in her late forties, has been welfare director for the past 18 years.

When questioned about the Scott case, she told a reporter, "I'd rather not have anything publicized . . . there is no foundation to what they say."

She insisted that the Scott woman and her children had never worked for her.

She blamed the charges on Commission Chairman Aspinwall and said over and over, "I can't understand why he's doing this."

When told that affidavits attesting to the farm work by the Scotts had been signed, Mrs. Anderson said, "Well, it isn't so."

'JOB ISN'T EASY'

"Being a welfare director isn't an easy job," Mrs. Anderson volunteered.

But she said she had conducted her office properly and had "straightened out" some administrative shortcomings recently pinpointed in her office by Elizabeth A. Brown, chief of the Field Social Services Section, State Department of Welfare.

In a letter to Mrs. Anderson last March, Mrs. Brown cited several administrative problems in the Wayne welfare office and concluded by saying:

"We trust that this letter will be a warning to you that unless you show tremendous progress it will be necessary for us to bring it to the attention of the State Director that we consider you incapable of functioning as the director in an office of this size."

IN 1959 AND 1960

Johnnie Mae Scott gave The Constitution an affidavit saying she, her son Earnest, now 18, and daughter, Evelena, 16, and Frank Louis, 15, worked on Mrs. Anderson's Wayne County farm in 1959 and 1960.

The Scott woman and Earnest and Evelena swore that in 1959 Earnest and Evelena worked on Mrs. Anderson's farm near Wrightsville.

"The kind of work we did was chopping cotton, setting out tobacco, poisoning tobacco, planting tobacco, planting cotton, and planting peas, butter beans and other vegetables," the Scott woman said. "We worked several months in all and Mrs. Anderson never did pay us at all except Evalena did say she gave her 50 cents one time when she worked at Wrightsville.

"I asked her many times to pay us, but she never did. She had promised to pay $3 each for every day we worked.

"Mrs. Anderson used to take Earnest and Evelena out of school and take them to her farm near Wrightsville and work them for several days at a time.

SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

"Earnest and Evelena would work on Saturdays and Sundays and on school days. Earnest and Evelena got to where they would run and cry and carry on so bad when she would come by to get them to go to work that I finally told Mrs. Anderson they just didn't want to work for her any more.

"Mrs. Anderson told me to make them go to work for her and I said I couldn't. She said if they didn't work they wouldn't eat.

"My welfare check stopped the next month and I haven't gotten one since. I asked Mrs. Anderson about it and she said the children could work and make money to live on."

The Scott woman said she has seven children of her own and three grandchildren living with her. One of the grandchildren is crippled and in ill health, she said.

She said her sole income is $20 a week she gets for working as a cook.

In their affidavits, Earnest and Evelena said Mrs. Anderson used to pick them up at the Negro school in Jesup and drive them to her Wrightsville farm.

"Sometimes we stayed there as long as four or five days at a time and would miss school and get behind in our classes," Evelena swore. "We usually worked from about 8 o'clock in the mornings until it got dark, but sometimes we worked after dark, until about 10 o'clock at night.

"We sometimes worked at night by the tractor light. We also have worked at night on her farm in Wayne County taking tobacco off sticks in a barn by lamplight. The only thing I ever got from Mrs. Anderson for all this work was 50 cents and two old, worn dresses."

"RUN AND HIDE"

Evelena said, "Mrs. Anderson told me and Earnest that if we didn't work, we wouldn't eat. Earnest and me used to run and hide when she would come for us because we didn't want to work for her any more and not get paid."

Earnest's affidavit included similar comments.

School records show Earnest and Evelena were absent frequently because of "work."

James Tyre, 16-year-old Odum white youth, signed a statement saying that in the summer of 1959 Earnest and Evelena were working on Mrs. Anderson's farm near Wrightsville while he was working there. Tyre said he was paid $3 a day for his work.

Mary Overstreet, 16, white, of Odum, also said she saw Earnest Scott working on the Wrightsville farm in 1959 when she worked there. She said Mrs. Anderson paid her for her work.

Two other white persons also signed statements saying they had seen Earnest and Evelena Scott working on Mrs. Anderson's farms.

RECEIVING CHECK

Mrs. Dave Holland said that in 1960 when she was receiving an aid-to-dependent-children check, she and her four children—Catherine, 11; Bill, 12; Mary Ann, 14, and Janice, 19—worked for several days on Mrs. Anderson's Wayne County farm.

Mrs. Holland said she had expected Mrs. Anderson to pay them each $4 a day.

"We never were paid for it," Mrs. Holland said.

She said that although her financial status has not changed, her welfare check was discontinued last December. Her only income, she said, is $20 a month from the county's fund to aid paupers.

HUSBAND CRIPPLED

Mrs. Holland said her husband, crippled and unable to work, lives with his sister in Warner Robins.

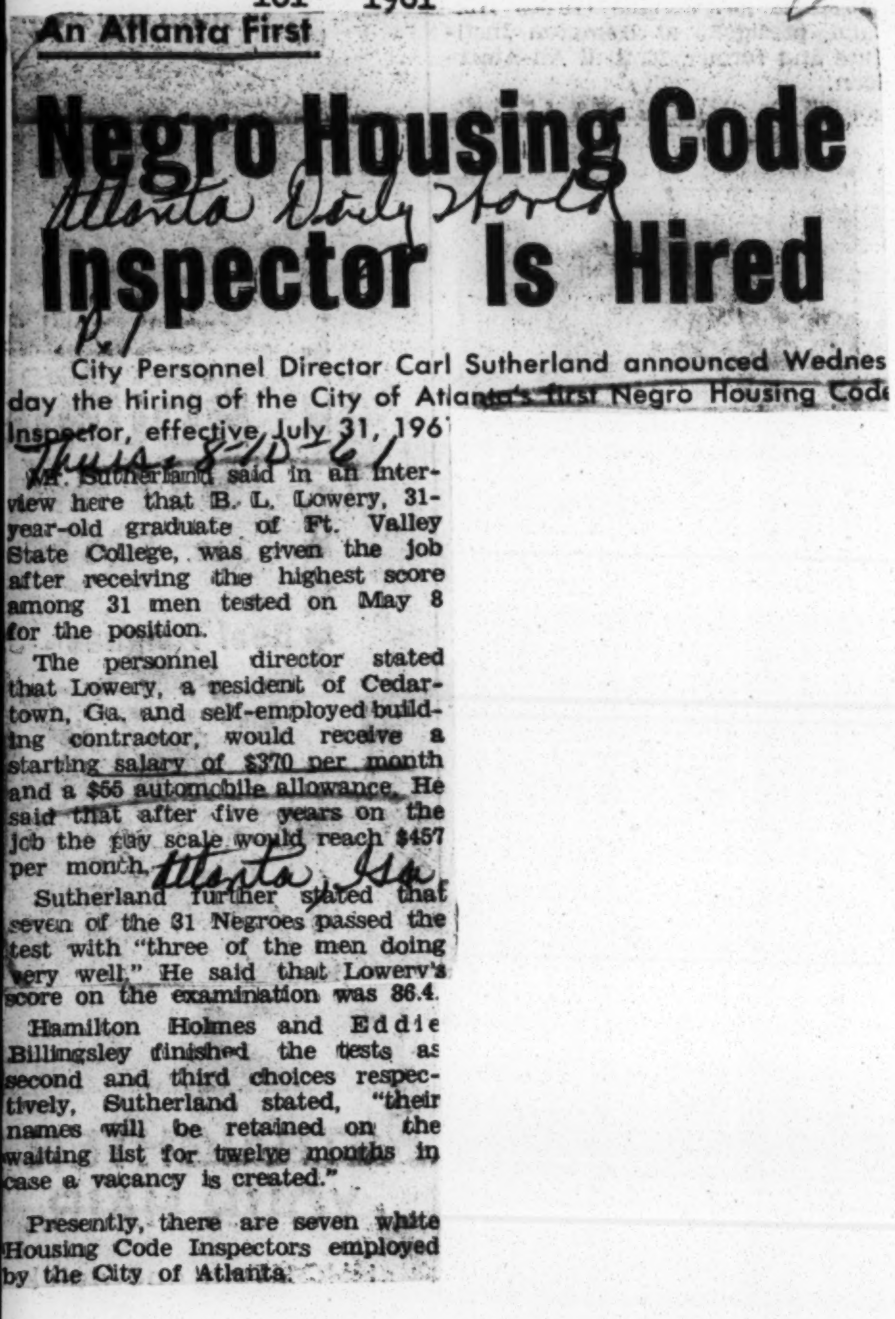
Two other white persons signed statements saying they had seen Mrs. Holland and her children working last year on Mrs. Anderson's farm. Several other persons also said they had seen the Hollands doing the farm work.

Approximately 70 per cent of the welfare funds for assistance grants is federal participation, 26 per cent state, and 4 per cent local.

In cases of reported irregularities of administering the welfare funds, federal as well as state authorities have jurisdiction.

161 1961 GEORGIA

NEGRO
HOUSING INSPECTOR



An Atlanta First

Negro Housing Code Inspector Is Hired

Atlanta Daily World

P. 1

City Personnel Director Carl Sutherland announced Wednesday the hiring of the City of Atlanta's first Negro Housing Cod Inspector, effective July 31, 196

Thurs. 8-10-61

Mr. Sutherland said in an interview here that B. L. Lowery, 31-year-old graduate of Ft. Valley State College, was given the job after receiving the highest score among 31 men tested on May 8 for the position.

The personnel director stated that Lowery, a resident of Cedartown, Ga. and self-employed building contractor, would receive a starting salary of $370 per month and a $55 automobile allowance. He said that after five years on the job the pay scale would reach $457 per month.

Atlanta, Ga

Sutherland further stated that seven of the 31 Negroes passed the test with "three of the men doing very well." He said that Lowerv's score on the examination was 86.4.

Hamilton Holmes and Eddie Billingsley finished the tests as second and third choices respectively, Sutherland stated, "their names will be retained on the waiting list for twelve months in case a vacancy is created."

Presently, there are seven white Housing Code Inspectors employed by the City of Atlanta.

Two Trainees For Trolley Operators From Our Group

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

16r Tues. 4-25-61

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P. 6

With the disclosure that almost 50 per cent of the rider patrons of the Atlanta Transit Company are colored, it stands to reason that some operators of our group should be put on as drivers. In large Southern cities like Jacksonville, Tampa and Dallas, there are Negro operators and there are no just reasons why Atlanta should not join this illustrious company giving recognition to those who help to spin the wheels.

Announcement a few days ago by Robert L. Summerville, president of the transit system, that two such operators were in training for the job of driving street buses, is in keeping with the swift strides Atlanta is making on this frontier of more recognition to those who have all along made their contribution to the health and growth of this powerful municipality.

While in proportion, this falls short of an equitable distribution of job opportunity, it is nevertheless a foot in the door.

That is as it should be. The time has come when efficiency, courtesy and ability should come into this equation of competitive stride.

With the coming of such recognition, there will be other suggestions on this fair employment pratice front for our people.

We welcome this venture and predict that the company will see fit as the Police Department, to keep adding on this richly deserving people.

Georgia Dept. Of Labor Makes History With Two Promotions

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

Tues. 4-25-61

16r

P. 1

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The Georgia Department of Labor, Employment Security Agency, Georgia State Employment Service has made history with the promotion of two intermediate clerks positions as employment interviewers.

Elevated to positions, formerly held only by men in the Negro Division, were Mrs. Annie F. Bradley and Mrs. Juanita T. Lyons, veterans of 14 and 15 years respectively with the agency.

Negroes were first employed as staff personnel back on October 15, 1945 when the agency was under the United States Employment Service. The original staff was composed of men—a manager and nine interviewers; and three women, classified as receptionist and clerks. Mrs. Lyons was a member of this group.

A few months later three others joined the staff, and since that time there have been periodic replacements and additions, with the men being hired as interviewers and the women restricted to positions as clerks and claims-takers.

FOURTH PROMOTION FOR MRS. LYONS

The recent elevation to a position as employment interviewer is the fourth promotion for Mrs. Lyons, who previously served as clerk, clerk-typist and intermediate clerk.

Mrs. Bradley served as clerk before being up-graded intermediate clerk.

All promotions are based on successfully passing the State Merit examinations and result in automatic increases in salary.

A native Atlantan, Mrs. Lyons is a graduate of Booker T. Washington High School and continued her education at Morris Brown College and Reid's Business College. Before joining the staff at the Georgia Department of Labor, she worked for the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

The former Miss Juanita Thomas, she is married to Detective Ernest H. Lyons and they are parents of two sons, Ernest H. Lyons, Jr., currently in the U. S. Army and stationed at Fort Lewis, Washington; and Robert E. Lyons, a student at Tennessee A. & I. State University, Nashville, Tenn.

Mrs. Bradley was born in Maxeys, Ga., but has been in Atlanta since early childhood. Also a graduate of Washington High School, she continued her education at Reid's Business College. She was formerly employed at Scripto, Inc., and Bell Aircraft Corporation.

P. 4

The former Mrs. Annie R. Finch, she is married to John W. Bradley, who is employed by the General Services Administration, and they are parents of a daughter, Mrs. Alfreda Bradley Evens, a teacher at the Charles L. Gideons Elementary School.

Atlanta, Ga.

Both Mrs. Bradley and Mrs. Lyons are active members of Wheat Street Baptist Church.

New bus drivers

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

ATLANTA — The Atlanta Transit System will soon begin training two of its colored maintenance employes as bus and trolley drivers. Robert L. Sommerville, president, announced. The drivers, he said, will not be restricted to colored residential areas.

The company has about 1,000 employes; some 800 of them, all white, are drivers. Tallahassee, Fla., is the only other Deep South city using colored bus drivers, it was revealed.

Atlanta expands hiring pattern

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

ATLANTA — Following a demand for better employment opportunities for colored persons in city jobs, the Atlanta personnel department announced that it accepted only colored applicants for two posts previously filled by whites. It said that two city departments have begun employing colored workers on jobs formerly held only by whites.

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Applications were accepted for posts as probation officers and for housing code inspector. Paul Delaney, 28, was hired as a probation officer. Thirty colored persons filed for the inspector post.

The city construction and water departments have both promoted colored workers.

Ask U.S. to Cancel Lockheed Contract

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

J.C. at Ga. plant, NAACP charges

Sat. 4-8-61

P. 3

NEW YORK — Re-examination and possible cancellation of a billion - dollar contract awarded the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. March 13 at its Marietta, Ga., plant, was urged this week by the NAACP.

The NAACP charged in its letter to Vice President Johnson that the Marietta plant "is operated on a rigid racially segregated basis" and that practices are in effect there "are in direct contravention to the letter and spirit of the President's Executive Order."

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Roy Wilkins, NAACP Secretary, wrote that the Marietta plant has all-colored work sections, with "many categories of employment closed to colored applicants."

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THE PLANT also has separate lines of progression for colored workers so that their seniority rights "are limited as to advancement," the letter asserted.

Cafeterias and rest rooms at the plant are racially segregated, according to the NAACP. It charged also that recreational facilities located on Air Force property adjacent to the aircraft plant are separated along racial lines.

The NAACP list closed with the allegation that the Marietta plant not only has separate time clocks for white and colored employes, but, to make doubly sure, has different colored time cards for each race.

VICE PRESIDENT Johnson was reminded that under the Executive Order "the burden is placed clearly upon the contractor to prove nondiscriminatory hiring practices as a qualification for obtaining a Government contract.

"If the Lockheed Corporation is not able to prove that it is now hiring and operating in a racially non - discriminatory manner, and if it refuses to alter its present policies so as to conform to the specification of the Executive Order, the contract should be withdrawn," the NAACP letter declared.

Mr. Wilkins pointed out that the contract extends over at least three - quarters of the Kennedy Administration years, adding:

* * *

UNLESS THE contract is re-examined, "the President's Order of March 6, 1961, so far as this major contractor is concerned, will be of no force and effect during practically the life of this Administration."

The NAACP aknowledged that technically the President's Order does not become effective until Friday, but said the span of less than a month "cannot be regarded seriously when the racial practices at the Marietta plant are reviewed with respect to the language of the President's Order."

Atlanta votes to equalize workers' pay

The Afro-Am.

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 4-15-61

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P. 15

ATLANTA — City aldermen voted last week to equalize the pay of colored and white workers. Laborers will be affected. Previously, semi-skilled laborers and airport workers were classified by color and paid differently.

Under the new plan, workers doing the same work will get the same pay, regardless of color. The pay hike will cost the city almost $100,000 a year.

The aldermen's action was in line with the order of Mayor William Hartsfield who said early this year that it is time "to act and not talk about doing something to equalize employment."

Other city departments have also taken action. The Police Department promoted Howard Baugh to the rank of sergeant.

City Said Trying To Improve Jobs

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 3-22-64

The Atlanta Personnel Department is reportedly making a study to arrive at a means to eliminate differentials in pay scales by race among city-employed laborers, but a plan to give Negroes better jobs in at least one department has run into a snag.

It has been reported that the city, under pressure from Negro political groups is moving again to give Negroes better job opportunities, and a resolution drawn up by the Water Committee of the Aldermanic Board may have been an attempt at a first step.

However, the resolution, which requested the general manager of the Water Department to provide employment for Negro water meter readers, never got to the floor at the Monday session of the aldermanic board.

Ga.

The only official reason given was by Alderman Goodwin Cates, vice chairman of the Water Committee, who said the resolution was not read because other members of the committee did not show up for the meeting.

James E. Jackson, is chairman of the committee. Other members include: A. Gilliam and Douglas Wood. Cates did not say whether Jackson had ordered the resolution drawn up for presentation.

The main area the city is currently working for equalization of salaries is labor, it was reported. Atlanta has two different job classifications: Laborers 1, with a pay scale of \$8.70 to \$9.78 a day, and Laborers 2, with pay scale of \$9.06 to \$11.10 a day.

The difference in the two is supposed to be a literacy requirement, but the result is that laborers 1 is all-Negro and Laborers 2 is all white. City officials admitted that the lesser paid Negroes do the heavier work.

But progress is reported in other areas. The sanitary department is reportedly hiring four Negro truck drivers. They will be the first of their race to hold such jobs. The Water Department is contemplating hiring one Negro truck driver. The Urban Renewal Department is hiring its first Negro slum inspectors, it is reported.

The construction department is to promote a Negro to the post of sewage disposal operator.

Jobs still completely closed to Negroes are city downtown clerical jobs, and posts as firemen.

Unit seeks to stimulate employment in Savannah

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
4-18-64

SAVANNAH, Ga. —Ways and means of combating unemployment were discussed last week at the meeting of the Savannah Midtown Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors.

Dr. H. M. Collier, president and host to the board meeting at his home, also called on all colored businesses to renew their memberships immediately.

T. J. HOPKINS, local electrical contractor, told the group that employment is essential to keep money in circulation. He suggested the hiring of colored workers by colored businesses at higher salaries.

It also was brought out in the meeting that schools should broaden the trade programs as a means of teaching more skills to go into new industries in Savannah. as well as the need for better homes, recreational and cultural facilities.

* * *

THE ORGANIZATION, which began operations last year, has a program aimed at expansion of colored businesses, evaluation of modern trends in business, stimulation of new businesses;

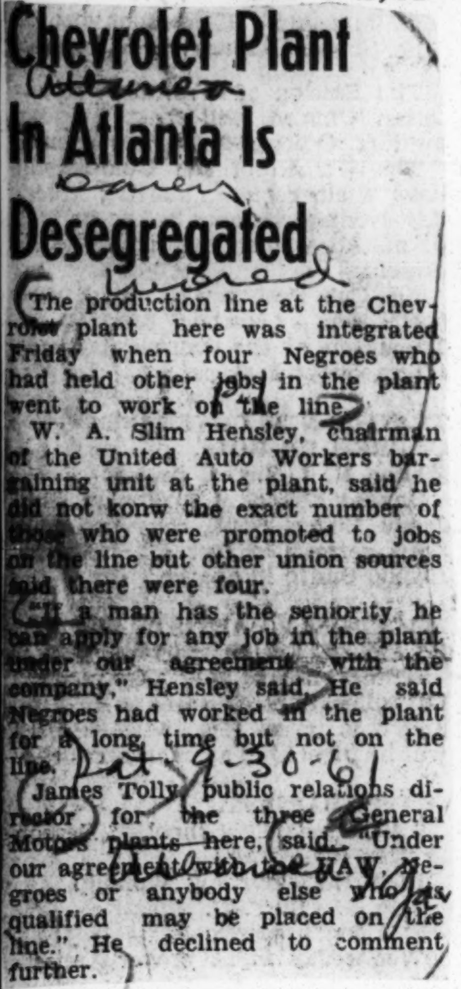
And strengthening the community by encouraging better employment, attracting tourists and conventions. and establishing civic programs that will be of service to the community.

161 1961

GEORGIA

SEPTEMBER

ATLANTA-CHEVROLET PLANT
DESEGREGATED



Chevrolet Plant

Atlanta

In Atlanta Is

Daily

Desegregated

World

The production line at the Chevrolet plant here was integrated Friday when four Negroes who had held other jobs in the plant went to work on the line.

Pg 2

W. A. Slim Hensley, chairman of the United Auto Workers bargaining unit at the plant, said he did not konw the exact number of those who were promoted to jobs on the line but other union sources said there were four.

"If a man has the seniority he can apply for any job in the plant under our agreement with the company," Hensley said. He said Negroes had worked in the plant for a long time but not on the line.

Dat 9-30-61

James Tolly, public relations director for the three General Motors plants here, said: "Under our agreement with the UAW, Negroes or anybody else who is qualified may be placed on the line." He declined to comment further.

Atlanta, Ga

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Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 1-15-61
p.5

RETIREMENT FROM GOVERNMENTAL SERVICE — Atlanta Postmaster B. F. Sanders (right) presents James W. Hawkins with a certificate of merit upon his retirement after 30 years of governmental service. Three Atlantans, including Hawkins' wife, Mrs. Ethel Hawkins, (left) Gilbert Evans, and Attorney Cassandra Maxwell Birnie, witnessed the ceremonies. Mr. Hawkins, a practicing attorney, will now join the law offices of Mrs. Birnie and Mrs. Isabelle Gates Webster. (Perry's Photo)

Ga.
Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 1-11-61
p.6

RETIRED AT ATLANTA GENERAL DEPOT — Bishop Jackson, 334 Trenholm St., S.W., Atlanta, receives Certificate of Appreciation from Brig. Gen. Robert C. Kyser, Commander, Atlanta General Depot, as he retires following 17 years as a Depot employee. Mr. Jackson is an Army veteran of World War I and at the time of retirement was employed in the Depot's Directorate for Warehousing, Storage Division. (U.S. Army Photo)

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100 Negro Women At Shirt Plant

The Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 1-28-61
p.16

SWAINSBORO, Ga. — The Emanuel Garment Company, a shirt factory employing 100 Negro women, started operation recently nine days ahead of the proposed opening date.

The first 60 days will be devoted to training workers.

The Georgia Industrial Development and Improvement Association had sold enough stock in 14 days to enable the plant to open nine days ahead of schedule.

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d For Negro Meter Readers Misses Action

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
16i
Ga.
Tues. 3-21-61
p.1

A resolution drawn up by the Water Committee of the Aldermanic Board of the City of Atlanta to create jobs for Negroes in the Water Department failed to reach the floor in Aldermanic Board meeting at City Hall yesterday afternoon, because of the absence of committee members.

Alderman Goodwin Cates, vice chairman of the Water Committee, said that a resolution drawn up by his committee requesting the general manager of the Water Department to provide employment for Negro water meter readers was not introduced because other members were not present.

Absentees on the Water Committee included James E. Jackson, chairman, E. A. Gilliam and Douglas Wood.

The resolution to be presented before the Aldermanic Board was to request the personnel director of the Water Department to establish a register of qualified Negroes for meter reader positions.

A check with the personnel office revealed that starting meter readers earn $265 per month for five and one half days per week.

Swainsboro Whites, Negroes Join in Industry

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Thurs. 1-19-61

SWAINSBORO (AP)—Twenty-two Negro women are working here because of a cooperative employment effort by white persons and Negroes in this east-central Georgia city of about 9,000.

They are making boys' knit shirts at the Emanuel Garment Co. plant which occupies 12,000 square feet of the second floor in the Waller building in downtown Swainsboro.

P.15

TO EMPLOY 125 NEGROES

This is the second week of the venture. It is hoped 100 to 125 Negroes will be employed eventually, about 1 per cent men and the rest women. The men will act as cutters.

16e

George Pratt, former manager of Swainsboro Sportswear, is president of Emanuel Garment Co., and R. J. Waller Jr., vice president and a director.

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Both are white men. Pratt was born 49 years ago at Floyd, Va., while Waller is a native of Emanuel County.

Pratt said unemployment among the estimated 3,000 Negroes in the city led him to suggest the industrial venture to the Swainsboro Chamber of Commerce, the Emanuel Development Corp., and the Georgia Development and Improvement Association.

The garment company president said about $25,000 has been raised to date as operating capital by selling debentures which will be paid back in three years. Sales have been made to both Negroes and white persons, he said.

"Business persons in the city began talking about an enterprise like this two or three years ago," Pratt said, "but we didn't get it going until about three months ago."

"I wanted to stay in Swainsboro after leaving the sportswear company," Pratt continued. "I talked it over with Waller and we decided to become partners in the enterprise and presented the idea to the Chamber of Commerce and the other groups. I think it will be a great success."

Savannah Listed Among 25 Major Jobless 'Areas'

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

Fri. 2-10-61 16i

More Than Half Of Big Production Cities Named

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By WILLIAM J. EATON
(United Press International)

WASHINGTON (UPI)— The government Thursday designated 25 more major industrial centers as substantial unemploy areas, putting more than half of the nation's big prod cities in the distressed category.

Seymour E. Wolfbein, Labor Department manpower expert, said the jobless picture was darker than any time since the early 1940's, the tail end of the great depression. Unemployment is serious by any standard, he said, "and that goes double in spades right now."

Unemployment in January rose by 850,000 to 5,385,000, a post war record for the month. Employment was estimated at 64,452,000, a high for January but 1.6 million below December. A further rise in unemployment was predicted during February.

The Labor Deparrtment reported that 76 of the nation's 150 biggest industrial areas now have at least 66 per cent of their labor force out of work — the report showed a 50 per cent increase in unemployment in the 150 areas during the early winter.

MORE UNEMPLOYMENT AREAS

The department also added 20 smaller areas to a special list of cities with heavy unemployment, bringing the total in that category to 152.

The report came as the administration battled to aid distressed areas and help pull the country out of the business slump. There were these major developments:

—Small Business Administration ordered its 55 field offices to speed up programs designed to channel defense contracts and extend loans to companies in areas with heavy unemployment. It also directed them to recommend new anti-recession programs by Feb. 20.

—President Kennedy assigned Labor Secretary Arthur J. Goldberg to make a five-state tour of distressed areas, starting Friday. He will visit Chicago, Ill., and Gary and South Bend, Ind., Friday; Lansing and Detroit, Mich., and Columbus, Ohio, Saturday; and Pittsburgh, Pa., Sunday.

PROPOSES 12-POINT PROGRAM

In addition, Kennedy has proposed a 12-point program to extend the duration of unemployment benefits, get more food to the needy, and stimulate the economy. He also has urged prompt action in Congress on legislation specifically designed to aid distressed areas.

Major areas added to the distressed area list were Philadelphia, Cleveland, Baltimore, Los Angeles-Long Beach, St. Louis, Peoria, Ill., Kansas City, Akron, Ohio, Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa., Asheville, N. C., Corpus Christi, Texas, Flint, Mich., Grand Rapids, Mich., Knoxville, Tenn., Louisville, Mobile, Ala., Newark, New Brunswick-Perth Amboy, N. J., Portland, Ore., Savannah, Ga., Tacoma, Wash., Toledo Ohio, Trenton, N. J., Worcester, Mass., and York, Pa.

Goldberg, who will ocnfer with the governors of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania during his five-state swing, said the figures indicate a serious worsening of unemployment.

NEW POSTWAR HIGH

Wolfbein, deputy assistant secretay of labor, said unemploymen would climb to a new postwar high 5.5 million during February barring a sudden turn in the economic pitcure. He predicted it would hover between 4.5 and 5.5 million for the next five months if only seasonal changes occur.

The department looked for a slight pickup in nonfarm jobs by mid-March. But it said this would be centered in construction, trade, clothing and other "soft goods" industries that always show upward trend in the spring.

It looked for an overall decrease in jobs in such key industries as auto, steel, machinery and metal working. Wolfbein said manufacturers of durable goods were "hesitant" to expand employment now.

New York Times

Cooperative

LABOR

6 10 E

Jan 8 6-61

PLUS:
Climate that contributes to Profit, Select Sites and

Financing, Plentiful Power, Tax Concessions, Transportation

New York

in

Thomasville, Ga.

Write: Industrial Promotion
BOX 975 T
Thomasville, Georgia

"In Center of Growing Southeast"

16i 1961 GEORGIA ATLANTA TRANSIT SYSTEM OPERATORS
NEGRO BUS DRIVERS

Two Negro Bus Drivers Hired ✓

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
P. 1 Wed. 4-26-61

Official sources confirmed reports Tuesday afternoon that Negro Atlanta Transit System operators have been hired, and two drivers will be driving on the city's streets within the next couple of weeks.

Robert L. Somerville, president of the Atlanta Transit System, stated in an interview Tuesday, "Yes, I think it is coming," when he was asked if he thought Negroes would be hired by Atlanta's Transit System.

16i Ga

Sommerville further sad, "Operators have been hired in the following southern cities: Nashville, Jacksonville and Mobile, Ala." Negroes have not been hired in Birmingham, Memphis or Atlanta.

The transit president did not say when Negroes would be hired, but official sources stated that of the 38 Negroes hired in the maintenance department complementing a payroll of 1,100 employes, two such workers have been upgraded and are now in training as operators.

Presently, 800 bus operators are operating Atlanta trolleys, with starting pay being $2.16 per hour. The source further stated that the Negro operators will not be assigned to any specific lines, but will work the entire system.

Mr. Somerville said that approximately 40 percent of the patronage on the city's buses are Negroes. However, a survey by Doctors Tilman C. Cothran and John D. Reid in July of 1960, revealed that about 50 percent of the passengers are Negroes.

The survey by the doctors was financed by an organization called "Love, Law, Liberation," LLL. This is the same group that spearheaded the successful drive to desegregate the seating on Atlanta's buses in 1959.

A ruling by U. S. District Court Judge Frank A. Hooper in 1959 held that segregated seating on Atlanta trolleys and buses was unconstitutional.

16i

When asked if any civic groups had approached him on the hiring of Negroes as operators, Somerville said no groups had pressured him, but, "We've been taking a look at the situation for a long time," he said.

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In recent years various organizations and individuals have sought the hiring of qualified Negroes as bus operators.

An organization which calls itself "The General Citizens Committee On Employment And Economic Opportunity," with E. M. Martin, insurance executive, as general chairman, is reported to be responsible for urging job opportunities in this area.

Rev. William H. Borders, pastor of Wheat Street Baptist Church

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Rusk Dinner Is 'Integrated'

Atlanta Hires 2 Bus Drive

The Pittsburgh Courier

(Co[illegible] Press Service)

Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 4-29-61
P. 6

ATLANTA, Ga. — Hardly had Robert L. Somerville, president of the Atlanta Transit Company finished a statement that he planned to hire some Negro bus drivers for the integrated system, than it was learned that two of the 38 Negroes in the maintenance department had been upgraded and were in training as operators.

The date for their actual beginning of duty was not learned, but it was learned that they will not be restricted to any specific lines, but will serve all over the system.

Atlanta's buses were integrated in 1958 by order of the Federal court.

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THE HIRING of the two Negroes is regarded as another great step forward in the progress of Atlanta as a truly democratic city, and has been hailed by Negroes.

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Meanwhile, at least eight Negro attorneys attended a banquet at the exclusive Biltmore Hotel Thursday night, honoring Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

They were invited by T. Charles Allen, president of the Atlanta Bar Association, sponsors of the banquet. Mr. Allen po[illegible]ed out th[illegible] the Secretary of [illegible]te "belo[illegible] to all the [illegible]

President's Committee Aired Issue in 1960

Lockheed Bias Aired in Atlanta

The Pittsburgh Courier Sat. 4-15-61 P. 2
Pittsburgh, Pa.
16i Ga

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON

ATLANTA—With the current furore now surrounding the granting of a billion-dollar contract to the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. at nearby Marietta, Ga., and protests being made regarding segregation practices there, it should be revealed that the entire situation was placed before The President's Committee on Government Contracts at a full-day-long hearing here on Oct. 5, 1960.

As far as The Courier has been able to learn—and The Courier roving reporter was the only newsman present by virtue of having filed a complaint with the committee in the preceding July—no action has materialized from the hearing at which six key Negro Lockheed workers gave evidence and facts to Margaret Garrity, then executive director of the committee.

At that time, Miss Garrity told the group the material would be laid before the full committee at its meeting on Oct. 19 "prior to investigation."

"This will step up action on the complaints," Miss Garrity said. The Courier pointed out that action should be taken before Jan. 20, 1961 since there could be political changes which would negate the work of the committee as it was made up then.

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HOWEVER, the facts are still in the files of the newly realigned committee organized by President Kennedy, and speculation has arisen if that body will take any action to see if Lockheed complies with the non-discrimination provisions of the contracts rules.

The Oct. 5 meeting was not publicized by The Courier at the time at the request of Miss Garrity, but the developments of recent days, in justice to the Negro workers at Lockheed, say the facts ought to be disclosed, and that the Government was aware of the segregation conditions before the billion-dollar contract was awarded to Lockheed.

The Oct. 5 meeting was held at the office of M. T. Puryear, Southern regional director of the National Urban League, who has long been interested in the Lockheed situation and sought to adjust it. He sat in on the meeting.

Among the Lockheed workers present were: Amos McCrary, business agent for Local 2016, International Brotherhood of Machinists at Lockheed; Timothy Gilham, a 2016 of the bargaining committee of District 33 of the Brotherhood and three other workers.

They detailed to Miss Garrity the segregation policies in the physical plant with regard to lunchrooms, cafeterais, drinking fountains, rest rooms, and also the difficulty of Negro employes in getting into training courses that lead to upgrading, et cetera.

They detailed efforts of Negro employes to get into the jet engine build-up training courses when some 300 Negroes applied but none was enrolled.

However, there has been no action as far as can be ascertained and the new billion-dollar Lockheed contract may eventually lead to the expenditure of a possible four billions with the firm by the Government, it has been speculated in Georgia.

Needy to Register Here April 17-28

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

Estimated 30,000 Fulton Residents Eligible for U.S. Surplus Food

Sun. 3-26-61

By WILLIAM O. SMITH

Registration and certification of needy Fulton County residents eligible to receive about $4.3 million in U.S. surplus food during the next year is expected to start here April 17.

Wellborn Ellis, administrator of the Fulton Department of Public Welfare, said registration and certification will continue through April 28 at an office in the basement of the Criminal Court Building.

16i Ga

The office will be open on weekdays from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. and until noon on Saturdays during the two-week period, he said.

Mr. Ellis estimates about 30,000 county residents will be eligible to receive the free surplus food. But 14,000 recipients of public welfare grants will be approved by the Welfare Department, he said.

* * *

FULTON COUNTY commissioners recently voted to participate in the program, which was given an impetus when President Kennedy ordered the number of basic commodities increased.

No date for actual start of the program has been set.

Mr. Ellis said supplementary certification offices will be set up in Fairburn, Roswell, Alpharetta and perhaps College Park, East Point and Hapeville for the benefit of those persons who are unable to come into the Central Certification Office. Location of these offices and dates they will be open will be announced.

Wellborn Ellis

Activation of the surplus food distribution program is being carried out by Mr. Ellis; County Commissioner James H. Aldredge and County Manager A. E. Fuller.

* * *

THE COMMISSION is expected to authorize establishment of the Fulton County Surplus Food Distribution Commission to carry out the program once it is organized. Representatives of various interested agencies and organizations will be members.

Between 400 and 450 volunteer workers will be needed to activate the program and then help distribute the food on a monthly basis, Mr. Ellis said.

Of these, about 200 volunteers will be needed to register and certify the 16,000 needy recipients not on welfare. About 150 will handle personal interviews and filling out of forms.

* * *

TWENTY-FIVE volunteers are needed to assemble, distribute, file and tabulate forms when they are completed and about 20 will be specially selected and trained supervisors, Mr. Ellis said.

He explained it is hoped the volunteers will be available for an average of five days work during a two-week period. The supervisors will report to the Welfare Department on April 3 for initial orientation and instruction, while the others will report the week beginning April 10. They will be instructed in groups of 20.

Mr. Ellis said volunteer workers will continually be needed to interview workers at food distribution sites. In addition, a small staff of volunteers will be maintained at the central office.

* * *

PERSONS DESIRING to volunteer are requested to call or contact Mrs. Evelyn Hoge and Mrs. Lolly Ward, Fulton Public Welfare Department, MU. 8-3215, or Community Council Atlanta Area, Candler Building, JA. 5-0725.

About 100 volunteers are expected to be needed to work at the warehouse and to repackage some of the food in sacks applicable to size of families.

Another 100 to 150 volunteers will be needed to work at the distribution points doing such jobs as passing out the food, checking identification, preparing daily record forms and interviewing and certifying new applicants.

* * *

MR. ELLIS said the location of distribution centers has not been definitely decided, but it is now anticipated that initially a minimum of four will be established—in south Atlanta, north Atlanta, Fairburn and Roswell.

The county is currently negotiating with the state for use of a 50,000-square-foot warehouse at the old state farmers market, but County Manager Fuller said no definite decision has been made

Savannah Market Bows to Boycott

The Pittsburgh Courier

P.2 Sat 8/26/61

Pittsburgh, Pa.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—A supermarket owner agreed to hire one full-time and one part-time cashier after an effective boycott of his store was staged by Negroes who represent 93 per cent of the market's business. The one day boycott was inspired by the local branch of the NAACP.

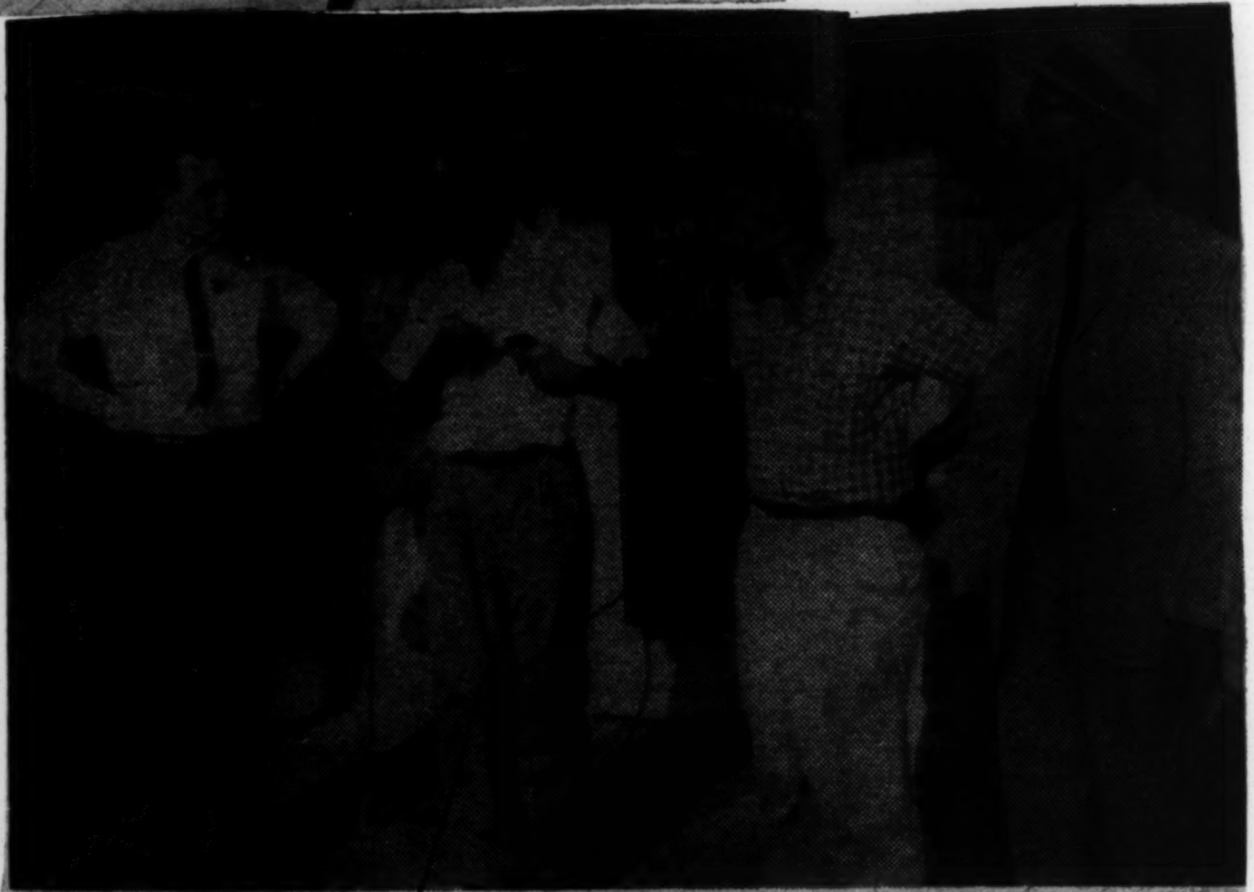
Picketing of Alex's Super Duper Market on West Broad St. began Monday, Aug. 7. However, no signs were carried. Shoppers were instructed by pickets not to enter the market. As a result, none entered the entire day.

For several months the Savannah NAACP tried to persuade the owner, Alexander Kaplan, to employ Negro cashiers. Kaplan refused to consider the request. In addition, he threatened to seek the aid of the White Citizens Council and the KKK if the Negroes did not abandon their position.

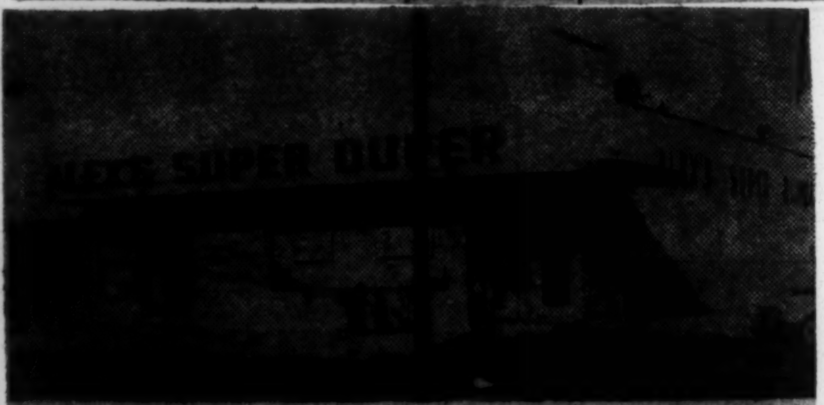
AFTER TWO DAYS of picketing, a negotiating committee met with him to discuss the matter. Hosea Williams, chairman of the committee; James Brown Jr., state NAACP youth president, and W. W. Law, local and state president of the NAACP, represented more than 60,000 Savannah Negroes. The meeting lasted for about 45 minutes, during which Kaplan decided to hire two Negro cashiers.

Mr. Law said that "it is not a question of his hiring Negroes, because he already does. But it's more a question of equal opportunity in the store. It's just like saying, you can spend your money in here, but you can't handle it."

The Savannah barnch is now encouraging Negroes to resume shopping at the store. Reports were also made that other stores that practice this type of policy will receive the same treatment.



SAVANNAH NEGOTIATORS — A Savannah Morning News reporter (left), not admitted to the negotiating meeting the NAACP committee held with the owner of Alex's Super Duper Market, interviews the group. Second from left, W. W. Law, Hosea Williams and James Brown Jr.



EFFECTIVELY BOYCOTTED—This is Alex's Super Duper Market in Savannah, which bowed to a boycott and finally hired one full-time and one part-time colored cashier. Ninety-three per cent of the facility's business is colored.—McLean Photo

'New Frontier' Emerges In Jobs for Atlanta Negroes

The Iowa Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa Thurs. 4-20-61

Atlanta—So quietly and so unemotionally that whites who might object don't get the chance, Mayor William B. Hartsfield is establishing a "new frontier" in city employment for Negroes here. P. 1

16 Ga

Hartsfield, it might be noted, has taken what is regarded as a practical stand on segregation. He has previously told Atlantans that if they want Atlanta to become an international city, they will have to act like international people.

The mayor has pointed out that segregation is costly in many ways and can stand in the way fo the city's progress and its hopes for attaining status as a major convention city with an international airport.

Two Posts Opened

In recent action the city personnel department has accepted only Negro applicants for two posts previously filled by white persons, and two city departments have begun using Negro employes on jobs formerly restricted to whites, it was reported.

Applicants for posts as probation officer and for housing code inspector were restricted to Negroes, the city personnel office reported.

Municipal Court Judge Luke S. Arnold said he accepted Negro applicant Paul Delaney, 28, and put him to work. Arnold noted that some 60 per cent of the probationers from his court are Negroes. He said he has two other field men who are white.

Some Are Upgraded

Grading is still going on for the 30 Negroes who signed for the housing code inspector job. Appointment will be made by Malcolm Jones, director of the city's urban renewal office.

The city construction department and the water department employes to positions previously filled by white persons.

Jesse Pitts Jr., has been promoted to sewage plant operator in the construction department and John B. Wright was promoted to truck driver.

The Iowa Bystander

In January, Mayor Hartsfield in a governmental reorganization address called on department heads to do something about hiring Negroes rather than talking about it.

Des Moines Iowa
Thurs. 4-20-61

Voters Spur Drive

Several weeks ago, officials of the Atlanta Negro Voters league also urged the broadening of job opportunities for Negroes. P. 4

City personnel director Carl T. Sutherland said the restricting of job positions was nothing new. He said similar restriction had been placed in qualifying applicants for policemen, recreational workers, matrons and others, when it was determined to get Negroes to fill the pisitions.

16 Ga

A new law, which effects some 1,200 Negroes now employed by the city, has been passed by the aldermanic board, equalizing their salaries with white employes performing the same duties.

The ordinance, submitted by Fifth Ward Alderman John A. White, abolished job classification in city employment.

Race Drive Shifts To Equality in Jobs

The Washington Post
Mon, 4-24-61
A5

By David Svit

ATLANTA, April 23 (AP) Southern Negro leaders, successful in many school integration moves, are now turning their attention more and more to job opportunities. They report some progress.

16 Ga

A survey by the Associated Press turned up widely varying patterns from state to state, and conflicting reports from Negro spokesmen, state officials and labor leaders. Efforts to end discrimination in employment appears greatest in the border states rather than in the Deep South.

One obstacle to the Negro drive is that except for jobs involving Federal contracts, there are almost no laws on which to base comprehensive litigation.

Washington D.C.

Qualified Negroes Lacking

Another difficult factor, a spokesman for the Southern Regional Council noted, is that Negro leaders fear that if job opportunities were fully equal there would not be enough qualified Negroes to fill them. For this reason, he said, there has been a push for Negro trade schools.

He pointed out that few Southern Negroes have jobs alongside — or where they would give orders to—white persons, and that the white collar and skilled crafts fields generally are closed to Negroes.

Utility company and Government jobs, including many Federal offices, also were described as virtually white-only.

In the professions, Negroes are reported barred from [illegible] state and local organiza[illegible] and from practicing other than with Negro clientele.

The most conflicting reports center around what unions have done to implement national AFL-CIO opposition to segregation. While labor spokesmen in Georgia and Virginia, for example, say discrimination is not a problem, Negro leaders reported unions either were indifferent or were actually preserving segregated working conditions.

Alabama unions seem to be taking a normal course of integration, but unions in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and the Louisville, Ky., area have taken no public steps to end discrimination.

Spokesmen said Negroes often are denied opportunities for training or apprenticeship, and then are not hired for lack of training or experience.

With scattered exceptions the survey indicated, there have been no reprisals against Negroes seeking to end job discrimination.

Many campaigns for a breakthrough in employment are on a local level. Emphasis generally is placed on talks and negotiations with Government and business officials to get Negroes better than menial jobs.

Pressure Aids Drive

The most headway is reported in areas where they can bring economic or political pressure. Negroes in the Louisville area are conducting a non-buying campaign against downtown stores in efforts to desegregate eating facilities as well as to obtain equal opportunities in clerical and sales jobs.

The focus is on local efforts in Virginia. The State NAACP executive secretary, Lester Banks, says Virginia "ranks as bad as Mississippi in job opportunities for Negroes." Limited results have been made in such cities as Richmond, Norfolk, Roanoke and Lynchburg.

Emphasis has been placed on getting Negroes now employed upgraded in their companies.

City Widens Test For Negro Post

The Atlanta Constitution

City Personnel Director Carl Sutherland said Friday he has opened an examination to all divisions to recruit the city's first Negro meter reader for the Water department. P-16

April 4-14-61

16 Ga

The action followed failure of 43 applicants from the Water department to qualify for appointment. Since all Negro applicants from the water division failed, it was decided to open the examination to all other departments of the city. Atlanta, Ga.

Card Punch Operators Needed For Federal Service In Atlanta

Atlanta Daily World

Card Punch Operators are needed for position with the Atlanta Service Center of the Internal Revenue Service, the Vocational Services Office of the Atlanta Urban League announced Saturday.

Atlanta

Persons aplying for these positions will be given manual dexterity, name and number comparison, and typing (material not involving punctionation) tests. In addition to passing the written test, applicants will be required to have the following experience for grade listed below: GS-2 ($3500 to $$4130 per year—three months of card card punch experience and GS-3 ($3760 to $4390 per year) — one year of card punch experience. There are some substitution for the above mentioned experience. A limited number of persons without an yexperience will be selected to take a 40-hour training course without cost, after successful compleiton, will qualify for the GS-2 positions. Selections for the training course will be based on rating attained on the written test portion of the examniation.

16 Ga

Interested persons are asked to call Harold N. Arnold at the Atlanta Urban Laegue (JAckson 1-2355) for additional information.

Lockheed Said Cooperating With Equal Job Committee

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Ga

Fri 5-5-61 162 Ga -

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA)—Lockheed Aircraft Corporation was represented at the meeting of members of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity with government contractors Monday by its president, E. S. Gross of Burbank, Calif.

p.1

When asked what progress was being made in the investigation of charges of racial discrimination made by Herbert Hill, NAACP Labor Secretary, against the Lockheed plan at Marietta, Ga., Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson, chairman of the committee, said Mr. Gross had been "very cooperative" at the meeting and had expressed no criticism of the executive order forbidding race or religious discrimination in employment on Government contracts.

Mr. Johnson added that "a good many steps have already been taken and others will be taken" to assure that the non - discrimination provisions of the order issued by President Kennedy on March 7 are complied with in Lockheed's Marietta plant.

The Vice President explained that the Air Force is the contracting agency. He said "substantial progress" has been made.

The complaint filed by Mr. Hill with the committee charged that Lockheed employed only 400 colored persons out of 10,000 employees in its plant at Marietta, and that these 400 were given the lowest paid semi - skilled and unskilled jobs, forced to use segregated facilities, including separate time clocks, and required to belong to a segregated union which meets in Atlanta 27 miles away.

Lockheed was recently awarded a $1 billion government contract to build B-47 jet bombers for the Air Force.

One of the first moves away from discriminatory practices at the plant was the merging of the 400 Negroes now employed with the three white locals at the Marietta plant.

The Negro local 2016 voted to merge, and the request was approved by the union. It was reported that all three unions had a few Negro members, and that a few white persons had been members of the Negro union. Placement in the unions will be on the basis of 'job and shift." it was reported.

Negroes Seek Jobs Progress

The Commercial Appeal

Lack Of Laws And Schools To Teach Trades Are Cited

Memphis, Tenn.

By The Associated Press

ATLANTA, April 23. — Southern Negro leaders, successful in many school integration moves, are now turning their attention more and more to job opportunities. They report some progress.

162

Mon 4-24-61

A survey by the Associated Press turned up widely varying patterns from state to state, and conflicting reports from Negro spokesmen, state officials and labor leaders. Efforts to end discrimination in employment appear greatest in the Border States rather than in the Deep South.

Ga

P.17

One obstacle to the Negro drive is that except for jobs involving Federal contracts, there are almost no laws on which to base comprehensive litigation in this field.

Barred In Professions

Another difficult factor, a spokesman for the Southern Regional Council noted, is that Negro leaders fear that if job opportunities were fully equal there would not be enough qualified Negroes to fill them. For this reason, he said, there has been a push for Negro trade schools.

He pointed out that few Southern Negroes have jobs alongside—or where they would give orders to—white persons, and that the white collar and skilled crafts fields generally are closed to Negroes. Utility company and Government jobs, including many Federal offices, also were described as virtually white-only.

In the professions, Negroes were reported barred from most state and local organizations, and from practicing other than with Negro clientele.

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Spokesmen said Negroes often are denied opportunities for training or apprenticeship, and then are not hired for lack of training or experience.

No Reprisals Noted

With scattered exceptions, the survey indicated, there have been no reprisals against Negroes seeking to end job discrimination.

Many campaigns for a breakthrough in employment are on a local level. Emphasis generally is placed on talks and negotiations with Government and business officials to get Negroes better than menial jobs.

The most headway is reported in areas where they can bring economic or political pressure.

The focus is on local efforts in Virginia. the state National Association for the Advancement of Colored People executive secretary, Lester Banks, says Virginia "ranks as bad as Mississippi in job opportunities for Negroes." Limited results have been made in such cities as Richmond, Norfolk, Roanoke and Lynchburg. Emphasis has been placed on getting Negroes now employed upgraded in their companies.

The only efforts in Georgia are in Atlanta and Savannah, and no concerted drives are apparent in Arkansas, Alabama, Louisiana or Mississippi.

L. C. Bates, Little Rock representative of the NAACP, said Negroes are being encouraged to prepare educationally and professionally for jobs that may become available to them.

Want To Be Ready

"We want to be ready when jobs may open up . . . but we have not felt the time is ripe t omove," Bates said. "We feel that tensions are easing and we will see a gradual progress . . that might be interrupted by time."

Tennessee Negro leaders have given employment top priority on grounds that jobs must be found for the increasing numbers of educated Negroes pouring from high schools and colleges. At least two dairies and a soft drink firm in Nashville have hired Negroes as route drivers.

Lockheed Ending Race Bias, Says U.S.

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga. P.7

Marietta Plant Taking Steps, Johnson Says After Meeting

Wed. 5-3-61

WASHINGTON (AP)—Vice President Johnson said Tuesday that a "good many steps" have been taken to end alleged discrimination against Negroes at Lockheed Aircraft Corp.s' Marietta, Ga.. plant and at other Lockheed plants.

Wed. 5-3-61

Johnson reported this after a meeting at which 48 major defense contractors pledged cooperation with President Kennedy's program to end racial bias among workers employed in fulfilling government contracts.

164

Ga

"ARE COOPERATING"

At Marietta a Lockheed spokesman declined to elaborate on Johnson's statement that a "good many steps" against discrimination have been taken there.

("We are cooperating with the President's committee and feel any statement about this should come from the President's committee," the Lockheed spokesman said.)

The Marietta plant has a $1 billion contract to build jet transports for the government. Negro groups have charged widespread racial discrimination at the Marietta operation.

STRESSES INTENTION

Kennedy, in a brief talk to the contractors, stressed his intention of seeing that no qualified American workers is discriminated against on a government project because of race, creed, color or national origin.

Johnson is chairman of the President's committee on equal employment opportunity, the group charged with enfohcing Kennedy's equal rights order.

Johnson said his committee has broad powers and will use them if necessary, but hopes instead to get results by voluntary operation.

A similar meeting will ge held Wednesday to explain the order and seek cooperation from representatives of major labor unions.

U.S. To Act To End Segregation At Lockheed; Firms With Gov't. Contracts To Face Similar Move

Says Committee Has Contacted Marietta Firm

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson said Tuesday the federal government will act to eliminate segregation at the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. plant in Marietta, Ga.

Whatever action is needed will be taken to insure compliance with the policy of non-discrimination, Johnson told a news conference.

Lockheed officials in Atlanta, released the following statement after the government made its announcement: "We are willing as always to work with the President's committee."

16i

Wed. 4-12-61

Johnson is chairman of the newly-created President's Committee on Equal Job Opportunity which has been charged with eliminating racial barriers at plants which receive government contracts. His remarks were made after the committee's first meeting.

P. 1

The vice president did not specify what action the government will take but he said the committee's executive director, Jerry Holleman, had been in contact with Lockheed officials.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asked the committee last week to rescind a $1 billion contract awarded Lockheed for construction of jet transports if the Marietta plant does not relax its segregation policies.

The NAACP charged that Lockheed employed only about 400 Negroes out of a total work force of 10,000; restricted them to all-Negro sections; did not give them equal seniority or promotion benefits; and enforced segregated facilities such as cafeterias.

Herbert Hill, NAACP labor specialist, called the Marietta plant "one of the most rigidly segregated in the South."

Atlanta City Board To Order Equal Pay For Equal Jobs

Jackson Advocate

More Jobs More Promotions Seen For Negro Workers

Jack. Miss

Sat. 4-8-61

P. 1

16i

Ga

Atlanta, Ga., April 3—With action of the Board of Aldermen on Monday, the City of Atlanta is expected to ease the last vestage of salary discrimination against any of its Negro employes.

The step will be the latest of a series by which the city has liberalized job opportunities for Negroes.

What aldermen will be asked to do Monday is remove a distinction in job classifications which has meant that Negro laborers for the city got less pay than white laborers doing comparable work.

* * *

Until now, there were two job classifications, a literary requirement being the distinction between the two and the basis for a differential in pay of Negroes and whites.

Laborers I, all Negroes, got pay of from $8.70 to $9.78 a day, while Laborers II, all of them white, drew from $9.06 to $11.10 a day.

But the ordinance going to aldermen on Monday abolishes these two classifications and establishes a new one entitled, simply, "Laborer," carrying a wage scale of $8.70-$10.64.

P. 7

About 1,200 Negro and 125 white laborers are affected by this action.

Jack. Miss.

Concurrently, the city is having to adjust the next higher classification, Semiskilled workers, because of the impact of the first change. These will put semiskilled workers—about 150 Negroes—on a scale of $9.42-$11.55.

Airport utility workers will be thrown into the semi-skilled classification at the same pay scale.

The city already had erased pay diferentials which did effect Negro teachers, policemen, librarians, nurses, matrons and foremen—all Negro workers, in fact, except those in laborers' jobs.

Within the past two weeks, meanwhile, the city has opened to Negroes a number of jobs which heretofore were open only to whites.

The water and sanitary departments, for example, promoted Negroes to truck drivers' jobs for the first time. The urban renewal department hired a Negro as inspector. The police department promoted one of its Negro Policemen to sergeant.

16i

Several other departments currently are getting ready to promote Negroes to jobs previously available only to whites.

The ordinance changing classifications of city laborers goes to aldermen from the City Finance Committee. The committee is sending another paper which implements a new state law giving retired city department heads "emeritus" status.

To qualify, a department head must have had 25 years service with the city, eight of these as head of a department, and must be 65 years old. He will draw pay of $300 a month and will be available for temporary duty with the city.

Currently only one retired city department head is eligible. He is Joe Richardson, the former city clerk, who retired at the beginning of the year.

During the course of 1961, however three other will qualify. One is Airport Manager Jack Gray, who retires at the end of 1961. The others are Sid Tiller and Leo Sudderth, both city members of the Fulton County Board of Tax Assessors.

Negroes Ask More, Better City Jobs

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Although job opportunities for Negroes in Atlanta have improved considerably since the first Negro policemen were employed in 1948, a drive is afoot for what may eventually become a campaign of "proportional opportunity."

Sat. 3-25-61

Negro population is said to be 38-plus per cent of the total Atlanta population, and sponsors of the Negro drive for more and more-equitably - paid city jobs cite population figures to support their claims.

P. 3

16i

MAYOR FAVORABLE

Mayor Hartsfield called for action in liberalizing job opportunities when the city government was reorganized for the new year last January. He said in effect the time for talk is past and action should be taken.

Ga

Actually, the city has been liberalizing its employment opportunities for Negroes since 1948. Pay differentials also have vanished in most instances.

Currently 1,518 Negro school teachers get the same pay as whites. Negro nurses, policemen, librarians, recreation workers, matrons all get the same pay as whites holding similar posts.

PAY DIFFERENTIAL

A wide discrepancy still exists between Negro and white laborers. There are two classifications — laborer I and laborer II. Pay for laborers I ranges from $8.70 to $9.78 a day and from $9.06 to $11.10 for laborers II. Negroes hold the laborer I posts.

The new drive for Negro employment is for clerical posts, truck drivers, meter readers, urban renewal and other inspectors, and, of course, the continuing effort for Negro firemen.

N. A. A. C. P. FIGHTS BIG JET CONTRACT

The N.Y. Times

Taking Bias Charge Against Lockheed to U. S. Panel

New York

By PETER BRAESTRUP

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6—The Administration's recent award of a $1,000,000,000 jet plane contract was challenged today as a "shameful mockery" of President Kennedy's order against anti-Negro discrimination on Government work.

4-7-61

The contractor is the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, The challenger is the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., ordered his labor specialist, Herbert Hill, to file the complaints and supporting affidavits tomorrow with the President's new Committee on Equal Job Opportunity.

The President's Executive Order establishing the committee became effective only yesterday. The committee is headed by Vice President Johnson, who is now abroad. Its executive vice chairman is Jerry A. Holleman, who is an Assistant Secretary of Labor and was formerly a labor leader in Texas. The charge against Lockheed will be its first formal case.

In an interview, Mr. Hill said that the N. A. A. C. P.'s written requests to Vice President Johnson and Mr. Holleman for a meeting on the Lockheed situation had not bee acknowledged. Nor, Mr. Hill said, was he able to reach Mr. Hollemn today.

"I'm going over to this office tomorrow morning anyway," said the N. A. A. C. P. labor secretary, "to file the complaint on behalf of our members. The President's committee should be ready for business."

The Executive Order setting up the President's committee was issued on March 6, a week before the White House announced the Lockheed contract.

The President's order required "affirmative action" by Government contractors to make sure that "applicants are employed and that employes are treated during employment" without regard to race. "Such action," President Kennedy wrote, "shall include selection for training, including apprenticeship."

New York

Charges 'Clear' Violation

Mr. Hill said that management and union officials at the Lockheed plant in Marietta, Ga., which has been assigned the $1,000,000,000 jet contract, had "clearly violated' the President's order.

The plant reportedly employs 400 Negroes out of a 10,000-man work force. It now makes B-47 jet bombers for the Air Force.

"There has existed for many years—and does exist at the present time—a broad pattern of job discrimination at the Marietta plant," Mr. Hill declared.

"Negro workers are limited to the unskilled and semi-skilled job classifications," he said. "They are denied equal opportunity for promotion, and Lockheed absolutely refuses to admit competent Negro applicants into the apprenticeship training program to develop higher-paid craft and technical skills."

In addition, Mr. Hill said, Lockheed's Marietta plant "is one of the most rigidly segregated manufacturing plants to be found anywhere in the South." He added:

"All facilities—including cafeterias, rest rooms, drinking fountains, and recreational facilities—are clearly segregated. Even the time clocks are segregated. And the workers' time cards are coded to indicate race."

Cites Near-By Condition

Moreover, Mr. Hill said, recreational facilities on Air Force property adjacent to the plant are segregated.

Mr. Hill said that the International Association of Machinists District 33, which represents the Lockheed workers at Marietta, had done little to change the segregated pattern. All Negroes must join one local, 2016, he said.

The four white local unions of District 33 meet in the union's hall in Marietta, Mr. Hill said, but the Negro local must meet in the back of Frazier's Cafe, a restaurant in Atlanta's Negro district, twenty-seven miles away.

"Negro workers for years have been protesting to the I. A. M. the existence of segregated locals and the tacit agreement between the company and the union that Negroes, regardless of seniority or skill, would not be promoted beyond certain limited job classifications," he declared.

"We've held interminable discussions since January, 1957, with Mr. Al Hayes, the union's president, with Jesse McGlon, Southern I. A. M. district director, and others, but to no avail."

Mr. Hill said the Lockheed conditions had repeatedly been brought to the attention of the previous Administration's Committee on Government contracts, headed by Vice President Nixon, without result.

Produces Affidavits

The awarding of the jet transport contract to Lockheed, Mr. Hill contended, "will be interpreted as an indication that the Kennedy Administration is not prepared to back up the President's order on the day-to-day basis whre it really counts."

As part of the documentation for his charges, Mr. Hill produced about thirty affidavits taken in the last two weeks by N. A. A. C. P. investigators from Negro workers at the Marietta plant.

One of these workers, James O. Watt Jr., 26 years old, a graduate of Morehouse College in Atlanta, said that he had worked since 1955 at the Lockheed plant. According to Mr. Wyatt's sworn statement, his first job was the lowest in the plant, assembly helper. He was trained for two weeks with other Negroes by white hourly-paid employes. He was then assigned to an all-Negro department, supervised by a white man with no schooling beyond the seventh grade and no aircraft experience. Mr. Wyatt said he had been kept in low-grade, all-Negro departments ever since.

On March 24, Mr. Wyatt said, the company desegregated its drinking fountains by converting them, at considerable cost, to paper-cup dispensing machine.

Other Negro workers signing affidavits said that they had been discriminated against in terms of segregated facilities, denial of seniority rights, denial of equal pay for equal work and rejection for apprenticeship training.

Georgians Construct Garment Plant To Employ Negroes

The News and Courier
Charleston, S.C.
Thurs. 1-19-61
16a Ga
8-4-C

SWAINSBORO, Ga. (AP) — Twenty-two Negro women are working today because of a cooperative employment effort by white persons and Negroes in this east-central Georgia City of about 9,000.

They are making boys' knit shirts at the Emanuel Garment Co. plant which occupies 12,000 square feet of the second floor in the Waller Building in downtown Swainsboro.

This is the second week of the venture. It is hoped between 100 and 125 Negroes will be employed eventually, about one per cent men and the rest women. The men will act as cutters. They are paid the minimum wage of $1 an hour.

George Pratt, former manager of Swainsboro Sportswear, is president of Emanuel Garment Co., and R. J. Waller Jr., vice president and a director. Both are white men. Pratt was born 49 years ago at Floyd, Va., while Waller is a native of Emanuel County (Swainsboro).

Pratt said unemployment among the estimated 3,000 Negroes in the city led him to suggest the industrial venture to the Swainsboro Chamber of Commerce, the Emanuel Development Corp. and the Georgia Development and Improvement Association.

The garment company president said about $25,000 has been raised to date as operating capital by selling debentures which will be paid back in three years. Sales have been made to both Negroes and white persons, he said.

"Business persons in the city began talking about an enterprise like this two or three years ago," Pratt said, "but we didn't get it going until about three months ago."

"I wanted to stay in Swainsboro after leaving the sportswear company," Pratt continued. "I talked it over with Waller and we decided to become partners in the enterprise and presented the idea to the Chamber of Commerce and the other groups. I think it will be a great success."

He said directors of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Emanuel Development Corp. expressed enthusiasm and approved the method of financing.

'Contract' Seen Aiding Atlanta Pop., Economy

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 3-15-61 P. 1
16a
Ga

LOCKHEED CONTRACT BRINGS 17,000 TO CITY

The Atlanta Chamber of Commerce said Tuesday that the new $1 billion contract awarded to Lockheed Aircraft's Georgia Division at Marietta, will eventually add 17,000 new residents to the Atlanta area and raise personal income $26 million, and that the area may receive contracts amounting to as much as $4 billion within the next few years.

Opie Shelton, executive vice president of the chamber, said the contract for the development of a military jet-transport "is the most exciting breakthrough the Atlanta economy has experienced in many years.

"An injection of new business like this into the economy of our area represents much more than appears on the surface," Shelton said. He predicted that the amount of the contract and the number of jobs created will ultimately add to the Atlanta area:

About 16,900 new residents; $25,950,000 a year increase in personal income; $13.5 million in new bank deposits; 5,850 new households; 8,600 total new jobs; 8,300 additional new car registrations and 2,700 new telephones.

Shelton said recent surveys have shown that Atlanta needs 11,500 new jobs each year to maintain its present rate of growth. He said this single contract for Lockheed will produce almost half of that figure.

"The $1 billion contract calls for construction of 100 new super jet cargo planes. Sources predict that this is merely an initial contract

16i 1961

MIGRANTS AIDED BY U.S. JOB RULES

The N.Y. Times

But Harsh Poverty Is Still the Lot of Farm Workers in South Florida

New York

By A. H. RASKIN

Special to The New York Times.

MIAMI, Fla., March 3—New Federal job rules have made only a slight dent in the grinding poverty that besets migratory farm workers.

Sun. 3-5-61

The rules, adopted over bitter opposition by the major growers of fruits and vegetables, are designed to set a floor under the wages of the army of migrants that marches from state to state harvesting the nation's crops.

16K

P. 54

State labor officials in South Florida's rich farmlands are convinced that the regulations have wiped out many of the worst instances of exploitation. However, basic wages still range from 60 to 75 cents an hour and the workers' living standards are further depressed by short work-weeks and inadequate housing.

A task force from the State Hotel Commission, investigating the slums in Florida City this week, reported two or three families crowded into four rooms. Eight or ten men were found sharing bunks in rooming houses.

The question the state is now exploring is what it can do to remedy these conditions. The commission's lawyers have been asked for a ruling on the powers available to force changes. Much of the congestion is an outgrowth of the recent decision of Dade County Health Department to shut three labor camps because of inadequate sanitary facilities.

The displaced workers and their families flocked into Homestead and Florida City. Some had to find refuge in dilapidated structures already condemned by city authorities. An observer found as many as fifteen rooms with a single toilet in one of the rooming houses overrun by migrants.

So unfamiliar are the farm workers with normal sanitary facilities that the labor camps outside the citys often become run down, even when the growers seek to maintain a modicum of cleanliness. Louis F. Westbrook, director of sanitation for the county Health Department, said much education would be needed before a lasting improvement could be achieved. He commented:

"The camps' operators are anxious to comply with our requests." However, when they put covers on the mattresses, the occupants often tear them off and use them for rags. Toilets overflow because people neglect to flush them. Beer cans are tossed out of windows, instead of into receptacles.

"There is much to be done in the way of instruction if the migrants weren't so indifferent. But, with people who go to work when it is dark and come home when it is dark, maybe they're just too tired to learn."

Wage Later Established

On the wage front the new factor is the enforcement for the first time this season of employment regulations promulgated by former Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell. These provided for state surveys to determine the prevailing wage rates for farm workers on various crops. These rates then became a guaranteed minimum standard for workers brought in through the Public Employment Service from other states or from the West Indies.

Bryan M. Page, strong labor chief for southern Florida, of the Florida State Employment Service, says he believes the new rules have definitely helped to pull up earnings by giving all workers a knowledge of what the basic wages are.

He reported that tomato growers who had been paying their pickers 60 cents an hour were obliged to raise their rates to 75 cents when the state announced that as the prevailing wage. He said this upward trend benefited all farm workers, even though only one-fifth were steered to their jobs through the interstate exchange facilities of the public employment offices.

With the harvest season now approaching its peak in this area, Mr. Page estimated that most workers were able to earn $8 to $10 a day "if they really work." In the citrous groves 200 miles to the north, he put the average earnings of good pickers at $9 to $12 a day. He said he was sure no workers in Dade County were now getting as little as 60 cents an hour.

Workers Still Exploited

However, in the fertile fields around Homestead, there is every sign that the workers are still prisoners in a "blue sky sweat shop." They complain of working ten hours for $6 or $7 and of having less than $20 to show for a week's work. Even at harvest time they earn only 10 cents a bucket for tomatoes and 50 cents for beans and the back-breaking labor in the hot sun often compels them to quit after they had six or eight hampers. There are still no wage floors established for such key crops as potatoes, cucumbers and squash.

Mr. Page acknowledges that no real evaluation of the rules' effectiveness can be made until they have been enforced at least a year.

In the past the growers have successfully blocked all proposals to bring migrants under Federal minimum-wage control. However, experience with the present prevailing rate rules may abate some of this resistance. Mr. Page reported that only one grower out of more than 1,000 had refused to supply wage data in connection with the surveys by his agency. He said most took the view that "this helps them as well as it helps us by letting everybody know what is being paid for labor."

SEPTEMBER

FLORIDA

Migrant Farm Workers' Pay Stays Put

By EDNA WALLS

Herald Writer

There will be no increase in pay scales for Dade County's migrant farm workers this season.

The Miami Herald

A new schedule of minimum wage rates announced by the U.S. Department of Labor Thursday showed no increase in the rates announced earlier this year. Additional types of work included in the new schedule were pegged at comparable levels.

Miami Fla.

Norris Clay, manager of the Florida State Employment Office at Princeton, gave this run-down on the new directive, which will be in effect from today until the next wage survey is taken — possibly early next fall.

Fri. 3-17-61

The minimum hourly rate for vegetable field workers will continue at 60 cents an hour.

P. 10-A

Tomato harvest workers have a minimum rate of 10 cents a bucket or 25 cents a crate, as under previous rulings. Trellis tomato pickers must receive at least 75 cents an hour and pole bean pickers will continue under a minimum rate of 50 cents per hamper.

Not included in earlier schedules are potato harvesters, who are now assured of minimum pay of six cents per crate, and fruit harvesters, whose rate is set at 75 cents an hour.

"There is nothing here that changes the local wage picture," Clay said. "The scale is based on prevailing wages in the area as shown in the crop-wide survey completed last week."

The Labor Department's minimum wage scale applies only to interstate workers hired through the Florida State Employment Service, since farm workers are not included in the present federal minimum wage law. The schedule tends, however, to set a floor under all farm wages.

Farm workers in Dade County now total an estimated, 7,500, Clay said.

Negroes Struggling for Survival

'Slave Markets' Still in South

OLD SLAVE MARKET

NEW SLAVE MARKET

The Courier

By WILLIAM KENNEDY

D 6

Sat 9-23-61

Pittsburgh, Pa

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Gone are the auction blocks where men, women, and children were once sold into slavery, but the so-called 'Slave Markets,' which have taken their place are no less disgraceful in our day than those others were then.

A Courier survey reveals there is hardly a Southern town that does not have its thriving "Slave Market," as the street corner is called, where Negro men hang out in the hope that some man will come looking for "hands."

Everybody, Negro and white, knows where the local "Slave Market" is located. It has no more polite name.

Significantly, in the South at least, the "Slave Market" is for "Negroes Only."

OF COURSE, it's a something of a joke, this use of the "Slave Market" label. But it's not funny to the men who sit and wait . . .

There are those who arrive at the crack of dawn, on the theory that "the early bird catches the worm." Only trouble is, there are not nearly enough worms to go around.

The men are fairly chipper in the morning—as chipper as can be after a night in a flop house or trying to explain to the wife and kids and bill collectors why there is no money.

Spirits wilt as the sun grows hotter. When lunch-time comes, the "Haves" reach for their paper sacks and share with the "Have-Nots."

■

ALL THROUGH the afternoon they maintain their four-way cross-eyed vigil at the intersection.

A curious code of ethics prevails—the first to catch the white man's eye gets first crack at him; only if he looks about for more brawn or special skills do the rest speak up.

There are still some there when the sun goes down, hoping against hope for a last-minute break.

■

In talking with the habitues of these 'Slave Markets," The Courier found some whom have been "on the block" for as long as three months without getting a single hour of work. They have long since used up their unemployment compensation.

Others complain that such jobs as do come along only last for a few hours.

■

MOST BITTER are the veterans who fought in World War II for the Four Freedoms who can name them now—wasn't there something in there about Freedom from Want?).

In the "Slave Market," one does not hear much mention of the much vaunted American standard of living. The fact that these men have shoes does not remind them that they are more fortunate than the millions of people of Africa, Asia and South America.

They're still hoping that under the new Administration in Washington—for which they voted—things are going to get better, for them too.

The programs set up for the relief of "Depressed Areas" are not being felt in the "Slave Market."

16

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
1-14-61
p. 7

Fourth To Serve Chicago Solon

SEN. FRED J. SMITH of Chicago, left, introduces his secretary, Miss Linda Kay Simmons, to colleagues in State Legislature. Among first to meet her was Rep. Kenneth E. Wilson, D-Chicago, right, who complimented her work. Smith initiated policy of hiring Negro stenographers during his first term in the Senate in 1955. Miss Simmons is the fourth secretary to serve him.

Andy Frain Hires 14 Negro Ushers!

Crusader
Chicago, Ill.
P. 1
16i
4-29-61

Chicago White Sox president Bill Veeck took a significant and decisive step toward racial integration when he ordered Andy Frain, head of the nationwide service that supplies uniformed ushers at ball parks, football and boxing stadiums and at racetracks, to hire Negro youths among his Comiskey Park usher staff. As a result, 14 trim, handsome, efficient young Negroes are on duty at the 35th and Shields ave. park for the first time.

Did Aldermen Sleep While Negro Barmaids Lost Jobs?

The New Crusader

Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 2-18-61

P7

16 2 Del

By BALM L. LEAVELL JR., and DAN BURLEY

At least two Negro aldermen are reported as being "upset" over New Crusader revelations that they, along with others, are being held responsible for permitting on January 1, 1952, the passage of an ordinance that threw more than 400 Negro barmaids out of work. They contend that "so many bills are rushed through the council and into law each day that" they only learn of them being passed by reading the newspapers the next day."

If this is the truth, and the New Crusader does not doubt the authenticity of its source, the Negro voters should ask what the hell our Negro aldermen are doing (if anything at all!) in the council?

You are supposed to be alert and on the ball when such a "sleeper" ordinance is steamrollered through the council, as they claim happened in the passage of the measure outlawing employment of barmaids in Chicago's thousands of taverns, bars, lounges and saloons.

AIMED AT WHITE "B GIRLS"

When such a measure, purportedly aimed at ridding such places of "B-Girls," and other female vermin, soliciting drinks and invitations to acts of prostitutions, strikes such a vital blow to Negro economics as it already has, then there is no valid excuse one can entertain for duly elected representatives of the Negro people to sit in their seats snoring while the matter is being argued and subsequently voted into law.

These two complaining aldermen sought to shove the blame on the shoulders of Nick Roberts and Willis Thomas, bosses of Local 356 Negro Bartenders Union, claiming they failed to put in appearances as lobbyists against a measure aimed directly at a substantial part of their dues-paying membership.

P11

That Roberts and Thomas failed completely in getting on record in defense of Negro barmaids is a widely accepted point of view.

WOMEN CONDEMN UNION HEADS

Former barmaids, a majority of them married and a number of them mothers, are unanimous in bitterly condemning Roberts and Thomas for "taking our dues money" and then failing to lift a hand to save their jobs.

Instead, the New Crusader has been informed, the two, speaking for the union, decided it "more important" to keep male bartenders working and going along with the longtime attitude of the masculine liquor dispensers that "women ain't got no business behind a bar. That's a man's job."

By taking this position and attitude, Local 356 failed completely to dispute police allegations (under Commissioner Timothy J. O'Connor) that since white B-Girls and prostitutes were operating in taverns and lounges in white communities on the near north, west and southwest sides, then Negro barmaids somehow were also involved and thus eligible to be handled as a menace along with the others.

NEGRO WOMEN HARDEST HIT

Although primarily aimed at white taverns and clubs, the ordinance struck its most vital blow at the "career" jobs of Negro female employees in the taverns.

Unlike white girls, these women thrown out of work because of the council action, have had little or no recourse except to apply for relief from the County Aid to Dependent Children or Welfare Agency.

16

To date, not a single move has been made by Local 356 that we can discern, to do anything towards helping these victims of union neglect and politics get work elsewhere.

2d

LAND FEW LOW PAID JOBS

Those who have been able to find jobs are largely working as baby sitters, housemaids, "day workers," part time waitresses and $35 take-home-pay factory and mail order house employees.

Many others in order to pay their rent and feed their families as well as themselves, are said to be "wide open" for propositions leading to vice and prostitution.

Meanwhile, several hundred south and west side taverns are suffering sharp losses in daily receipts because of the ban on barmaids, formerly the big "drawing cards" in the keen rivalry to bring in spending customers.

Barmaids popular with their customers, once kept such places buzzing with activity and many owners realizing this, would do anything legally possible to be able to get them back.

The New Crusader believes that if the six Negro aldermen and representatives of the bartenders union as well as public spirited citizens organized a committee and took up the matter direct with Mayor Daley and Police Supt. O. W. Wilson, the situation would be favorably resolved once the mayor and Supt. Wilson were properly impressed with the seriousness of this phase of the local unemployment situation.

SHOVEL JOBS ARE GONE!

The New Crusader
Chicago, Ill.
Sept 23 1961

Sober appraisal of President Kennedy, and Mayor Richard J. Daley's programs to combat "near depression type" unemployment with accelerated massive public works and road building and highway construction don't appear at all adequate in sizeably reducing the vast total of jobless Americans.

For one thing, a casual look at any of the big highway construction sites around town will reveal the fact that the "shovel, pick and wheelbarrow" jobs of the old PWA — WPA and other federal agencies of the Depression that used to require thousands of men are gone.

Automation has moved in on construction work of this type and a few bulldozers, steamshovels and fleets of heavy duty trucks have all but completely replaced the onetime pick and shovel day laborer. Where such jobs once required small armies of workers, projects such as the South Expressway show only a few hundred men operating the equipment.

With automation a reality, the plight of the unemployed, unskilled Negro male is all the more critical. For that peculiar American custom of making the Negro the last hired and the first fired — means that only a scant few black men are going to get jobs in the President's federal and the mayor's municipal public works construction projects to provide work for the people.

At the same time, it is an acknowledged fact that the way American labor unions, especially those under the aegis of the AFL-CIO are being operated, "Negro workers," in the words of A. Phillip Randolph, only Negro AFL-CIO vice president, "are second class citizens in the labor movement today."

As things stand today, Negroes are barred from apprenticeship programs controlled by the unions because their fathers do not belong to the unions. This means that Negro youths are barred from such programs by the Sheet Metal Workers, the Plumbers, the Structural Steel Workers, the Glass Workers, the Tile Setters, the Machinists and the Bricklayers.

With the unions holding steadfast on their Jim Crow segregated practices, with automation throwing more and more men out of work, the fact that there are hardly any more "shovel and pick" jobs left bodes ill for the Negro's already pitiful economic state.

Jobless Tide Up in Chicago

The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Mass.

By Robert Colby Nelson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

16-a

Chicago

Frayser Lane, of the Chicago Urban League, reports from 32 to 48 appeals a day for jobs—"from people with eighth grade to college educations. And I just don't have anything for them," he says.

Abe Hagiwara, director of the Olivet Institute community house, confirms the mounting number of layoffs, shortened shifts. and lost jobs in his near northside Chicago neighborhood.

Mr. Hagiwara, who works primarily with young people, says also that he just cannot find enough part-time jobs for the youths lingering in the streets.

Feb. 2-7-61

Unemployment

A National Report

P. 1

Robert W. Rietz, executive director of the American Indian Center in Chicago, heads an agency especially heavily hit by needy Chicagoans. Jobless Indians have streamed into the city from Detroit and Minneapolis, thinking conditions were better in Chicago.

He reports that his six-man staff has even gone without pay for two months to buy food and pay rent for desperate families.

Other Chicago welfare agencies have had to hand out as much as 25 per cent of their total 1961 supply of canned goods just since Jan. 1.

Negroes' Plight Acute

William H. Brueckner, director of the near west side Chicago Commons Association, told a reporter that in the past people have asked for a loan but rarely for food or clothing. "That was reserved for a few completely helpless families. Now we are shocked to see that families who normally can take care of themselves without difficulty are asking for food."

One applicant for help reported to Mr. Lane that he had worked on the railroad for 15 years before his recent layoff.

"Fifty per cent of Chicago's Negroes worked in packinghouse and steel jobs. With the cutbacks and shifts that have hit those industries," says this veteran social worker, "Negroes are seriously involved."

As the nation's unemployment plight appears to mount, the all-too-familiar experience of Negro workers — "last hired, first fired" — is widely evident.

From Mr. Lane's office they frequently go to the State Employment Service. Before they go he tells them to check for post office jobs or day labor or, if the applicant is single, he urges he consider entering the military service.

"So many of these people have no savings," says Mr. Hagiwara. "Negroes and Puerto Ricans must struggle along on such meager salaries so frequently that they can only live from week to week There is little chance to save."

"Yesterday I helped a man with six children. He wanted to find odd jobs. And today, another family man with nine children. Both have urgent needs."

Most temporary holiday season jobs have expired, and these people swell the unemployment problem.

One man had been working in the catalogue department of a mail-order house for $1.45 an hour. Before that, for 10 years, he had worked as machinist. He says he quit the factory job because he was under pressure to work too many machines. Now he is in line to file an unemployment compensation claim. He is three weeks behind in his rent.

All Types Affected

There are other single men and women in line at the 50 claims offices throughout Illinois. But there are countless family men and women as well.

The state has had to hire 350 additional employees to man its unemployment compensation offices. In the past seven months the number of applicants has doubled. Even applications from out-of-state jobless have doubled since December.

The private welfare agencies in Chicago report a 100 per cent jump in caseloads since September. Some settlement houses throughout the city's neighborhoods have reported increases in assistance requests of as much as 300 per cent.

The Legal Aid Society reports a flood of troubled families who cannot fulfill time payment obligations; wives whose alimony checks are delinquent and tenants who are behind in their rent.

Fund Drives Renewed

Faced on one hand by stepped-up demands for help, the welfare agencies are encountering, on the other, cutbacks by individuals in their donations to agency treasuries.

The local Community Fund has opened an extra drive for funds to make its 1961 goal, but that goal does not even encompass the increased demands brought on by rising unemployment.

Say Salvation Army and Settlement House workers: "These are people in trouble for the first time in their lives. They want to work, they always have worked. They are trying desperately to maintain their dignity and pride."

Atlanta Daily World
Sept 26 61

MRS. HATTIE McSWAIN

Meat Official To Visit Price High Class This Morning

Mrs. Hattie McSwain of the National Live Stock and Meat Board of Chicago, Illinois, will visit the advanced nutrition classes of the Price High School Home Economics Department on September 26, 1961.

Mrs. McSwain will give a meat cookery demonstration which will take place in room 300 at 10:00 a.m. and again at 1:00 p.m. Parents are invited to attend.

Brink's Hires Negroes As Armored Car Guards

The Defender

Chicago, Ill.

2(4-10)61

P 12

A Negro is scheduled to begin work today (Monday) as guard on one of the Brink's firm's trucks. Brinks, Inc. agreed to hire Negroes as armored car guards after talks with the Negro Labor Relations League and the Chicago Commission of Human Relations.

The settlement followed a week of picketing at the Brink's 234 E. 24th st., headquarters by members of the Negro Labor Relations League. Arthur S. Genet, Brink's president; Rev. M. Earle Sardon, NLRL president, and Walter Ducey of the commission, attended the meeting.

The NLRL board of directors later voted its unanimous approval of the settlement. Pickets have been withdrawn.

A second Negro will be offered employment beginning Feb. 19, and a third is now completing tests prior to starting work.

Brink's also plans to fill a vacancy in its sales department with a Negro salesman. Three Negro employees assigned to the company's vault are currently being considered

Company representatives said Brink's came under new management 16 months ago and is now hiring without regard to race.

Edward Marciniak, director of the Commission of Human Relations, hailed the agreement as "an important step forward for equal job opportunities."

"It illustrates," he said, "that substantial progrss can be made if the contending parties can be brought together to discuss the problem."

president of the Negro Labor

The Rev. M. Earle Sardon,

for this position.

161 1961

ILLINOIS

Brinks To Hire Negro Guards

*By JOE JEFFERSON

16c

The New Crusader

9cc

Chicago, Ill.

Dat 1-21-61

p. 1

The Negro Labor Relations League under the dynamic leadership of Rev. E. Earl Sardon and Rev. W. D. Matthews again achieved a significant and major victory this week when it forced the nationally famous Brinks Express Inc. to cast aside its 100 year old policy of not employing Negro men in the capacity of messengers, guards, drivers, and parking meters collectors.

Picket Line Forced Issue

It was not until the militant organization launched a picket line in front of the home office of the nationwide money collecting and messenger service, that the company officials decided to quit dilly-dallying on a year old promise to hire Negroes in the above capacities.

On Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1960, twenty-five Negro Labor Relations League pickets led by Rev. Sardon and Matthews knelt in prayer on the public side walk in front of Brinks, then proceded to march until such time as the company saw fit to change its anti-Negro employment policy.

p. 12

Brinks Calls For Conference

One week later, Mr. Jenneau, President of Brinks, contacted Rev. Sardon and arranged for a conference where something acceptable to all could be worked out. So on Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1961, League officials, Brinks officials met in presence of representatives from the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

Chicago, Ill.

Those present were Rev. Earl Sardon, Rev. Matthews, Albert Dickerson, Robert Briscoe, and Atty. Martin C. Ashman, representing the League; Mr. Jenneau and Edward Jones, president and vice president, respectively of Brinks; and Joseph Kredens, Melvin H. Bloom, C. Brooks, and Walter Ducey, representing the Commission on Human Relations.

Dat 1-21-61

The Agreement

Brinks Express, through its representatives agreed to hire three Negro men who had passed the company's riigd test. They are Otis Smith, Junius Robinson and Sidney Thompson. They will be put through a 30 day probationary training course for which they will be paid, and on February 19, 1961 they will be placed on the company payroll as full time messengers, guards, drivers and meter collectors.

To Hire Negro Salesman

In addition, Mr. Jeaneau, announced that he would employ a qualified Negro man as a salesman to solicit business for Brinks at a salary of $550 per month.

Negro Women To Be Hired

Qualified and competent Negro girls will be eligible to fill out applications for employment in the immediate future as openings develop.

16c

League Clearing House

9cc

It was finally agreed that all future Negro applicants for Brinks Express jobs must be cleared through the office of the Negro Labor Relations League — which made the gallant fight.

Campaign Nationally Significant

The settlement is significant in that it has national implications. Since Brinks Express operates throughout the United States, it will set a pattern by which Negroes in other cities can accomplish the same results.

EUGENE H. DIBBLE

Chicago, Ill.

Straus, Blosser & McDowell, member firm of the New York Stock Exchange and other principal exchanges, announced the opening of their new Hyde Park office, 1530 East 55th St., under the direction of Eugene Heriot Dibble III. Dibble will be assisted in his new duties by Samuel J. Alex, registered representative.

16c

The New Crusader

9cc

A spokesman for the firm said that the location of the new office reflects management's confidence in the business future of the Hyde Park area, now undergoing intensive redevelopment and modernization.

Dat 1-21-61

"The neighborhood convenience of our new Hyde Park office, together with its modern facilities and direct wire connection with 65 major cities, is expected to encourage the use of investment services among hundreds more Chicagoans," he added.

p. 11

Dibble, the new resident manager, has been affiliated with Straus, Blosser & McDowell since 1956. He is the son of Dr. E. H. Dibble, Jr., medical director of Tuskegee Institute (Alabama), and a nephew of the late Robert Rochon Taylor, former vice president and manager of the Michigan Boulevard Garden apartments and secretary-manager of Illinois Federal Savings.

Dibble was graduated from Tuskegee Institute with a B. S. degree in chemistry in 1952, then served two years as an officer in the Air Force. Upon discharge he worked as a clerk in the wire room of an investment house, qualifying as a registered representative through Straus, Blosser & McDowell in 1956.

Alex, born in Kaunas, Lithuania, was graduated from the University of Illinois in June, 1955 with a B. S. in management and marketing and later served as an officer in the U. S. N. R. He has been a registered representative in the main office in Chicago.

Brinks, Inc. hires first tan drivers

The Afro-Am.

Baltimore, Md.

Dat 2-28-61

CHICAGO — A campaign instituted last summer has resulted in the hiring of uniformed drivers and crew members by Brinks, Inc.

p. 6

Following a meeting with officials of the Commission on Human Relations League, Edgar A. Jones, vice president and secretary of Brinks, announced one colored driver is already on the job and another is beginning in February.

16c

It was further reported that a third is taking tests to qualify as a driver and a fourth will join the firm's sales department. About 25 colored persons are employed in other departments.

9cc

Earl Sardon, director of the Negro Labor Relations League who was instrumental in a successful campaign to get colored persons white collar jobs at First National Bank, also played a major role in negotiating with Brinks.

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

2-[illegible]-61

ROSANNA JOHNSON of Argo, Ill., a drill press operator at Western Electric's Hawthorne works, is one of five women being considered as Hawthorne club's "Woman of the Year." Winner will be announced Feb. 8, at the annual Girls' Party at the Palmer House. Award will cite women who have given much of their free time and money to helping others. Mrs. Johnson is a counselor and teacher for a youth missionary society where she gives guidance and religious instruction to children. In addition, she manages two teenage singing groups that give programs to raise funds for sick and needy families.

Standard Oil Okays Negroes as Drivers

The Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

NLRL Negotiations Paying Off in Jobs

By TED WATSON

Sat. 2-18-61

CHICAGO — The Negro Labor Relations League, forerunners in the fight against bias in jobs, was assured this week of employment of Negroes as salesmen and truck drivers by the Standard Oil Company.

According to Rev. Earle Sardon, an official of NLRL, Standard Oil Company interviewing potential employes on the past Monday morning.

These men, he said, were screened by his organization and from this procedure, the best available and qualified persons were obtained. The number of employes starting work after an indoctrination period, was not made known.

Officials of NLRL said that they engaged in negotiations for three days with Frank Ward, public relations director in charge of personnel at Standard Oil.

The NLRL recently broke the alleged job bias practices at Brink's, a money hauling firm.

N. Y. Seaman Hits Co.'s Ship Hiring

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — There's at least one person who isn't impressed one bit by Gov. Nelson Rockefeller's blast against discrimination which appeared in the Feb. 4 issue of The Courier.

Alphonse Jenkins of 378 Ralph Avenue wrote The Courier:

"I just finished reading your Feb. 4 issue of the Pittsburgh Courier. I saw how Governor Rockefeller spoke out against discrimination.

Governor Rockefeller owns the .Standard .Oil .Company. They have many ships. But I haven't yet seen a black man on one of them. I have seen Chinese and Filipinos, Spanish but, no Negroes.

"I am a merchant seaman, myself. I would appreciate being able to ride one of his ships. I work in the engine department. I have ratings as fireman and water tender, oiler, junior engineer and pumpman."

16i 1961 INDIA PEACE CORPS

Peace Corps Due in India In October

The Washington Post

Washington, D.C.

NEW DELHI, May 4(UPI) R Sargent Shriver, director of the Peace Corps, said today he expects 50 to 200 Peace Corps workers to begin arriving in Indian in October or November.

Fri, 5-5-61

Shriver reported that Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru had "indicated his warm approval of the Peace Corps and encouraged us to explore different possibilities for a special Peace Corps program with appropriate officials."

Sec A

p. 14

Shriver, who is visiting a number of countries to study the possibility of sending in Peace Corps members, said Ghana, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Tanganyika, Indian, Pakistan, Burma, Malaya, Thailand and the Philippines all are possibilities.

Rogert Ernest and Joseph C. Wheeler of the Corps will remain in India to work out details on India projects while re continues his trip, Shriver said.

AP Wirephoto

Secretary of Labor Arthur Goldberg, touring unemployment areas, holds Debra Ann Brown, 3, as he talks with her jobless mother, Janice, in Gary, Ind.

The Philadelphia Inquirer

Goldberg Pledges All-Out Aid To Cut Down Unemployment

Philadelphia, Pa. P. 7

Sat. 2-11-61

16i Indiana

By JOEL SELDIN

Special to The Inquirer

GARY, Ind., Feb. 10. — Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg, touring distressed areas in Illinois, Indiana and Michigan Friday, declared: "We are in a full-fledged recession." He thus reiterated what President Kennedy has noted, but in a more forceful manner.

Goldberg told audiences at Chicago, Gary, South Bend, Ind., and Lansing, Mich., that he was making a three-day tour of five States to "manifest the deep concern of President Kennedy and his Administration in the problem of idle plants, unemployed workers and their families."

NOT JUST A STATISTIC

He emphasized that in the Administration view unemployment "is not only or pri a statistical matter — it human problem."

He said the President has "pledged" that if the present proposed package of emergency measures is not sufficient to "reinvigorate the economy," more drastic bills will be introduced. "The President will propose whatever measures are necessary," Goldberg said.

His reception in Gary, where the unemployment rate is about .9 percent, was tumultuos and reminiscent of the barnstorming tours of the Presidential campaign.

The Council Chamber at City Hall was packed with 500 persons, mostly from the local steel mills, and another 500 stood in the cold outside to hear the proceedings over loudspeakers.

GIVES EAR TO BUSINESS

Though the meeting had drawn mostly union members, Goldberg was careful to point out that he was sympathetic to the problems of businessmen, as well as of workers.

Solutions to current problems, he said, will only be possible through the cooperation of labor, business, the Government and the public.

He called for bipartisan support in Congress for the Administration's economic program, similar to the support granted foreign policy measures.

From Gary, Goldberg flew to South Bend, for more meetings with local leaders and interviews with unemployed seeking insurance benefits. From there he flew to Lansing for a meeting with Gov. Paul Swainson, and an address before an AFL-CIO legislative conference. He will spend Saturday in Detroit and Columbus, O., and Sunday in Pittsburgh.

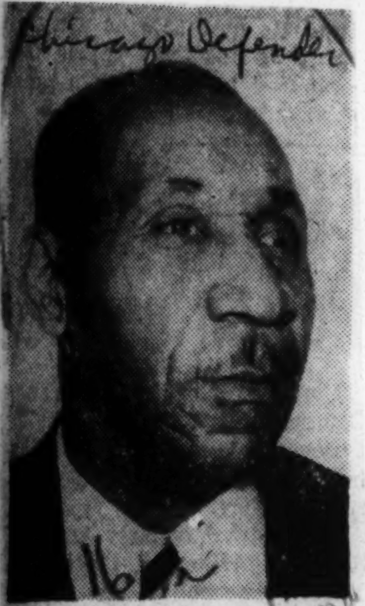
16i Indiana

The Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

UNEMPLOYED — Secretary of Labor Arthur Goldberg holds Debra Ann Brown, 3, as he talks to her unemployed mother in the employment security office in Gary, Ind. Gary was but one stop on Goldberg's tour of areas of major unemployment.

16i 1961

INDIANA



Chicago Defender

16i

OLEASS KELLOGG, 2259 Georgia st., Gary, has retired after completing 35 years of service at International Harvester's Tractor Works at 2600 W. 31st blvd., Chicago. Kellogg and his wife, Gertrude, married for 30 years, have lived in their home on Georgia st., for 10 years. He is a member of St. Matthew Masonic Lodge 53.

16i 1961 IOWA

CBS Replacement Upgraded To Staff Announcer

16i
CBS

MR. AND MRS. CONNELL

The Iowa Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa
PB
Thurs, 3-23-61

Pat Connell, 34-year-old veteran radio announcer, was assigned as a staff announcer on the CBS network and became the first Negro to be hired by the major network. Connell, who started with CBS as a summer replacement last April, handles both radio and television announcements, station breaks and other announcing duties. Occasionally he does news broadcasts and has a local weekend disk jockey show.

Mrs. Connell is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Morrow, 1621 Carpenter.

16i 1961

KENTUCKY

400 Jobless A Day File In Area Office

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
Apr 4-15-61

Rate Of Claimants About As Expected

16i

Jobless workers at the rate of 400 a day have been filing claims this week for extended unemployment benefits here, C. Gilbert Renfro, manager of the Louisville Employment Security Office, said yesterday.

Renfro said the rate was about as anticipated in the five counties covered by the office here. Original estimates had put the total expected claims at 3,000 to 3,500.

Ky
p. 3

Expect 1,000 More

Another 1,000 claims are expected to be filed in the next few weeks, Renfro said, to bring the total in line with previous estimates.

Jobless persons who had exhausted their regular benefits since last July began filing for extra compensation last Monday under a new law backed by the Kennedy Administration. The measure provides up to 13 weeks of extended unemployment compensation in Kentucky.

Have Extra Clerks

Extra clerks are manning five special lines at the State Office Building, Sixth and Cedar, to handle claimants from Jefferson, Oldham, Trimble, Spencer, and Bullitt counties.

Renfro said that despite the extra paper work involved, claims were being handled faster than had been ancitipated.

Below Estimate

State-wide, the number of claims was reported below original estimates of 10,000 a week. They totaled 1,500 a day Monday and Tuesday.

First checks under the new law are expected to go out from Frankfort the first week in May to those eligible who filed this week.

16i 1961

385 Negroes Reported In 'Good' State Jobs

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Special To The Courier-Journal

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 25.—State Personnel Commissioner Walter R. Gattis reported Wednesday that at least 385 Negroes hold professional and white-collar jobs in the State Government.

Thurs. 1-26-61

Gattis released data on Negro employment to clarify recent news stories to the effect that only one Negro white-collar worker now holds a State position in Frankfort.

Negroes have been employed by the State in professional, supervisory, technical, and clerical jobs for a number of years, he said.

P1 (Sec. 2)

And he forecast increasing opportunities for Negroes in the State service under new employment regulations that ban discrimination on the basis of race or religion.

Ky

Many In Mental Health

At present, said Gattis, the State Mental Health Department has 262 white-collar Negro employees, including a dentist, psychiatric nurses and social workers, registered nurses, occupational therapists, recreation directors, clerks, teachers, and supervisors.

The Economic Security Department, he said, employs 32 Negro professional and white-collar workers. The Negro employees include a supervisor of social workers and two clerks in the central office at Frankfort, five interviewers in Employment Service offices, 22 public assistance social workers and supervisors, and two clerks and stenographers.

Is Trial Referee

A Negro attorney is employed as a workman's-compensation trial referee in the Industrial Relations Department, Gattis said. The Child Welfare Department employs seven Negro supervisors for delinquent children, along with social workers, teachers, a typist, and a maintenance engineer in charge of the Kentucky Children's Home plant.

Other Negroes are employed as nurses by the Tuberculosis Hospital Commission.

Gattis said he expects an increase in Negro job applications as a result of a change in personnel rules that eliminates from application forms any reference to race. Under the new rules, applicants are no longer required to submit pictures.

KENTUCKY

Louisville NAACP Double Efforts For Negro Jobs

The Louisville Defender
Louisville, Ky.

The Louisville branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People this week reaffirmed its goal of "intensifying its efforts" to open new jobs for Negroes in the city.

Thurs. 2-9-61

The civil rights organization listed the Louisville Transit Company and Southern Bell Telephone Company as businesses which immediate attention will be given as the placing Negroes in responsible positions other than janitorial or menial.

P7

The NAACP stated its position during a meeting of the Executive Board Monday at home of Dr. and Mrs. Maurice Rabb, 4400 Greenwood. Branch officers for 1961-62 were formally installed at the meeting.

Ky

The organizations also proposed htat as new areas of employment are developed such as shopping centers, store personel managers should be contacted for the possibility of employing Negroes.

The NAACP also created a Community Coordination Committee charged with the responsibility of contacting firms which discriminate against Negroes in the area of public accommodations and "take steps to effectuate action either alone or with other groups to secure the elimination of polices of segregation against Negroes."

A Legislative Committee will have the responsibility of compiling the records of candidates in the coming City and County elections with special emphasis on issues concerning Negroes. These records would be presented to the people without "comment or endorsement."

The committee would also "investigate the possibility of resubmitting a Public Accommodations Ordinance to the Board of Aldermen."

The Rev. W. J. Hodge is president of the Louisville NAACP. The Rev. F. G. Sampson is first vice president; Mrs. Jewell Rabb, Treasurer and Mrs. Lena Marchbanks, Secretary.

Ky

Committee Chairman are: Labor and Industry — Frank L. Stanley, Jr., Legislative — Attorney James A. Crumlin; Education — Mrs. Geneva Wilson; Legal Redress — George Trice; Community Coordination — Mrs. Lucille Madry; Political Action — J. A. Bishop; Church — Rev. W. H. Bell; Publicity — Mrs. Lucy Larke; Membership — J. T. Smith.

Housing — Attorney J. Earl Dearing; Youth Work — Sam Gilliam; Entertainment — Mrs. Tommie Smith; Life Membership — Dr. Maurice Rabb; and Radio — Rev. F. G. Sampson. Other special committees will be appointed as the need arises, said officials.

The Courier-Journal
Louisville Ky
Thurs. 1-26-61
P1 (Sec. 2)

County May Start Next Week On Surplus-Food Applications

Armory Picked For Registering

By FRED HINSHALL

County officials hope to start taking applications at the County Armory next week for surplus-food distribution.

But the commodities to be made available by the Federal Government probably will not be ready for distribution until some time in March, County Welfare Director Dorothy C. Wehrley said yesterday.

Fiscal Court yesterday agreed to provide about $40,000 in the County budget to operate the county-wide program for the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30.

Approval Recommended

County Judge B. C. Van Arsdale recommended approval and said he would file the application for participation in the program.

The judge had previously opposed participation by Jefferson County, but reconsidered after President Kennedy expanded the program to include a wider variety of surplus foods.

It appeared doubtful that the surplus-food program would reduce the strain on the City's limited relief funds. City Consultant Roy Owsley said it is his understanding that federal regulations forbid using surplus food grants as a means for reducing cash relief grants.

It would seem that the effect on the City's program would be only to supplement "the meager grants we are able to give needy persons," Owsley said.

Mrs. Mary Leitsbach, head of the Municipal Bureau of Social Services, said such supplementation would be very helpful. "As things stand now, we are able to allow only 84 per cent of what is considered a minimum standard food budget," she explained.

P24

Miss Wehrley yesterday afternoon inspected the Armory auditorium and said she believed it would be satisfactory for interviewing applicants.

Another place must be found for storage of the commodities to be sent here by the Government. She believes the County should lease a commercial warehouse for this purpose. Some 30 carloads of food might be stored at one time.

Inasmuch as the Government would hold the County accountable for spoilage or contamination of any of the food, Miss Wehrley believes a lease of adequate property would be more economical in the long run.

Anyone on the present City, County, or State financial-assistance rolls in Louisville and Jefferson County is eligible for surplus foods, but must make application.

Others may be eligible if the family's monthly income from all sources does not exceed the following limits:

One in family, $65; two in family, $85; three, $95; four, $105; five, $115; six, $125; seven, $135; eight, $145, and nine, $155.

Number Is Uncertain

Miss Wehrley said she had no idea how many will prove eligible for surplus food in the county-wide program. But she believes the number applying will be twice as many as those finally declared eligible.

Tentatively, she expects to recruit eight or 10 persons to interview applicants. Including the handling and distribution staff, perhaps 20 must be employed.

She said she prefers skilled interviewers and handlers because she wants the program to be efficiently run. Some filing, typing, packaging, or other tasks may be found for volunteers or work-relief personnel, she said.

Some cold-storage facilities may be required because butter is included in the surplus-food list. Other items are canned pork and gravy, beans, dried eggs, and the following commodities on the list before the Kennedy Administration broadened it: dried milk, flour, cornmeal, rice, and lard.

Judge Van Arsdale had opposed the food program previously because he thought the cost of handling processing and distribution would be too expensive for the results obtained. It will cost about $100,000 a year.

He said yesterday he does not consider his present position a reversal of his stand, however. The judge, a Democrat, said he considers that the benefits of the expanded program as set up by the new Democratic Administration exceed the cost.

Earlier this week, Van Arsdale had been criticized by Marlow Cook, candidate for Republican nomination for County judge, and by Sam Ezelle, State A.F.L.-C.I.O. executive secretary and treasurer, for refusing to participate in the surplus food program.

Teamsters Offer Space

Van Arsdale yesterday had this comment about them:

"The two hungriest people in Jefferson County are Marlow Cook and Sam Ezelle. Cook is hungry for public office and Ezelle is hungry for publicity."

Van Arsdale said he hopes persons seeking jobs or food under the new program will refrain from calling officials until the County has opportunity to set up personnel for handling applications.

He informed Fiscal Court that Teamsters Local 89 had offered storage space at its headquarters, 3813 Taylor Boulevard, a 44-passenger bus, and volunteer personnel if needed in the program. The judge said the offer was appreciated and referred it to Miss Wehrley.

Unemployment Is Taking Its Toll Among Negroes

The Louisiana Weekly

New Orleans, La.

The current unemployment situation in New Orleans is having extreme effects on Negroes according to a report complied by J. Harvey Kerns, executive director of the Urban League of Greater New Orleans.

While it is true other segments of the population feel the stresses and strains of the economic recession, Negroes are more adversely affected in various ways, not affected by other racial groups. According to the report the fringe jobs which a vast majority of Negores must accept because of local custom and discriminatory hiring practicies make it extremely difficult for Negroes to accumulate reserves for periods of forced lay-offs. Even though all indications point to the need for more skilled craftsmen and technicians, opportunities for training of Negroes are woefully lacking. Limited apprenticeship and trade extension training opportunities for Negro youth provides little hope that they can be competitors in the expanding occupations.

In reporting on Labor Unions in New Orleans, Kerns said, many daily seek special advantages for themselves but deny Negroes membership who are qualified. The result is exclusion of Negroes from many rewarding jobs where union affiliation is a requisite for employment. Little incentive is given to Negro youth to qualify for better positions when after completion of their courses they encourrnter the numerous road blocks thrown in their paths because of color.

The widespread unemployment among Negroes the report indicated, is a principal factor in crime, delinquency, excessive sickness and high mortality among Negroes. Any group subjected to as many undemocratic practices in their effort to work for a living would have similar problems to those found among Negroes.

Kerns said, even though there are civil service requirements for City, State and Federal employment, there are numerous instances where Negroes who rate in the first three on eligible lists are systematically refused to be even considered for the job. According to the report, in the New Orleans City Hall with more than 2000 employees most of whom are on civil service there are no Negroes in clerical positions nor departmental workers above the classification of service workers.

Among 7400 Civil Service employees in the city of New Orleans 633 or 8 percent are Negroes. Among the 7400 employees only 82 or 1 percent are employed in professional and semi-professional positions. With few exceptions Negro Civil Service employees are relegated to positions or Agencies dealing exclusively with Negroes.

The rigid policy of reserving certain jobs for Negroes has affected hiring policies of new business and industrial concerns coming to New Orleans have stated they have been admonished by local organizations representing business and industry, that its against public policy to employ Negroes in other than the traditional service jobs. Such policies, said Kerns, are not only damaging to the economic, social and moral life of Negroes but is an economic loss to the community. Employment on the basis of merit is not only just but its good business he said.

Kerns said many southern cities including: Little Rock, Atlanta, and Dallas are employing qualified Negroes in increasing numbers in retail, sales, and supervisory positions because its economically rewarding.

The report states that the Negro market in New Orleans is one of the largest un-tapped resources in the city and employers interested in business and industrial expansion would do well to cultivate this multi million dollar potential.

More Strides Toward Freedom

New Orleans Bus Boycott Gets Underway This Week

The Pittsburgh Courier

P. 2 Sec. 2 Sat. 8-26-61

NEW ORLEANS—A general boycott of the city's transit system operated by New Orleans Public Service Inc., has been called for Wednesday, (Aug. 23) by the Consumers League of Greater New Orleans, following a meeting of its steering committee on the refusal of NOPSI to hire Negroes in better jobs.

REV. A. C. ALEXANDER
. . . calls for boycott

The Rev. A. C. Alexander, chairman of the League's steering committee, called for the boycott during a meeting in the offices of a law firm at 1470 North Claiborne Ave.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The New Orleans Public Service, which operates the city's buses and street cars, had previously announced in a public statement that Negroes may apply for jobs as drivers, in a reversal of its previous hiring policies, and following a meeting with officials of the Consumers League.

The city's street cars and buses have been de-segregated about three years, following a Federal court decision. Negroes have never been hired, as drivers with the transit system.

■

THE REV. Mr. Alexander stated last week that NOPSI's proposal on hiring Negroes was "too vague and uncertain as to time." The company's earlier announcement said that Negroes would be considered for jobs as drivers whenever vacancies occurred.

The general boycott is called for 12:01 A. M. Wednesday, Aug. 23. No further details had been obtained at the time of this writing.

Unemployment Poses Serious Problem For City Says Kerns

The Louisiana Weekly

Unemployment in the New Orleans area is having dire consequences on Negroes particularly, a speaker told a group of business and professional men last week.

New Orleans, La.

16c

The statement was made by J. Harvey Kerns, executive director of the Urban League of Greater New Orleans, while speaking to a luncheon meeting of the New Orleans Chapter of The Frontiers of America at Dooky Chase Restaurant.

According to Kerns, Negro workers are suffering unemployment three times as great as the total work force and once out of work "they are likely to stay unemployed three times as long as the unemployed of other racial groups."

Date 3-25-61

He said that "the higher percentage of Negroes who are unemployed are semi-skilled, unskilled and service workers." Kerns gave as another contributing factor to high unemployment among Negroes "the exclusion of qualified Negroes from white collar and professional jobs where there is less unemployment."

P. 16

"As a result of discriminatory hiring practices by management and labor this becomes an unbearable racial-tax that Negro workers pay in earning a living," he said.

He noted that one of the distressing facts of prolonged unemployment in the area is that a large segment of the Negro unemployed are working on jobs which are not covered by unemployment compensation.

"More than 25 percent of those who proved eligible for unemployment benefits were in categories receiving between $20-$30 per week," observed Kerns, while pointing out that Negroes also constitute the majority of workers who have exhausted unemployment benefits.

Kerns stated that the limited job training opportunities for Negroes in Louisiana fail to qualify Negroes with scientific and technical abilities to receive the kind of training to qualify them for jobs in the new area of scientific and technical development.

He also pointed out that the employment image of Negroes in New Orleans does little to motivate Negro youth for diversified training.

"The fact that the State of Louisiana has no public assistance program is causing extreme hardship on persons who have exhausted their savings as a result of unemployment. An able bodied man who may be head of a family if in need has no resources to turn to even for food, rent or medical needs," he stated.

Extended Pay For Jobless Begins in La.

The Pittsburgh Courier

BATON ROUGE—The State of Louisiana has agreed to act as agent in the payment of Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation benefits, the Louisiana Division of Employment Security announced.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

P. 19

Richard E. Brown Jr., administrator of LDES, signed the agreement with Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg, two weeks ago.

16c

Dat. 4-15-61

Public employment service offices throughout Louisiana began accepting claims Monday, he said.

La

The new law provides that additional unemployment benefits may be paid to individuals who have exhausted their benefits under a State or Federal Unemployment Compensation Law since June 30, 1960. The benefits which may be paid to these claimants will be governed by the law of the state which paid them prior unemployment insurance claims.

Mr. Brown states that the new law will provide for additional benefits up to 50 per cent of their regular entitlement. Benefits received under the state unemployment insurance and the extended benefit program, may not exceed 39 weeks. He emphasized that all claimants would not be eligible to receive the maximum amount.

The program of TEC benefits will continue in effect until June 30, 1962. Further information is available at the local State Employment Service office.

CMEA rejects plan to desegregate

The Afro-American

16 [illegible]

BALTIMORE

Members of the Classified Municipal Employees Association have turned down a change in the organization's rules which would admit colored applicants, it has been reported.

Baltimore, Md.

At a general meeting Wednesday night, CMEA members also voted down an alternate plan to reorganize as a social, recreational and educational group and thus remove CMEA from jurisdiction of the city's equal employment opportunity law.

Apr. 4-15-61

However, Charles C. G. Evans, counsel for CMEA, admitted that the board of governors has virtually no alternative but to change the group's rules to admit all qualified applicants.

F. 20

CMEA avoided a public hearing before the EEOC five weeks ago on charges of racial discrimination by signing an agreement to admit all applicants or cease to function as a labor union.

William A. Hagerty, assistant city solicitor in charge of the case, said Friday he will ask the commission to reinstate the case promptly for a full-scale hearing if the association does not comply by April 18, the date set by the agreement for compliance.

Grady has first clerk

Afro American

BALTIMORE

"Miss Reynolds was employed in the normal course of filling a vacancy on my staff.

"She appeared to be the best qualified applicant, and she was hired solely on that basis."

Afro 8-8-61

Mayor J. Harold Grady issued this brief statement this week, as he announced that Miss Sonja Reynolds, 1914 Ruxton Ave., has been added to his staff as senior clerk in charge of the files in the mayor's office.

Miss Reynolds, who is 21 yers of age, started in her new position last Friday.

Her starting pay is $3,180 a year. She replaces Miss Dolores A. Gunn, former senior clerk stenographer, who has resigned.

Baltimore, Md.

MISS REYOLDS becomes the first of her race to be a member of a mayor's staff in city hall in several years.

When Theodore R. McKeldin was mayor some years ago, he as a Republican first placed the late Charles Woodland, former 14th Ward executive, as a messenger in his office.

Later, during the early days of the administration of Thomas D'Alesandro Jr., Milton Q. (Capt.) Dorsey was placed on his Democratic staff as a messenger.

Mr. Dorsey, however, did not remain on the Staff through the later years of the D'Alesandro administration, and was the last of his race to be connected with a mayor's staff here.

* * *

A NATIVE BALTIMOREAN, Miss Reynolds is a 1958 graduate of Eastern High School, and a graduate this year in business education of Kittrell Junior College, Kittrell, N.C.

She was employed during the summer as a playground director in Washington, and has done part time work in clerical positions at Johns Hopkins Hospital, and at Kittrell Junior College.

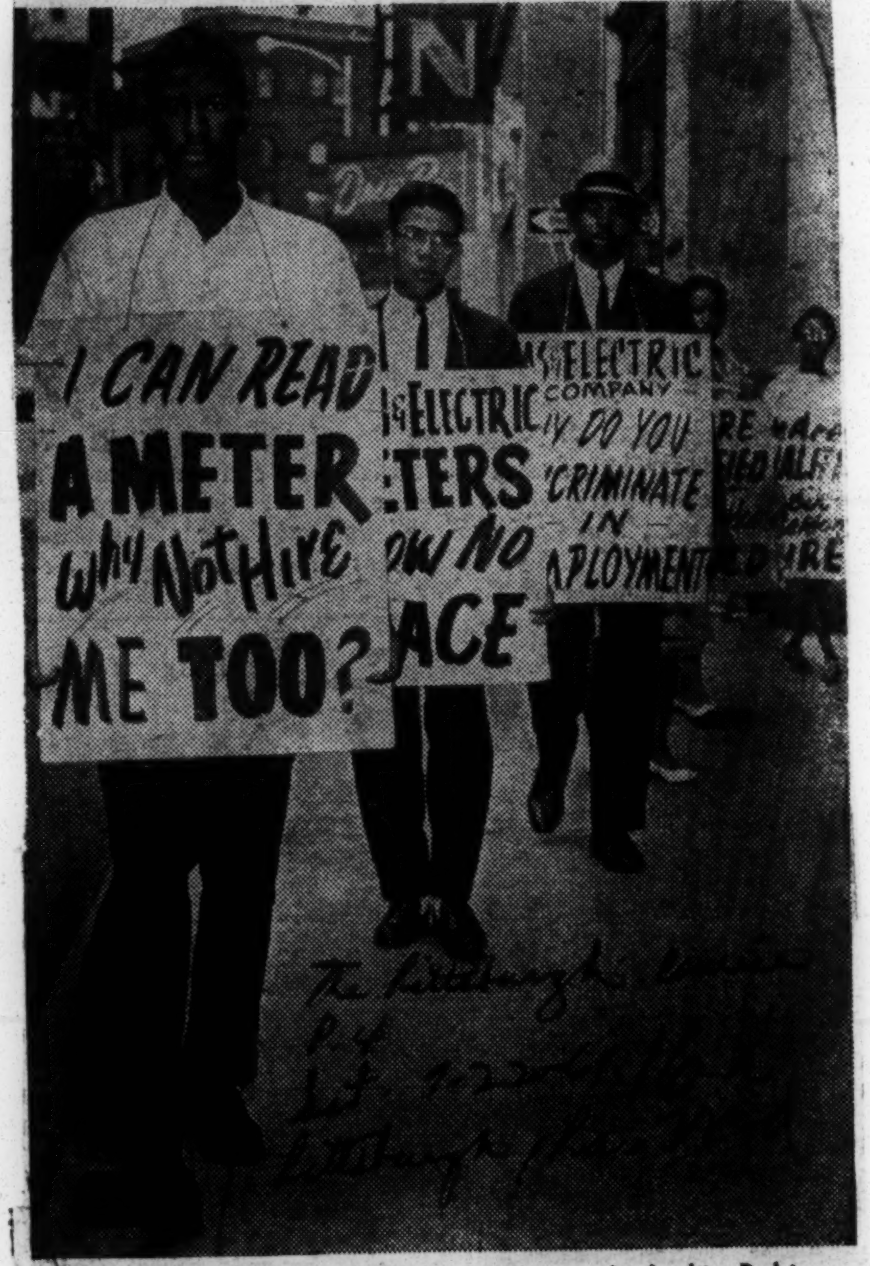
"It's all very exciting," she told the AFRO. "This is something I have always dreamed of doing. Really, I'm so excited, I don't know what to say."

Miss Reynolds, while in for early interviews, made a highly favorable impression on members of the mayor's staff.

She is the daughter of Harry and Mrs. Glenna Reynolds, with whom she lives, and has four other sisters, one of whom is her twin.

MISS SONJA REYNOLDS

POLITICS



The Pittsburgh [illegible]
P. 4
Sat. [illegible]
Pittsburgh, [illegible]

DIRECT ACTION — Members of Baltimore's Jackie Robinson NAACP Youth Council participate in a major NAACP job push in that city. The NAACP seeks jobs for Negroes at Baltimore Gas and Electric Co. and the C. and P. Telephone Co. The association has called for 1,000 jobs for qualified Negroes.

Extend Dairy Jobs Boycott

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
3-30-61

MUSKEGON, Mich. — (UPI) —The Negro boycott of Muskegon's largest dairy was extended to a grocery store where the owner continued to handle the dairy's products.

The local branch of the NAACP started boycotting the Sanitary Dairy co. in an effort to have the company hire Negro employes.

Alfred Williams, the NAACP's boycott chairman, said the picketing was started at the grocery, in a predominantly Negro neighborhood, because the owner wouldn't stop selling Sanitary milk. He indicated other grocers with predominatly Negro customers have stopped handling the milk.

The company hasn't been picketed, but its Negro customers on route delivery service have stopped taking the milk from Sanitary and Negroes are not buying Sanitary milk at retailers.

J. B. Gilette, president of Sanitary, said the dairy is in no position to hire Negroes now because it has three regular workers laid off and must rehire them first before any new employes are added. He said this was a contract provision with the Teamsters union, bargaining agent at the dairy.

Gilette said the dairy has never discriminated in its hiring practice.

Williams said the boycott will continue until the dairy hires Negroes. He did not say how many would have to be hired to end the boycott. The dairy has never employed a Negro.

Gillette said Negro customers made up about 3 per cent of the dairy's business. Williams said the number was much higher.

The boycott started last week.

Idle Negroes In Detroit Put At 112,000

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 3-5-61
P. 11

NEW YORK, March 4 (UPI)—The number of unemployed Negroes in a U.S. city frequently is one third of the total of its jobless workers, a National Urban League Survey shows.

The league made the survey based on figures from local bureaus of employment, welfare departments and other sources in 50 U.S. cities.

Lester B. Granger, national executive director of the league, said, "months ago, the National Urban League called attention to the prospects of a continuing economic downturn with disproportionate harsh consequences visited upon the worker.

"With Negroes as a rule concentrated near the bottom of wage and skill ladders," he said, "they inevitably feel the first effects of widespread unemployment."

"When job discrimination is actively practiced by sections of industry, both management and labor, this becomes an unbearable 'racial tax' that Negro workers pay in earning a living in America," Granger said.

* * *

THE SURVEY showed that 17.3 per cent of Negro workers are jobless in Chicago, 5.7 per cent of that city's total unemployment rate.

In Detroit, the survey reported, 112,000 Negroes are out of work with the total unemployment figure for the city 185,000.

Order Detroit Area Bank To Hire Negro

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
3-12-61

DETROIT — (UPI) — The River Rouge Savings Bank has been ordered to hire a Negro teller before May 31.

The Michigan Fair Employment Practices Commission issued the order Monday in the case of Loy Chen, who charged he applied for a job at the bank last September but was denied employment because of his race.

16i 1961

MICHIGAN

Nation on Verge of Real Depression, Goldberg Tells Hard-Hit Michigan

The Evening Star

Washington D.C.

Sat 2-11-61

DETROIT, Feb. 11 (AP).—Secretary of Labor Goldberg brought to hard-hit Michigan today his pilgrimage to drum up country-wide support for President Kennedy's economic recovery program.

Mr. Goldberg said the Nation is already in a full-fledged recession and "if we don't take proper action soon we'll be in a real depression."

The Labor Secretary has been touring depressed areas in Illinois, Indiana and now Michigan and planned to go later today to Columbus, Ohio, and Pittsburgh. At each stop he interviews idled workers and their families, and confers with political, business and labor leaders.

Mr. Goldberg, a former AFL-CIO counsel, found himself in a mild quarrel with a one-time union colleague, Walter Reuther, head of the Auto Workers Union. Mr. Reuther was among the union and auto industry figures with whom Mr. Kennedy's unemployment area emissary was due to meet here today.

Mr. Reuther told a congressional committee in Washington Thursday he doubted that Mr. Kennedy's economic aid program goes far enough and that a Kennedy proposal to give business tax incentives was especially unnecessary and unwise."

Mr. Goldberg, asked at Lansing, Mich., last night about Mr. Reuther's position on the Kennedy tax proposal, replied with a smile that "I agree with my President (Kennedy) and, in this case, not with (union) President Reuther."

Mr. Reuther questioned whether tax incentives are needed to build new plants when so many are idled now.

Mr. Goldberg told a Gary (Ind.) audience yesterday that tax adjustments to let business modernize and rebuild plants and at the same time discourage location of plants abroad would be beneficial.

"I do not share the doubts of some labor leaders about the wisdom of this administration policy," Mr. Goldberg said.

In Michigan, Mr. Goldberg found economic conditions probably worse than any he's seen on his tour. There are 320,000 unemployed in the State, or 11.2 per cent of the work force, including 165,000 idled in the auto capital of Detroit.

16L Mich

Secretary of Labor Goldberg stops to chat with Mrs. Janice Brown in Gary, Ind., yesterday while touring areas of major unemployment. He is holding Mrs. Brown's 3-year-old daughter Debra Ann.—AP Wirephoto.

Dairy Ignores Negro Boycott In Michigan

Jackson Daily News

Jackson, Miss.

Fri 3-10-61

MUSKEGON, Mich. (UPI) — The Negro Boycott of Muskegon's largest dairy was extended late yesterday to a grocery store where the owner continued to handle the dairy's products.

The local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People started boycotting the Sanitary Dairy Co. in an effort to have the company hire Negro employes.

Alfred Williams, the NAACP's boycott chairman, said the picketing was started at the grocery, in a predominately Negro neighborhood, because the owner wouldn't stop selling Sanitary milk. He indicated other grocers with predominately negro customers have stopped handling the milk.

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The boycott started last week.

NEGRO IN POSTAL JOB

The Evening Star

Day Names McGee Personnel Manager At Chicago

DETROIT, Aug. 18.—(AP)—Postmaster General J. Edward Day has appointed Henry W. McGee, Negro, personnel managerof the Post Office Department's Chicago region.

In announcing the appointment, Day said, "No person will be denied employment or promotion in the United States postal system because of the race to which he belongs."

McGee, 53, a career postal employe with 34 years' service, will be in charge of personnel administration for 61,390 employes at 2,298 post offices in Illinois and Michigan. Since 1956, he has been superintendent of Station E in Chicago. He was born in Hillsboro, Texas.

McGee's appointment is the second highest post given to a negro in the Post Office Department. Last February, Christopher C. Scott was named Christopher C. Scott was named deput assistant postmaster general.

MINNESOTA

16i 1961

White Exploiter of Negro Girls is Jailed

The Iowa Bystander

Des Moines, Iowa

Thurs. 2-16-61

P1

St. Paul, Minn.—A former South Carolina man, who lured Negro girls North through misleading newspaper ads, was released from jail here this week after serving part of a sentence involving exploitation of the magazine subscription solicitors.

Horace Martin hired Negro girls to sell magazine subscriptions for the Globe Reader Service via newspaper ads promising $60.00 per week. However, once they were away from home they were informed that they "would make what they earn."

Assessed Fines

This came out to 25c per subscription. In addition, Martin assessed exorbitant fines: for failure to place hotel room key on his desk when they went to work, $20.00; a hair style not to his liking, $15.00; discussion of their mistreatment with outsiders, $15.00.

11a

Since Martin held the key to their rooms, the three girls rescued by the NAACP, found it impossible to quit and return to their homes.

Minn

Hotel Rooms

The girls also charged that Martin, who maintained his office in his hotel room, called them individually, to "talk over their problems."

It was one of his proposals here that prompted the girls to seek help of the NAACP which moved to have Martin jailed, exposed the story to the press, notified the girls' families and paid their fares home.

The St. Paul NAACP estimated that several hundred other young people are being similarly exploited across the country.

74 New Plants Shown in Survey

The Atlanta Journal and Constitution

By KENNETH TOLER

Jackson Bureau,
Memphis Commercial-Appeal
Special to Atlanta Journal-Constitution

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 12 — Gov. Ross Barnett's mid-year industrialization survey showed 74 new and expanded plants providing 5,320 new jobs for Mississippians. P. 5B

The report listed 40 new industries with 3,395 jobs, and 34 expansions of present operations for 1,925 additional payrollers during the first six months of 1961.

Sun 8-13-61

Eleven of the new industries and seven of the expansions were under the state's Balance Agriculture With Industry subsidy program through which cities and counties provide sites and buildings. Those facilities are leased to operators on rental contracts which amortize the bonds issued to provide them.

GOVERNOR BARNETT also disclosed that within the past three months he has called on the presidents and boards of directors of 25 major industrial firms—many of them billion-dollar corporations with subsidiary units throughout the country. Additionally, the presidents of Standard Oil of California, and Standard Oil of Kentucky, called on him following approval of the merger of those two industrial giants.

Atlanta, Ga.

In connection with the California-Kentucky merger, Mississippi is making an all-out bid for a $150 million refinery it plans "somewhere in the coastal area." Effords to locate the refinery at Pascagoula on the Gulf Coast, are underway.

Announcement of the refinery location is expected momentarily. It will supply merchandising outlets formerly serviced by Standard of New Jersey under an arrangement which must be ended under federal Justice Department approval of the merger.

GOVERNOR BARNETT expressed the belief that his visits to the industrial tycoons "have been most fruitful and we shall see the results of this work in the months and years to come." He said they especially liked Mississippi's new industrial revenue bond act, right-to-work statute, workmen's compensation act and new annual reduction in the top bracket income tax schedule.

Recognizing that Mississippi is still predominantly agricultural, efforts are being made to bring more factories to process farm products in a move to provide higher income to that economic strata. Bond issues have been approved for such agriculturally-oriented industries as packing houses, a pickle plant, beef cattle feeder lots and industries to utilize forest products, along with the location by Pfizer Co., at Forest, of a poultry diagnostic laboratory.

MISSISSIPPI

To meet the demand for skilled manpower, a special department has organized 45 part-time and evening classes in trade and industry, with over 100 industrial arts programs, chiefly at the junior high school level.

Feasibility studies for industrial parks have been authorized at Canton, Aberdeen and Europa, with applications from eight other cities pending.

BRIEFLY . . .

Voters at Natchez have approved a proposal to **reduce the city board of aldermen from 12 to six,** with the new form of government to go into effect July 1, 1964. . . . Officials at Pascagoula, **coast city which went broke last week with a backlog of $140,000 in bills left** by a previous administration, have called an election for Sept. 12 to **double the one-half cent city sales tax.** Pending its approval, officials negotiated a loan to catch up with its bills. . . . An anti-Communist seminar will be held in **Jackson** in October by the **newly organized Paul Revere Ladies headed by Mrs. Ed Russell** of Vicksburg

16i 1961 MISSISSIPPI

RETIREMENT OF MRS. RUTH O. HUBERT IS ANNOUNCED

Jackson Advocate
Jackson, Miss.

Date 1-21-61

P. 1

The first Clerical Worker for Negro Extension Agents in Mississippi, Mrs. Ruth O. Hubert of Jackson, announced her retirement last week. She was Private Secretary to her husband, M. M. Hubert in the early days of Extension Work among Negroes in this State. She gave many years of fruitful service to this Organization and had much to do with training other Clerical workers and helping to build the large Organization it is today. When she began work there were three counties with three County Agents and 1 Supervisor. Today there are 57 counties with more than 150 Workers, men and women and seven Supervisors.

Not only has Mrs. Hubert helped many Clerical Workers but also she has had much to do with training and encouraging new County Agents. She recalls with pleasure the assistance given to some of the first 4-H Club Members and is pleased as reports are made of their successes in the Adult World.

16i

P. 8

After spending many years working in the Agricultural Extension Office she was transferred to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as the only Negro Clerical Worker in that Agency. She served with credit in that division until she was separated from the work on account of serious illness and death in her home. Finally she returned to the Department where she was first employed and her work was in the Hinds County Office where she served as Secre-ary for four Workers. It was from this Office that she recently retired. One of the finest things wa that in 1960 Hinds County was th only County in the Nation to receive the Superior Service Awar from the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Hubert shared i the honors which this Citation carried with it.

Date 1-21-61

Across the years the relationshi between Workers in the Agricultural Extension Set-Up has been as that of one large family. Whe the Force grew from 3 men to more than 150 persons, there was no noticeable change in that cordial friendship. Among the most cherished possessions in the Hubert home aside from many expensive gifts presented Mr. Hubert on his Retirement in 1952 are the many communications of variou kinds keeping them informed of the many Human Interest Events in the homes of Extension Agents viz: Awards for further and Advanced study, Marriages and Birth Announcements in the homes of Agents and in later years notices of live events in their children's lives. Constant contacts are made with workers throughout this and other States and there will always be an open door into the Hubert home for friends made while in the Extension Work.

Jackson Advocate

Mrs. Hubert enjoys her Church work. On coming to Jackson she gave some service in Pearl Street AME Church. Soon she became a member of Farish Street Baptist Church where she has served as a Choir member, Worker in various Circles and Clubs as well as the Missionary Society and a Leader of a Young Women's Group. At present she is a member of the Circle of Faith of the Miss. Society and Teacher of the Ladies' Bible Class, where she has served for many years and with a very large group of members.

Jackson, Miss.

She is an ardent Civic and Club Worker and has had rich associations in both fields. She is a Charter Member of the Mississippi Inter-Racial Commission; the Carver Branch Library Board; the Bettie C. Marino Branch YWCA where she served as Chairman for seven years; the Administrative Board of the Community Hospital for Negroes on Wiggins Street and is now Secretary of same; and is Secretary-Treasurer of the Negro YWCA; a member of the Bethlehem Center Board of Administration and of Jackson State College Library Board.

She had the distinct honor of being President of the Mississippi State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs when Oakley was established. She had also served as Secretary and Treasurer of this organization. Now she is chairman of the Board of Directors. She is President of Mary Church Terrell Literary Club and the 8th District Federation of Clubs; Treasurer of Harmonia Music Club and Progressive Literary and Art Club; Cor. Sec. of Jackson City Federation, a member of Margaret Walker Book Club and Hampton Alumni Association and co-sponsor of Junior Terrell Club.

Leaving the office is giving time for the life of a busy housewife where her duties will bring more happiness to her husband and his sister who shares their home. There is the hope that more time will be found to cultivate the rich friendships which have been made across the years as she has rubbed shoulders with person of humble station and of much renown for through this avenue of expression Life has been very meaningful for her. With the Poet she agrees "that much must be done daily for she will not pass this way again."

The Call
Kansas City, Mo.
16i
Mo.

END SUCCESSFUL JOB CAMPAIGN.—Leaders of the Community Committee for Social Action (CCSA) and the NAACP, who announced last week that they had reached a satisfactory conclusion in their campaign to win equal job opportunities for Negroes in 15 retail stores, receive the congratulations of the Rev. John W. Williams, pastor of the St. Stephen Baptist church. Rev. Williams was the inspirational speaker at the joint CCSA-NAACP rally Tuesday night at which terms of the agreement were revealed. (See story on front page) Left to right are Harold L. Holliday, Fletcher Daniels, Mrs. Quincy T. Hill, Rev. Williams and Lee Vertis Swinton. Mrs. Hill and Swinton are presidents of the CCSA and NAACP, respectively.

Job Fight Successful In Stores

The Call
Kansas City, Mo.
Fri. 4-7-61

A written promise of an open door policy of employment and a pledge that this policy would be demonstrated very soon were guarantees won by Negro citizens last week in their campaign for full employment opportunities in 13 Kansas City retail stores.

As a result of these guarantees, the Community Committee for Social Action and the NAACP, two civic organizations which had spearheaded the campaign, last week lifted their economic boycott and withdrew picket lines which had been thrown around eight of the stores.

Details of the agreement were revealed Tuesday night at a rally attended by more than 300 persons at the Paseo YWCA. Harold L. Holliday, a member of the negotiating team which has represented the CCSA and NAACP in conferences with store representatives during the five-month campaign, explained the terms of the settlement.

Thirteen stores, he said, had declared a policy of non-discriminatory employment and promised to implement this policy "as rapidly as individual circumstances will permit."

Holliday said the negotiating team had suggested a 30-day time limit for each store to show proof of its good faith.

"We felt that this 'individual circumstances' phrase could make it possible for some of them to delay taking action for 10, 15 or 20 years. We therefore advised them that we would accept their pledge provided each store could show some implementation of this policy within 30 days."

The audience indicated its approval of the settlement by giving Holliday a round of applause at the conclusion of his announcement.

He read the following statement which he said was presented to the negotiating team in its last conference with William G. Austin, manager of the Merchants association, who served as spokesman for the stores:

"We the undersigned members of the Merchants association confirm the following statement of our personnel policy.

"No discrimination in the employment or promotion of personnel regardless of race, creed or color, based solely on individual qualifications.

"Evidence of the implementation of this policy will be apparent as rapidly as individual circumstances will permit."

The statement was signed by Jack Smith, president of Kline's; C. R. Bjorklund, manager of Sears' retail store; A. R. Hansen, secretary-treasurer of Palace; J. H. Beardmoore of Rothschild; O. C. Adams, regional manager of Ward's retail store; Kenneth Krakauer, president of Adler's; R. W. Ferguson, president of Jones; D. K. Chasnoff of Chasnoff's; Irving Wiggs of Pecks; E. C. Hogueland, vice-president of Harzfeld's; Cornelius Boersma, vice-president of Emery, Bird, Thayer; R. E. Seiber, senior manager of Kresge's and Robert Case, comptroller of Macy's.

All of the eight stores which had been included in the boycott signed the statement, Holliday noted, pointing out that some of the stores which signed already had evidenced a non-biased policy of employment and promotion. These stores, he said, had not been included in the boycott and picketing.

Holliday gave a brief review of events in the campaign which began last November when the CCSA wrote 15 stores asking them for a declaration of policy regarding employment.

He said that Austin, as representative of the stores, assured the group that most of the stores did not discriminate against Negroes. However, he recalled, subsequent investigations by the CCSA and the NAACP revealed that only a few stores actually employed Negroes in any except menial capacities.

Says All Stores Hiring Negroes Except One

The Call
P. 20 16i
Fri. 12-1-61

The board of directors of the Community Committee for Social Action (CCSA) announced this week that it would launch an all-out effort for non-discriminatory employment in Rothschild's store, 1000 Main St. Kansas City

Rothschild's, a board spokesman said, is the only large department store which does not have a single Negro employe in a sales or clerical job.

Twelve other stores, which last March agreed to an open policy of employment have made good on their promises, according to Fletcher Daniels, board chairman.

A full report on employment in downtown stores will be given next Tuesday when the CCSA holds its first public mass meeting. The meeting will be held at 8 p.m., at the Paseo YWCA, Daniels announced.

The Rev. M. L. Simmons, pastor of Gregg Tabernacle church, will be the principal speaker. The Gregg male chorus will sing.

The organization will hold its annual election of officers and will hear a report on steps now being taken to win non-discriminatory employment in the city's bakeries and community banks.

As a special feature, the CCSA will salute the Twin Citians social club whose members launched the CCSA three years ago.

Summarizing progress already made in downtown stores, Mrs. Quincy T. Hill, CCSA president, said Macy's, Jones and Sears are in the lead in the number of Negroes hired since last spring.

Both the Jones and Macy's management have expressed satisfaction with the new workers, Mrs. Hill said.

Referring again to the situation at Rothschild's, Mrs. Hill said, "Our first efforts to confer with the management months ago were virtually ignored. Then last spring when all of the 13 stores agreed to change their policy, Rothschild's went along; however, it has failed to keep its pledge. Other attempts to meet with them have been completely futile.

"Subsequent correspondence from Rothschild's implies that they are willing to hire Negroes, but can't find anyone competent," Mrs. Hill continued.

She said that the CCSA "won't swallow this."

"We know that if 12 other stores can find competent Negro employes, Rothschild's can, too," she declared.

She suggested that the CCSA would take direct action against Rothschild's, but declined to elaborate.

16i 1961

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Defeat Plan To Ban Negro Labor

Chicago Defender

Chicago Ill.

A move by groups of International Harvester co., employes in Tennessee to keep Negroes out of skilled trades occupations was defeated last week by the National Labor Relations board.

The NLRB, at the same time, ruled that the AFL-CIO United Auto Workers is collective bargaining agent for Harvester production employes on a companywide basis.

165

2-08-24-61

The case was taken before the board by the Memphis (Tenn.) Independent Electrical Trade league and Memphis Independent Skilled Trades league, composed of employes in Harvester's Memphis plant.

The two groups had petitioned the NLRB to hold an election by which, the group hoped, they could split from UAW Local 988.

Harold A. Katz and Irving M. Friedman, Chicago, who represented the UAW, said the two groups had acted because the UAW refused to permit any discrimination or segregation involving union members at the plant.

The groups first created turmoil in Local 988 by setting up segregated washroom facilities for Negroes in the union hall.

The UAW, standing firm on its anti-discrimination policy, put Local 988 in trusteeship.

Duane (Pat) Greathouse, a UAW vice president; Robert W. Johnston, Illinois labor director who then was a UAW regional, and Douglas Fraser of Detroit, also a regional director, acted as administrators.

16i 1961

NEW JERSEY

'New Jersey jobs are going South'

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

By STEVE W. DUNCAN

Sat. 3-11-61

NEWARK

"New Jersey jobs are going South."

This observation Monday by Joel Jacobson, president of the N. J. State CIO Council, was voiced repeatedly by witnesses testifying at a hearing of the Senate sub - committee on employment and manpower.

The sub - committee, headed by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D.-Pa.), held the hearing at 1100 Raymond Blvd. New Jersey Senators Clifford P. Case (R) and Harrison A. Williams (D) sat with the chairman.

N.J.

Purpose of the hearing was to gather testimony for three bills before Congress to increase employment, retrain hardpressed workers for new skills and create a youth conservation corps.

• • •

MR. JACOBSON urged the senators to consider measures to bar indiscriminate relocation by industries to the South and Southwest, seeking cheap labor while areas such as New Jersey are faced with increased unemployment as a result of the movements.

"When it comes to protecting the economic interests of the South every southern senator votes as one," Mr. Jacobson declared.

Louis P. Marciante, president of the N.J. State Federation of Labor, was the first witness called to testify.

He said steps must be taken to help workers face employment problems caused by increased automation.

Mr. Marciante also called for more liberal unemployment compensation benefits as a stopgap measure during the economic crisis facing workers.

"We rank down at the bottom with the southern states as far as unemployment benefits are concerned," Mr. Marciante said of the Garden State.

• • •

RAYMOND F. MALE, New Jersey commissioner of labor and industry, said there has been a sharp decline in manufacturing in the state, dating back to 1947.

Mr. Male stated:

"We need to recognize that for some men and women, the present and future prospect is not temporary furlough from a job, costly though that is. For an increasing number it is the prospect of being without an employer, with little or no hope of latching on to a new employer, a pension fund, a seniority right.

"Too many men and women, major breadwinners, find themselves with the wrong training, the wrong age, often in the wrong place, and, tragically, often with the wrong color of skin or some other handicap that is manufactured from blind, unreasoning prejudice."

• • •

REFERRING TO the higher unemployment among non-white workers, Mr. Male added: "We have been wasteful of people in this general area. I think your bill will help this."

The commissioner of labor and industry was also critical of the luring of industries to other areas.

"We feel that it is unfair to those of us in New Jersey to lose jobs to less progressive states," Mr. Male said.

• • •

AN EXHIBITION provided by the Department of Labor and Industry showed these unemployment percentages for New Jersey:

Sussex, 11.5; Paterson, 8.7; Phillipsburg, 8.6; Newark, 7.7; Jersey City, 9.3; Flemington, 8.8; Perth Amboy-New Brunswick, 8.0; Long Branch, 11.9; Camden, 9.2; Salem, 7.8; Atlantic City, 16.1; Bridgeton - Vineland, 11.8; and Wildwood, 20.2.

In a statement at the hearing, Senator Williams said:

"The 1958 recession, aided and abetted by Congressional and administrative inaction, left the nation with nothing more than a needless prolonged period of high unemployment, a further brake on our economic growth and an unplanned $12 billion deficit."

Noting this country is in the midst of the fourth economic slump since passage of the 1946 Full Employment Act. Senator Williams said America is yet to provide the permanent and standby legislation required to weather these reverses.

• • •

SIMEON C. MOSS, special assistant to Commissioner Male, told senators that in most cases members of minority groups are being more slowly absorbed into the job market because of lack of skills.

"The bill (S-987) could contribute greatly to the upgrading of minority group workers by making it possible for them to be retrained and subsequently upgraded in skills through public facilities provided by local vocational and technical schools."

U. S. HELP SOUGHT ON JOBS IN JERSEY

The N.Y. Times

State, Union Officials Tell Senate Group of Rise in Plant Migration

New York

By MILTON HONIG

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Feb. 27—Representatives of the state Department of Labor and Industry and officials of labor groups appealed today for Federal help in resolving the unemployment problem in New Jersey.

N.J.

They testified here before the Employment and Manpower Subcommittee of the Senate's Labor and Public Welfare Committee.

Tues. 2-28-61

The witnesses sought among other things Federal grants to accelerate capital expenditure programs on state and local levels, a program to retrain persons displaced by automation, legislation to halt the movement of industry to low-wage areas and restrictions on foreign imports.

More than half of the state's twenty-one counties are within areas classified by the United States Department of Labor as having substantial unemployment. In January, 219,800 persons—8.9 per cent of the total force—were unemployed.

New Approach Urged

Raymond F. Male, state Commissioner of Labor and Industry, said the changing manpower picture in the Nineteen Sixties called for a new approach to education, training and utilization of skills. For some men and women, he contended, unemployment is not a "temporary furlough from a job," but the prospect of being without an employer "with little or no hope of having a new employer."

"Too many men and women, major breadwinners, find themselves with the wrong training, the wrong age, often in the wrong place and, tragically, often with the wrong color of skin," he said.

Joel R. Jacobson, president of the New Jersey State Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Council, said the "major cause" of New Jersey's high unemployment was the migration of industry and jobs "to the low-wage pauperized sections of the South."

He urged the subcommittee to stimulate the establishment of a New England-Middle Atlantic regional conference of nine states to seek solutions to the problem of plant migrations. He also recommended Federal assistance to reclaim the Jersey Meadows for an industrial site.

'Plant Piracy' Blamed

The president of the State Federation of Labor, Louis P. Marciante, attributed high unemployment to the increase of automation and to "plant piracy." He urged prompt action "to protect the workers against future developments" in automation.

Mrs. Felicia G. Carter, representing the Negro American Labor Council of New Jersey, testified that of 100,000 Negroes in the total work force, 14,000 were unemployed. She maintained that the Negro worker in the Newark labor market was "particularly vulnerable."

Henry W. Connor, director of the Bureau of Municipal Research in Newark, called urban renewal and vocational training key factors in promoting economic growth. Another speaker, Clayton S. Cronkright, president of the New Jersey Industrial Development Association, endorsed a training program for the unemployed to qualify them for "existing and potential job opportunities."

In an opening statement, Senator Clifford P. Case, Republican of New Jersey and a member of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare and of the subcommittee, said it was "important to learn why the state has so much unemployment because New Jersey is the center of the world's richest market and because the skills of its work force are unlimited."

Senator Joseph S. Clark, Democrat of Pennsylvania, chairman of the subcommittee, presided at the meeting in the State Office Building. Senator Harrison A. Williams Jr., of New Jersey and a member of the parent committee attended.

Another meeting of the subcommittee will be held March 9 in Atlantic City and Bridgeton.

Top Jobs for Negroes, Powell Quotes Levitt

New York Herald Tribune

8.19

New York Tribune

Tues. 8-21-61

Herald Tribune photo by Ira Rosenberg

Rep. Powell at press conference yesterday.

State Controller Arthur Levitt has promised to put Negroes and Puerto Ricans in every department of city government at the policy-making level if he is elected Mayor, Rep. Adam Clayton Powell said yesterday.

At a press conference Mr. Powell said there were now neither Negroes nor Puerto Ricans in policy-making posts in fifteen of the twenty-five city departments. "For seven-and-a-half years I have been trying to get the Mayor to do something about this, without success," Mr. Powell said.

8.19

Mr. Powell, a Levitt backer, said Mayor Wagner got into public office because he was "a chip off the old block"—his father was Sen. Robert F. Wagner, sponsor of the National Labor Relations Act of 1935. "But with the primary election it will be 'Good by, Mr. Chips,' "Mr. Powell added.

[illegible]

Won't Support Wagner

The Harlem Congressman joined Mr. Levitt and other regular Democrats in indicating that he would not support the Mayor should he win the primary. (Mr. Powell said he'd lose it, two-to-one). With a smile, Mr. Powell said he would take a vacation until after Election Day if Mr. Wagner were the primary victor.

[illegible]

If Mr. Levitt wins, however, the vacation would be "brief."

At City Hall yesterday, Mayor Wagner made it known that he would sprun organization support anyway, if he won the Democratic nomination in the Sept. 7 primary. "Boss rule must go in this town," he said. "I am fighting to the finish."

Mr. Powell cited a number of ways in which residents of the city are "harassed by public officials," and concluded: "This town is in the worst shape I've ever seen it. We need a man with character in City Hall, a man with guts."

With Mr. Powell at the Hotel Biltmore press conference was Assemblyman Lloyd E. Dickens, the Tammany candidate for Borough President of Manhattan. Mr. Powell charged that one of Mr. Dickens' opponents, Rep. Alfred E. Santangelo, lives "most of the time" at 1225 Pelham Parkway North in the Bronx and maintains only a "paper address" in his East Harlem Congressional district.

Mr. Powell also said supporters of the Mayor should be "ashamed of themselves" for distributing "scurrilous, scandalous and libelous" campaign literature in Harlem. He was asked to explain what the material said, but refused to do so.

16i 1961

NEW YORK

Accepts Position In Syracuse, N.Y.

16i Ny

The Black Dispatch

ALVIN V. HARRISON

Mr. and Mrs. Alvin V. Harrison will leave the city this week to establish their home in Syracuse, New York, where Mr. Harrison has accepted the position of clinical social worker for the Veterans Administration, GS 9. Harrison, who did his undergraduate work at Southern university, Baton Rouge, La., earned the master's degree in social work from the Atlanta university school of social work in June of this year.

Nov 2 - 61

He is married to the former Jennie Lou McDonald, who signs from the VA hospital, Atlanta, where she was a nurse. She received her training at Dillard university, Louisiana.

Oklahoma City

The pair are expecting a new arrival in the family.

16i 1961

NEW YORK

Three Candidates Agree on Move to Aid City's Negroes

New York Times

8'

ed 8-30-61

New York

The New York Times

A. Philip Randolph, head of Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, welcomes leading Mayoral candidates to Harlem meeting. With him, from left: Mayor Wagner, Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz and Controller Arthur Levitt.

By ALFRED E. CLARK

The three principal mayoral candidates sat together yesterday in Harlem and approved the "basic themes" of a program of "economic and social demands" put forth to help the city's Negroes. The program had been formulated by a committee of residents representing divergent groups in the area. The committee had been organized by A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, after the outbreak of street violence in Harlem on July 28.

The group's thirty-five point program includes reducing unemployment among Negroes, apprentice training for unskilled workers, the establishment of a city-wide Fair Employment Practices Commission, tighter supervision of rent control, increased public welfare and better police protection for areas throughout the city having large Negro populations. Sharing the platform with Mr. Randolph and the candidates, were the committee members, who represent groups that heretofore have been wide apart on the methods of solving the community's problems.

They included Malcolm X of the Lost-Found Nation of Islam in North America (Black Muslims); Oliver Sutton, representing his brother Percy, president of the Manhattan chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; James R. Lawson, head of the United African Nationalist Movement; the Rev. Richard A. Hildebrand of the Bethel A. M. E. Church, the largest Methodist church in Harlem; Hope Stevens, a lawyer and insurance man; Cleveland Robinson, secretary-treasurer of District 65, Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Workers Union, and Miss Harriet I. Pickens, representing the Harlem Neighborhood Association.

Wed 8-30-61

Mayor Causes Surprise

Both State Controller Arthur Levitt and State Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz, the Republican mayoral candidate, had been scheduled to appear at the meeting at the brotherhood's headquarters, 217 West 125th Street.

The appearance of Mayor Wagner, however, was a surprise and apparently had been a last-minute change in his schedule. The three had expected to make speeches supporting their candidacies and Mr. Levitt had gone as far as releasing an advance of his remarks.

However, Mr. Randolph took over the proceedings and announced to about 100 persons present that he would read a statement prepared by the Emergency Committee for Unity on Social and Economic Problems.

Mr. Randolph told the audience that the committee would hold a "giant rally" outside the Theresa Hotel on Sept. 6—the eve of Primary Day. At that time he explained, the committee will express its opinions of the positions taken by the candidates on the program so "they will know what our position is."

80,000 Jobless Reported

The union leader began his statement by explaining that all were concerned by the recent "outbreak of racial violence" in the area and that they agreed that "no single factor was responsible." He said there was now more than "80,000 black workers unemployed in the Greater New York area."

Mr. Randolph then explained that in an effort to solve this problem and others afflicting Negroes "the leaders of organizations representing different segments of the black community of New York have formed" and were "submitting a list of demands to the political and administrative officials of New York."

Each of the candidates discussed the committee's program and promised they would submit detailed responses in writing within the week.

Mr. Levitt and Mr. Lefkowitz gave brief replies to the committee's demands, but Mayor Wagner spoke for a half-hour on most of the points raised.

All expressed at least general agreement with the demands, and Mr. Levitt, the last speaker, said he "agreed completely with the basic themes of this statement."

In the audience were a number of city commissioners, including James R. Dumpson of the Welfare Department. Others present were Borough President Edward R. Dudley of Manhattan; his predecessor, Hulan E. Jack, and former Councilman Earl Brown.

Job Picture Expected to Pep Up

New Pittsburgh Courier

p. 17

Date 12-2-6

NEW YORK CITY — The … tional employment picture f… Negroes is expected to "pep-u… considerably, as a result of equ… employment agreements reach… between the President's Cimn… tee on Equal Employment Opp… tunity and major firms in ind… try, holding government … tracts.

But Negro labor lea… e worried over the rapid … of automation in several … s which threaten to cut … n job opportunities.

A recent survey carrie… by the National Conference of … ians and Jews, 43 W. 57th … showed nine major companies holding government contracts agreeing to insure … ployment of work… , of their race … or… gin.

■

REPRESENTING plants employing an approximate total of more than 800,000 workers throughout the country were Boeing Airplane Company; Douglas Aircraft Company; General Electric Company, Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, Martin Company, North American Aviation, Inc., Radio Corporation of America, United Aircraft Corporation and Western Electric Company.

The President's Committee is proceeding with preparation of similar "Plans for Progress" with 41 aditional firms engaged in work for the Federal Government.

Another survey, carried out by the Conference, revealed that automation is causing concern to both white and Negro labor leaders.

■

THIS COULD LEAD to a national effort to re-train workers so that they may not be dropped out of the mainstream of industry.

Automation in a number of industrial and business operations is being studied closely by economists in both labor and management.

Samples: A huge power shovel, moving 173 tons of earth at a single bite, is introducing strip mining for coal where underground operations were used before.

A copper-wire mill's automated plant can produce 1,000 miles of insulated wire and 200 miles of copper rod in an eight-hour shift, with but three workers at the controls.

A push-button sawmill will turn out finished lumber without the touch of a man's hand on log or board, but increases output from a maximum of 7,000 board feet per man per day in the conventional mill to an average of 12,000 feet per man employed in the automated process.

161 1961

NEW YORK

First Negro On CBS Network Staff

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

Mar. 3-61

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Pat Connel, a 34-year-old veteran announcer, assumed his new duties as a staff announcer on the CBS network Sunday, Feb. 19 and became the first member of his race to be hired by the multi-million dollar network in that capacity.

In his new position Connell, who started with CBS as a summer replacement last April, will handle both radio and television announcements and station breaks and other announcing duties. Occasionally, he will also do [illegible] news broadcasts.

Connell credited his upgrading to the help of the local Urban League and CBS officials. He said:

"I owe a lot of credit to officials of the CBS who have made this all possible, to the Urban League and to a lot of other people who have helped me."

Connell did so well with the summer replacement duties that he impressed Eugene King, the CBS program director, and Arthur Peck, network operations supervisor, who recommended him for the staff position.

N.Y.

Besides holding the network position, Connell has a regular disk jockey show on weekends.

He had previously done radio and television work in New Jersey and in the Far West, and currently lives with his wife and two sons in Verona, N. J.

DUMPSON PLANS 'WORK-TRAINING'

New York Times

(2) 93

City Relief Chief Hopes It Will Put Many in Jobs

Fri 8-25-61

Welfare Commissioner James R. Dumpson announced last night that a "work-training program" involving 300 to 500 relief clients at a time would be started at his department headquarters next month.

New York

Speaking over the city station, WNYC, Mr. Dumpson distinguished between the work-training program and a "work-relief program per se." He said the latter would be justified only in the event of depression and mass unemployment.

The aim of the training plan, he explained, would be to familiarize jobless relief clients with the routine of work. They would be expected to spend half a day at the department, getting used to procedure and otherwise getting back into the normal habits of work. The other half of the day would be spent looking for a job.

The pay would be based on unskilled or skilled labor potential; and each would be asked to "work" only against the amount of relief payment being received.

In no case would a man or woman take the place of a regular Civil Service employe in the department, the Commissioner said.

By providing a "real work situation," Mr. Dumpson held, the motivation for a sound approach to re-employment might be provided. This, he said he hoped, would help "get the people into the routine of working" so that they could quickly find jobs under actual competitive conditions.

He noted that the plan would help "identify those who don't want to work or be trained," and he emphasized that under existing law able-bodied shirkers were not eligible for relief. Thus, he said, the training program could lead to a "closing out of their cases."

16i 1961 NEW YORK

Mrs. Louise Mullen Ward

Elizabeth City's Little Girl With Dream Designs Dream Hats For Milady

Journal And Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 1-28-61

y PETE GOODWIN

ELIZABETH CITY — A little girl, running uptown, stopped suddenly and pressed her face against the plate glass window of Lewis's Millinery Shop. She gazed, fascinated by the shapes and trimmings, for ever since she could remember she had loved hats. Straw hats, felt hats; men's hats, women's hats; baby bonnets, and sun bonnets — anything like a hat had intrigued her.

One day there was the most beautiful white Panama sailor in the store window. "I had to have that hat," said Mrs. Louise Mullen Ward of Elizabeth City, N. C. "From my meager earnings after school, I saved enough to buy that hat, and $10.00 was a lot of money."

MRS. WARD was one of five children who lost their mother when they were quite young The father, a service station owner and with the help of an aunt, made it possible for young Louise to complete her education at P. W. Moore High school.

The love of hats was so persistent that Louise Mullen went to New York where she went straightway to 38th street and Sixth avenue and secured a position in the millinery industry. The long hours at $1.00 an hour in preparing trimmings for factory - made hats proved uninspiring for her creative nature; therefore, continuing her employment, she enrolled in Washington Irving high school for three nights each week. In the industrial arts classes she learned the basic work — how to take anything and make a hat.

FOLLOWING her work at Washington Irving, Miss Mullen enrolled in the Fashion Institute of New York where she studied millinery designing. This phase of the work became challenging because of its creative interest. Not yet ready to launch on a career of her own, she continued to work but further fitted herself for the time to come by attending Ophelia Devoure Modeling school.

At long last, Miss Mullen, who had married Moses H. Ward of New York City, in the spring of 1957 opened a shop of her own in the Bronx at 856 Freeman street. Business was flourishing, and the shop became too small; so the shp waos moved to 1167 Boxton road in the Bronx.

CHRISTMAS, 1959, when Mrs. Ward was home for the holidays, she began to realize a long - desired dream, for she began construction of a small shop of her own in her hometown.

In April, 1960, the shop was formally opened at 106 Walnut street with a cousin, Mrs. Arnetta W. Sawyer, as manager. The opening was a major spring event with five of Mrs. Ward's models making the trip to Elizabeth City for the showing.

HATS RANGE in price from $2.98 to $15.00 with exclusive models ranging from $15.00 up. All of the hats carry the label "Louise Chapeaux."

"There is no material that won't make a hat," said Mrs. Ward. "I have made them from leather, feathers fur, fur fabrics, wool, cotton, linen, sequins, and straw. I make them for any occasion: the cocktail hour, evening, and daytime wear."

MRS. WARD holds three trophies for "Best Design" in recent style showings. She has given many showings for various organizations: charitable functions, churches, and clubs. Her customers from both races seek her again and again when they want an exclusively designed hat to fit their personality and apparel.

A little girl with a dream is now known throughout the Metropolitan area as Miss Louise.

Negro Labor Calls Talk on Jobless Rise

N.Y. Herald Tribune
New York, N.Y.
Thurs. 1-5-61

Automation Effect, Bias Among Topics

By Joel Seldin

To arouse public concern and a "sense of urgency" about the special plight of Negroes in unemployment resulting from automation and other technological changes in industry, a conference will be held in Washington Feb. 17 and 18, A. Philip Randolph, president of the American Negro Labor Council, announced yesterday.

Mr. Randolph, who is also president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and a vice-president of the A. F. L.-C. I. O., said the conference will attempt to focus attention not only on discrimination and apathy in government and industry, but on what he called the "especially blameful" attitude of most American trade unions toward this problem.

Because Negroes, by a combination of sub-standard schooling, bias in industry and discrimination by unions, are employed largely in unskilled and semi-skilled work, Mr. Randolph said, they are particularly vulnerable to technological unemployment. When general unemployment reached 6.2 per cent in November, he said, the figure for Negro workers was 13.9 per cent.

To Stress Training Curb

The Washington conference, which the N. A. L. C. hopes will be held in the Labor Department's auditorium with government sponsorship, will lay particular stress on the exclusion of Negroes from apprenticeship training and the hiring-hall devices by which many unions keep Negroes from skilled jobs.

"The problems of the Negroes today are as critical as they were just after the Civil War," Mr. Randolph said. "We need a crash program to provide Negroes with the skills required by automation." What appears as a "recession" for white workers, he said, is a

There is a general lack of understanding in the country, he said, of the gravity of the problem. This is true not only in government, industry and among union leaders, he noted, but even among the Negroes themselves. A principal objective of the Washington conference, which is planned as only the first in a nation-wide series of such investigations, he said, will be to arouse the Negro community and to provide it with the basic information about the problem that will lead to constructive action.

Mr. Randolph conceded that the aims of the conference, even if accomplished, will have little impact on Negro unemployment for some years to come, even though joblessness is expected to increase sharply among Negroes in the next few years. "We have no special legislative program," he said, and indicated the N. A. L. C. will place its reliance for immediate relief on the bills proposed and supported by the A. F. L.-C. I. O.

The N. A. L. C. may, he said, seek a conference with President-elect John F. Kennedy to press for executive action to ban effectively discrimination in work under government contracts and for a Fair Employment Practices Commission.

The N. A. L. C. was organized last year in Detroit by Negro trade unionists to fight all aspects of anti-Negro bias in employment, including discrimination within trade unions. Its formation was opposed by the A. F. L. - C. I. O. leaders, who have found its disclosures a source of embarrassment.

Mr. Randolph yesterday indorsed a report made on Tuesday by Herbert Hill, labor secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which found the A. F. L. - C. I. O. has failed to take effective action against discrimination by its member unions.

DIVISION·OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

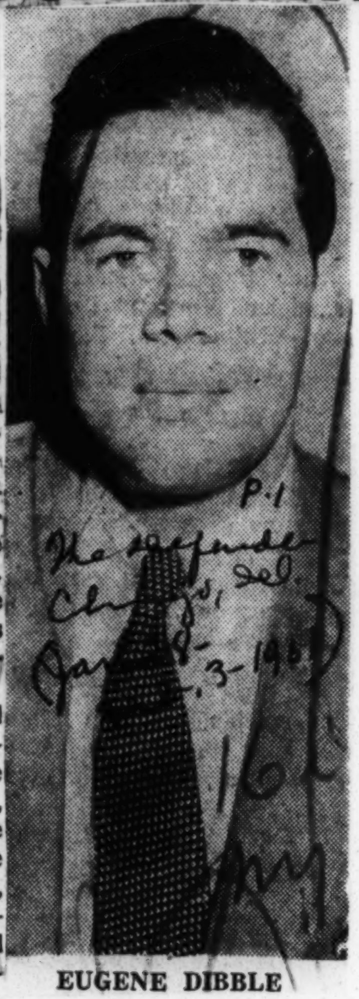
16

Mrs. Louise Mullen Ward, Elizabeth City native, has realized a childhood dream in her successful career as a designer of milady's hats. Her New York City salon, a success, she has opened a shop in her hometown. She makes hats for every occasion out of a wide variety of materials.

Negro To Head N.Y. Stock Firm

The Defender

Chicago, Ill.


P.1

The Defender

Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 28-Feb. 3-1961

16

EUGENE DIBBLE

Straus, Blosser & McDowell, member firm of the New York Stock Exchange and other principal exchanges Wednesday announced the opening of a Hyde Park office at 1530 E. 55th st., under the direction of Eugene Heriot Dibble III.

Jan. 28-Feb. 3-61

Dibble, who is the first Negro to be named resident manager of a New York Stock Exchange firm, will be assisted in his new duties by Samuel J. Alex, registered representative.

"The neighborhood convenience of our new Hyde Park office, together with its modern facilities and direct wire connection with 65 major cities, is expected to encourage the use of investment services among hundreds more Chicagoans," he added.

Dibble has been affiliated with Straus, Blosser & McDowell since 1954. He is the son of Dr. E. H. Dibble, jr., medical director of Tuskegee institute, and a nephew of the late Robert Rochon Taylor, former vice-president and manager of the Michigan Boulevard Garden apartments and secretary-manager of Illinois Federal Savings.

Dibble was graduated from Tuskegee Institute with a B. S. degree in chemistry in 1952, then served two years as an officer in the Air Force. Upon discharge he worked as a clerk in the wire room of an investment house, qualifying as a registered representative through Straus, Blosser & McDowell in 1955.

16i 1961

Unemployment Goes Up, Now Past 5.5 Millions

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery Ala

Sun. 3-5-61

P. 5C

NEW YORK (AP) — The economy took on a checkerboard appearance this week as expectations of an upturn mounted.

Black and white spots mottled the business picture.

Economists voiced almost unanimous confidence that things would get better. But their timetable varied.

A resurgence of optimism was most noticeable in the long-lagging steel industry.

While production last week slipped minutely from the previous week, hovering a little above 50 per cent of capacity, steelmakers look for a rate of better than 60 per cent in the second quarter.

Encouraging signs were a pickup in general orders, an improved plate and structural market, better tinplate demand and a resumption of orders by small users.

Republic Steel Corp. reopened a hearth furnace employing 100 men at its Youngstown, Ohio, plant.

However, big orders still were not forthcoming from the automobile industry. And unemployment among steel workers remained at about 150,000.

It was a two-sided coin in the automobile industry. Sales were [illegible] production down.

In the final 10 days of February, dealers delivered 124,630 new cars, or 17,804 each selling day, an increase of 21.8 per cent over mid-February and 22.8 per cent ahead of late January.

THIS WEEK

Production this week was estimated at 91,000 passenger cars, down slightly from the previous week. Eleven Ford assembly plants were closed for the week. More shutdowns are scheduled throughout the industry next week as producers await a reduction in the approximately one million unsold cars in dealers' hands.

Retail trade raced up a gain of [illegible] to 14 per cent over the comparable 1960 week as the weather improved and merchants pushed [illegible] promotions. However, the figures were not as rosy as they might appear because a year ago much of the country was hit by a blizzard which hurt sales.

The government announced that in February consumers halted a three-month decline in retail buying.

The unemployment situation continued to worsen with the total idle hitting a 20-year record of 5,705,000 in mid-February. This was an increase of 320,000 in a month.

A few bright spots emerged, however. Among them was International Harvester Co.'s report that its payroll increased by 2,107, an increase of 320,000 in a month.

A few bright spots emerged, however. Among them was International Harvester Co.'s report that its payroll increased by 2,107 in February, the third straight monthly gain.

As for the outlook, here are some opinions:

Secretary of the Treasury Dillion — the administration expects an upturn during the April-June quarter.

Secretary of Labor Goldberg — there is no question that we will have an upturn in April.

Walter Heller, chairman of President Kennedy's Council of Economic Advisers—a rapid economic upturn isn't expected to develop until the third quarter.

Federal Reserve Bank of New York—it is too early to say that the recession is bottoming out.

The Kennedy administration maintained its swift pace in attempts to bolster the economy with more and faster spending.

PROGRAM PROPOSED

The President proposed a $3.25 billion program to revive the housing industry, make better homes available to millions and help rehabilitate cities.

He directed federal departments to spend an additional $660 million in purchasing equipment and supplies before June 30. These funds are available from the current budget, he said.

Volume on the New York Stock Exchange was 29,026,120 shares during the week from 27,102,906 the prior week. Both were the highest since the week ended July 22, 1933, when 42,329,633 shares changed hands.

Bond volume last week was $43,364,000 and the daily average $8,672,800.

Briefly around the business scene: Automakers will pay bonuses totaling $128 million to 20,400 employes for services in 1960. The National Co., Inc., developed an atomic clock which it says has a maximum margin of error of not more than one second in 1,271 years. . . . The National Association of Investment Clubs reported 350,000 Americans belong to small groups buying stocks. . . The Navy awarded Grumman Aircraft Co. a $38 million contract to produce carrier-based W2F1 aircraft. . . . General Mills, Inc., began operation at Buffalo, N.Y., of an automated flour mill which it called the most revolutionary development in the milling industry in half a century.

ROCKEFELLER URGES MORE JOBLESS AID

The New York Times

New York

Proposes Extension of Pay 13 Weeks in a Recession

Wed. 2-8-61

By LAYHMOND ROBINSON

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 7—Governor Rockefeller asked the Legislature today to extend unemployment benefits in the state from the present maximum of twenty-six weeks to thirty-nine.

16

His administration placed before both houses an anti-recession measure that would automatically extend benefit pay when the number of workers exhausting their unemployment pay exceeded 1 per cent of the part of the labor force that is covered by unemployment insurance.

Since there are about 5,000,000 in the insured labor force, the new benefits would apply when 50,000 workers exhausted

NEW YORK

their benefits over a thirteen-week period.

The Governor, calling for immediate action on his bill, declared that this "trigger point" had not been reached but was dangerously near. Under his formula, about 4,000 persons a week would have to exhaust their benefits over a thirteen-week period. In recent weeks, the rate has been running about 3,500 a week.

The Governor said that, while he was "optimistic as to the state's economy as a whole," he had concluded that "in the light of current economic conditions * * * the time for immediate legislative action is at hand."

P. 24

"While I am confident that the state's economy will again turn upward by the second half of the year," the Governor said, "we must in the meantime do everything possible to alleviate human anxiety and suffering."

The extended benefits plan, once set in motion by the automatic trigger mechanism, would run for a year. It is designed to cover those workers who have used up their limit of twenty-six weeks of jobless pay "and who, through no fault of their own, are still unable to find employment."

New York

The Governor, who announced last week that he would seek the emergency legislation, noted that exhausting their benefits not only caused "serious hardships for workers and their families" but also had an adverse effect on the state's economy, the economies of local communities and welfare assistance programs.

Wed. 2-8-61

Move Promised

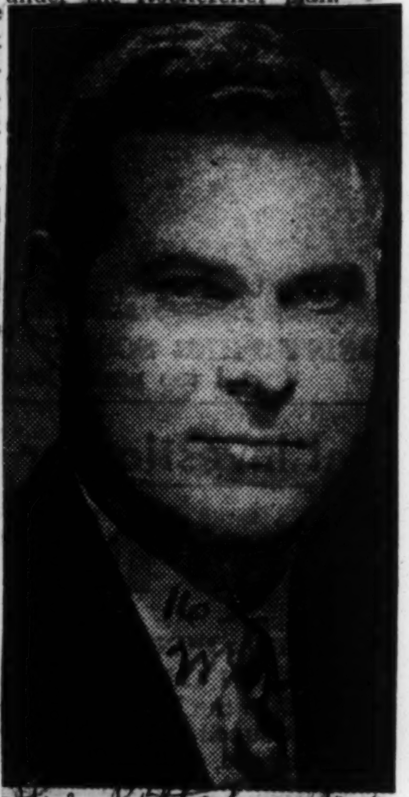
The Governor issued a statement last Wednesday in which he pledged to introduce legislation extending the jobless benefits. He also expressed concern over the mounting unemployment problem in his annual message to the legislature on Jan. 4.

President Kennedy has moved on the national scene to extend jobless pay. He sent a bill to Congress yesterday that would reinstate unemployment pay for a maximum of thirteen weeks for workers who had exhausted their benefits.

Governor Rockefeller said in submitting his bill today that if further state legislation should be needed to enable the state to participate in the Federal program, he would make further recommendations.

The proposed Rockefeller plan to extend jobless pay would apply to workers who exhaust their twenty-six weeks of benefits within their "benefit year." A worker's benefit year begins when he starts collecting unemployment pay.

If a worker began collecting unemployment insurance last December, for example, and exhausted his twenty-six weeks of benefits in May, he would be eligible for thirteen weeks of extra benefits before November under the Rockefeller plan.



16 N.Y.

The Pittsburgh Courier

SEEKS TALENT — Albert F. Watters, vice president, General Foods Corp., New York, announced, on being named co-chairman of the National Urban League's Commerce and Industry Council, that the council would "endeavor to stimulate greater utilization of the talents of thousands of Negro young people now attending colleges and universities."

Pittsburgh, Pa.

3-4-61

16i 1961

NEW YORK

Great Neck Forms Club to End Servants' Problem on Days Off

The New York Times
Mon 5-29-61 P. 21 M.

Maids Meet in a Cheery Center Instead of Spending Lonely Leisure in Bars, Movies and L.I.R.R. Waiting Room

By CLARENCE DEAN

Special to The New York Times.

GREAT NECK, L. I., May 28—The bridge tables hummed and the coffee pot burbled merrily today in one of the more exclusive clubs in this community of expensive homes and high-style shops.

All afternoon, the women came and went—dropping in for a hand or two of cards, a chat, a bit of refreshment, then drifting away for a Sunday stroll.

New York, N.Y.

Sundays and Thursdays are the big days at the club. The reason: These are the usual "maids' days off," and all the members of the club are domestics.

The club is only three months old. It came into being because of circumstances peculiar to the Great Neck area. The community of nine villages has a large number of domestic workers, possibly as many as 4,000.

No Place to Go

Induced to come here by local employment agencies, they found themselves among strangers and in a community that offered little for them in recreation and social facilities. The only places they could go on Thursdays and Sundays were the local bars, the two movie houses and the waiting room of the Long Island Rail Road station.

The station became such a popular gathering place that other residents objected. Last December, a group of community leaders decided to do something.

They formed what they called the United Neighborhood Activity Plan, solicited contributions and, in March, opened a center at 20 Maple Drive, just off Middle Neck Road in the shopping area.

The quarters are in a former store, repainted by a local boys' club and attractively furnished as a lounge with gifts from residents. Through the cooperation of the Young Women's Christian Association of New York, a full-time group worker was obtained as executive director.

Tre center is open every day and evening except Monday. There is a $2 membership fee, which includes guest privileges in the New York Y. W. C. A.

At the center today was Mrs. D'Lila Brown, a grandmother of four, who comes from near Jackson, Miss.

"Before the center opened," she said, "'I didn't know a soul here. I was trying to save up some money to pay off some bills back home, and I couldn't go anywhere, and there was just nothing to do except take a walk by myself."

Mrs. Cecile Fortin, a housekeeper from Montreal, said: "I used to go to a movie on Thursday and then come out and go right across the street to another. Now I love to come here and talk with all the other girls."

And there were Miss Leslie Walker from Brighton, England, and Mrs. Edith McClung from Glasgow.

"Ah," said Mrs. McClung with a strong Scotch burr, "this center was very badly needed. You have no idea how much alone one can feel in a strange community."

Was there any problem because most of the club members were colored?

"Oh, no indeed," Mrs. McClung replied crisply. "We have too much in common."

The New York Times

MEETING PLACE: Domestic workers in Great Neck, L. I., enjoy card game at center set up three months ago by the community for the unattached working people in area.

The Pittsburgh Courier
Sat. 7-29-61
P. 1
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MAKING GOOD — Beauteous Beverly Valdez (23 and 33-22-34) is creating a flurry in high fashion circles, since she became the first Negro model to work for a top designer, Pauline Trigere, a house of international fame, in New York. Miss Valdez has appeared in numerous fashion shows. — M Associates Photo

P. 57

Mon. 7-3-61 (Newsweek—Tony Rollo

FASHION FIRST: Answering an ad placed by New York's Pauline Trigere, Beverly Valdes, 23, has become the first Negro full-time staff model in U.S. haute couture.

Newsweek

DLE HERE LINE UP FOR NEW BENEFITS

New York Times
Tue. 4-11-61

More Than 4,200 Apply fo Help Under Federal Plan

New York, N.Y.

By RALPH KATZ

An $18,000-a-year advertising executive and an $88-a-week elevator operator stood on the same line yesterday, waiting to file for unemployment compensation.

They were among the more than 4,200 in the city who applied on the first day of filing under the Federal extended-benefits program enacted March 24 and adopted by the state three days later.

The executive and the elevator man had this in common: each had exhausted the twenty-six weeks of benefits under the state unemployment compensation program without finding work; each felt his last job had been "a very good" one; neither expected to find his way back into the mainstream of labor at his former earnings.

They differed in this: the executive was confident he would find a job before exhausting the thirteen weeks of Federal benefits; the elevator operator was thinking of moving out of the state, after going through the Federal program, to some place where living is cheaper. He said he soon would receive $93 a month from Social Security retirement and he hoped to augment this with part-time employment.

Only $8 a week marked the difference between their last incomes — from unemployment benefits. The executive had received the maximum benefits of the state program, $50 a week; the elevator operator qualified for $42 a week.

Of the 500,000 jobless persons in the state, 125,000 are expected to file for Federal benefits this week. The program, which will expire on April 1, 1962, provides for thirteen weeks of benefits to those who have exhausted their state job-insurance payments since last July 1.

In this city, 211,000 jobless persons are getting benefits under the state program; 60,000 who have exhausted their claims are expected to apply under the Federal extension of benefits.

The New York Times

SEEKING BENEFITS: Applicants lined up yesterday at State Unemployment Insurance Office, 259 West Fifty-fourth Street. They filed requests for extended unemployment compensation under the new Federal program.

Those who applied here in yesterday's rain went to one of the twenty-eight unemployment insurance offices in the city. They received forms at one counter, filled these out at nearby tables, then presented them at counters designated "T," for temporary.

Some Privacy Assured

They were men and women of all ages and many occupations. Each was assured some measure of privacy by white stripes on the floor, four feet from the counters, beyond which a claimant might not step while another was being interviewed. The clerks were polite.

But there was a dreariness that went beyond the weather.

The advertising executive looked out of place. He was 47 years old, well-dressed an dignified. He insisted his ider tity not be disclosed.

He said that he had bee looking for work since Aug. 1 that he had a wife and thre young sons, a mortgaged hom in Connecticut and many years experience in agency and magazine work. He said he was beginning to wonder if his age had anything to do with his inability to find work.

"I guess the recession has hit Madison Avenue as much as any place else," he said. "The way I look at it, this field is like a pyramid; the nearer the apex, the higher the salary and the fewer the jobs.

"I'm willing to start again lower down the pyramid. You call the shots; I have to get started again. My benefits—at least they paid the food bill—ran out in February. I've been tapping my savings and my wife has taken temporary work."

The elevator operator said he had had "a very good job" in the garment district.

"But I'm 65," he said, "And once you get to my age, if you stood on your head you can't get work. I'll never get another job at that pay again." He went on:

"It doesn't mean a thing to apply for a job at my age. When I go through the Federal benefits, I'll be completely out. When my health goes, I don't know what I'll do."

There were others. A 55-year-old bartender, a widower with four grown sons, who had exhausted his state benefits in February. His savings were "shot to hell," he said, and the Federal extension of benefits was a "lifesaver." "My children helped a bit," he said. "But you can't expect too much from them."

A 49-year-old sandhog, single, who said he had been borrowing money since he exhausted his state benefits last December. A refund on his Federal income tax had helped, he said, "but it'll take me months to get out of debt when I do find work."

A 45-year-old father of three youngsters, laid off in June by a supermarket where he had been a checker. "I got my last state check on March 16," he said. "My wife got a job and she's feeding the bids. She kicked me out and told me not to come back until I'm working." He went on:

"I've tried everything—hotels and restaurants. I told them I'd work for less money, and they said, 'We can't use you; you wouldn't want to hold on to a low-paying job.' I told them I'd take a job for less than the fifty a week I'd get from unemployment, but they said, 'No dice.'"

First Negro CBS Staff Announcer

The Informer
Houston, Texas
Sat. 2-25-61

NEW ORK — (ANP) - PPat Connel, a 34-year-old veteran announcer, assumed his new duties as a staff announcer on the CBS network, Sunday, Feb 19, and became the first member of his race to be hired by the multi-million dollar network in hat capacity.

In his new position, Connell, who started with CBS as a summer replacement last April, will handle both radio and television du ies. Occasionally, he will also announcements and station breaks and other announcing

Connell credited his upgrading League and CBS officials, He to the help of the local Urban said: "I owe a lot of credit to officials of the CBS who have made this all possible, to the Urban League and o a lot of other people who have helped me."

Connell did so well with the summer replacement du ies that he impressed Eugene King, th CBS program director, and Arthur Peck, network operations supervisor, who recommended him for the staff position.

Besides holding he network position, Connell has a regular disk jockey show on weekends.

He had previously done radio and television work in New Jrsey and in the Far West, and currently lives with his wife and two sons in Verona, N.J.

Hire Negro On CBS Network

The Defender
Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK—(ANP) — Pat Connell, a 34-year-old veteran announcer, assumed his new duties as a staff announcer on the CBS network Sunday, and became the first member of his race to be hired by the multimillion dollar network in that capacity.

March 4-10-61

In his new position, Connell, who started with CBS as a summer replacement last April, will handle both radio and television announcements and station breaks and other announcing duties. Occasionally, he will also do some news broadcasts.

Connell credited his upgrading to the help of the local Urban league and CBS officials. He said:

"I owe a lot of credit to officials of the CBS who have made this all possible, to the Urban League and to a lot of other people who have helped me."

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The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh Star
Sat. 4-1-61
p. 6
NY
16i

BANK BOARD MEMBER—Samuel R. Pierce is shown being sworn in as a member of the New York State Bank Board, by Mrs. Gertrude Simon, New York Secretary of State, as Gov. Nelson Rockefeller watches.

161 1961

NORTH CAROLINA

Educated Negroes Forced To Seek Jobs Elsewhere

The News and Courier

P. 1

(Editor's note: This is the third in a series of articles by a staff reporter examining the economic situation of the Negro in North Carolina.)

Tues. 9-5-61

By GENE ROBERTS JR.

William Peace is 25, a college graduate and a statistic — one of an estimated 170,000 Negroes who have left North Carolina since 1950.

Raleigh, N.C.

"William had to leave," said his mother, Mrs. W. H. Peace of 116 W. South St. in Raleigh.

"He graduated from Shaw University in February in the upper one-fourth of his class. He looked around and looked around for a job, but the only thing available was janitorial work.

No Teacher.

"Maybe he could have gotten a job eventually in the school system, but he didn't think he was meant to be a teacher. So in May he borrowed his father's car, packed up his clothes and headed for New York.

"He's got a good job now as a social investigator with the New York Public Welfare Department," said his mother.

"But he would have been much happier here in his home town . . . he liked to have worried the employment people to death trying to find a job that would keep him here."

North Carolina Negroes packed their suitcases, like William Peace, and left the State at the rate of 43 per day in the decade of the Fifties.

By the end of the 10-year period, the net Negro migration loss in North Carolina totaled 159,000, State College Sociology Professor Horace Hamilton estimated after a detailed study of State population trends. Another 11,000 Negroes joined the out-of-State movement this year.

P. 2

Among North Carolina's white population, which makes up three-fourths of the State's total population, the net migration loss was 89,000 in the Fifties — little more than half the Negro loss.

Tues. 9-5-61

Trained Men Leaving.

Included in the migration statistics were too many William Peaces, Dr. Hamilton concluded. "Migration losses are heaviest among Negroes who have had high school and college training," he said.

Raleigh, N.C.

"And without exception, the lowest net migration loss rates among non-white males are found in the no-education category," he added.

The difficulties North Carolina Negro graduates encounter in placing the State output of more than 1,300 Negro college graduates annually tend to substantiate Dr. Hamilton's findings.

Dr. J. A. Boyer, president of St. Augustine's College for Negroes in Raleigh, said a survey showed "50 per cent of our 1959 graduates left the State."

"It hurts to lose these students," Dr. Boyer said. "They would be backbone of our communities and churches.

"But if they can't get teaching jobs or positions in the post office or in social work, they have to become janitors and porters to stay in the State."

In Goldsboro, Barnes Business College for Negroes graduated 35 students in 1961. "Of this number, only seven are now employed in North Carolina in the work for which they were trained," said Mrs. D. A. Barnes, the school director.

McNeill Smith, chairman of the N. C. Civil Rights Advisory Committee, views the out-migration of highly trained Negroes with alarm.

"If, instead of employing on a merit basis, we confine Negroes and Indians by custom if not by law to menial jobs, then we neglect and drive away the skilled graduates of the schools we have built and keep the remaining ones in over-supply.

"We pay for this waste, not only in the reduced gross product of our State, but directly in welfare and unemployment benefits, charities and dissipation of character," he commented. "In addition, our industry and commerce are deprived of a substantial market for goods and services."

Numerically North Carolina's population has increased in every decade since 1900, said State Welfare Department Consultant John Larkins in an analysis of U. S. Census Bureau statistics.

"But the proportion of Negroes in North Carolina's population has decreased every decade since 1900, from 33 per cent in 1900 to 25.4 per cent in 1960," he said. "And this proportional decline has occurred in spite of a relatively high birth rate and a decreasing infant mortality rate within the group."

After years of watching North Carolina lose its highly trained Negroes, Carolina Israelite Editor Harry Golden aimed a speech at the problem.

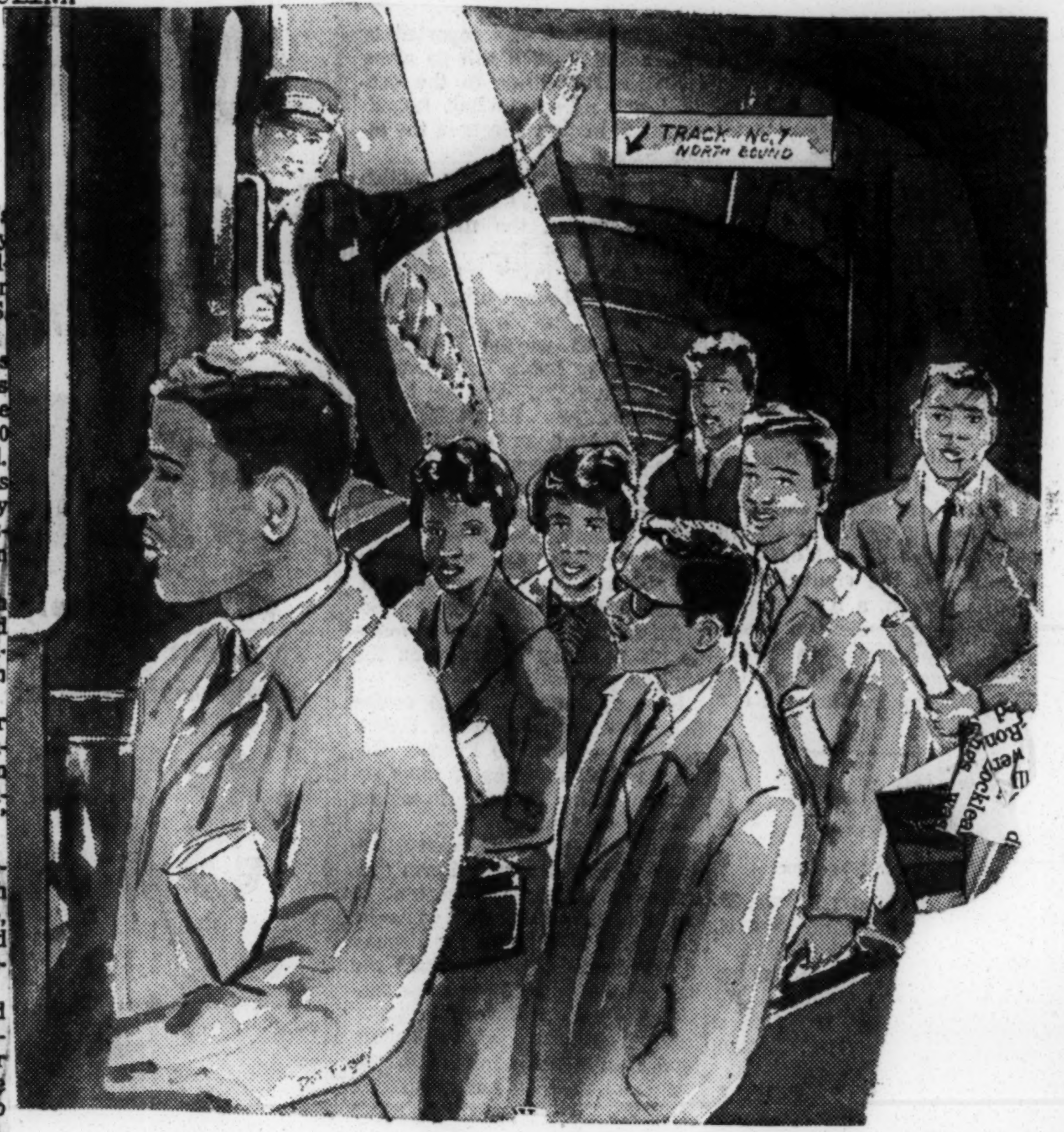
"The citizens of our State year after year, with loyalty and generosity, pay out thousands upon thousands of tax dollars to educate the children of our State," Golden said.

"They send the children to elementary school, junior high, high school, provide dental care, lunches, transportation, books and even college training if it's desired.

"And, after all that trouble and expense, on the day the boy belonging to one segment of our population receives a diploma, he also buys a railroad ticket to Philadelphia, Pa., or Flint, Mich.

"We have lavished all of that wealth, and trained him for a specialized job, and then refuse to expose him to the possibility of getting that job."

Tomorrow: What is being done.



Negroes Use Economic Pressure To Open Up Job Opportunities

The News and Observer P. 1.

Wed. 9-6-61

Raleigh, N.C.

(This is the final article in a series by a staff reporter examining the economic situation of the Negro in North Carolina.)

By GENE ROBERTS JR.

The Easter shopping season was in full swing in most of North Carolina in late March of this year, but in some Durham stores sales were lagging.

The reason soon became apparent to the merchants. Negroes were refusing to buy from a group of stores that had no Negro employes.

This week, the unpublicized "selective buying" boycott was still being waged against a handful of Durham's retail outlets.

Some Hiring Negroes.

"But 25 supermarkets, downtown clothing and department stores have hired 35 Negro sales clerks and the boycott against those stores is no longer continuing," said N. B. White, head of the employment division of the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs.

Selective buying "can be effective," White said, "but it shouldn't be necessary. "Merchants should recognize that fair employment practices help the purchasing power of a city."

In Raleigh, the Citizens Association has tackled the employment problem with a less successful boycott of the Winn-Dixie and A&P food stores and with an appeal to the City Council for "equal employment opportunity" in City government.

There are no Negro firemen, secretaries, or administration workers in City government here, a delegation told the Council. And the City employs no policemen above the rank of patrolman, the association said.

In Rocky Mount and Clinton, Negro groups — with assistance from white industrial development organizations — have recently attracted industries to provide Negro employment.

A Durham Negro newspaper, the Carolina Times, has urged Negroes, who are predominantly Democratic, to consider voting Republican in an effort to open employment opportunities in State government.

Pressure on Government.

Throughout the State, Negroes are beginning to bring pressure on government contracting firms in an attempt to have them comply fully with a Presidential employment order. The order says all firms contracting with the government must ensure equal employment opportunities in the firm and with its subcontractors and suppliers.

One large North Carolina corporation, Carolina Power and Light Co., has appealed from the order. It said it would have to "set up a police department" to ensure compliance and could, as a result, lose some of its suppliers and subcontractors.

The Carolina Power and Light appeal is only one of many obstacles the Negroes have encountered, and job progress has been slight. What has been more encouraging to Negro leaders are indications that some white business have come to believe that broader employment opportunities are necessary if the State is to lift its low (43rd among the States) per capita income.

Job Progress Slight.

Hugh Sawyer, executive secretary of the Rocky Mount Chamber of Commerce, recently told a reporter "that we at the . . . Chamber know that regardless of color or sex, a citizen has to make more than the amount of money necessary to satisfy the landlord and the grocery bill in order to be an economic asset to our city."

"We consider it a matter of our own self-interest to help these Negroes qualify for steady jobs at good wages," he said. Sawyer was referring to a Negro and Chamber drive which attracted the Dunlee Corp., a plastic baby pants manufacturing firm which will eventually employ a Negro workforce of 250.

"In 1954 we put in a program to train Negro girls as loopers," said G. E. Brewer, secretary-treasurer of the Archdale Hosiery & Machine Co. in High Point. "The relationships between the colored and whites in the business proved so satisfactory that we decided in 1959 to put in Negro knitters."

"What we need now is an industry to employ Negroes," said William Heard, executive secretary of the Martin County Industrial Development Commission. Martin has just attracted the Beaunit cloth mill which will employ 700 white workers.

Heard said a countywide labor survey showed 3,400 people, out of a population of 26,500, were in need of jobs. Half of those were Negroes.

The Martin survey was one of many recent studies that have pointed to the job plight of the Negro.

Income Low.

Negro home economics teachers examined the family backgrounds of 1,384 high school students in 21 eastern North Carolina counties two years ago. They found 478 came from families with less than $1,000 in annual income. Another 507 came from families whose incomes were more than $1,000, but less than $2,000.

Only 69 of the students' families had income above $3,000 per year, the study showed. Seven students were from families supported by welfare or social security payments.

Dr. Horace Hamilton, a State College sociology professor said the low income of Negroes appears to be a contributing factor to the relatively low life span of Negroes.

"As far as the death rate is concerned, Negroes are where the whites were 25 years ago," Hamilton said.

"The future of the Negro can be brighter only as there alterations in his present physical and social setting," said John Larkins, the State Welfare Department's consultant on Negro affairs.

"These changes, of course, cannot come without more economic opportunities for Negroes," he said.

And better economic opportunities, Larkins is convinced, will benefit not only the Negro but the State as the whole.

"The low per capita income of North Carolina," he said, "is closely related to employment opportunities available to its Negro population."

JFK Appointee Eyes N. C.:

Journal & Guide P. 14

Fair Hiring Would Help State Grow--J. H. Wheeler

Norfolk, Va. Sat. 4-29-61

6

DURHAM, N. C. — (ANP) —A Durham banker feels North Carolina has only to establish a reputation for non-discrimination in hiring to "really expand industrially."

J. H. Wheeler, ~~53,~~ president of Mechanics and Farmers Bank here, the third largest Negro - operated bank in the country, hopes to aid the state in achieving this repuration through his service on President Kennedy's newly - appointed Committee on Equal Job Opportunities.

MR. WHEELER was picked as one of 15 at - large or lay membership to the body which has been charged with implementing an executive order that government agencies and firms having government contracts do not practice discrimination in hiring. The committee is chaired by Vice President Lyndon Johnson.

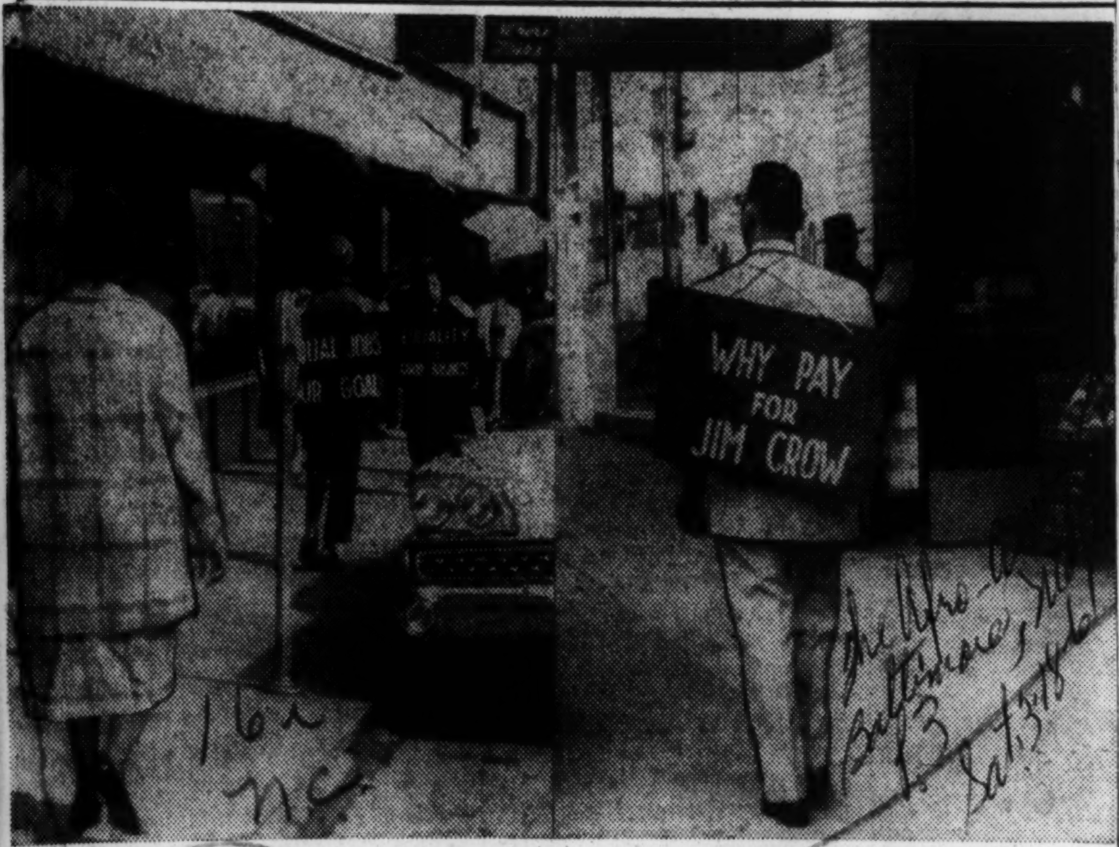
Mr. Wheeler indicated a feeling the Kennedy group would be able to do a more convincing job than similar groups of the past.

"THERE HAVE been other committees," he said, "but President Kennedy's order seems to be broader and have more teeth in it than previous orders." Wheeler said, "I think that here in North Carolina we're so far ahead of the other Southern States that once we've established a reputation of providing equal opportunity in our industry, we're really going to expand."

He said the state was at the stage where it could begin attracting large, rather than small, industries.

16i 1961 NORTH CAROLINA

Car Pools Aid Shoppers In Drive For Equality



16i N.C.

The Afro-Am Baltimore, Md. 13 Sat. 3-18-61

PICKET FOR JOBS — Aroused citizens in ~~Reidsville~~, North Carolina last week began picketing and demonstrations in protest against discrimination in employment and service in stores where they spend their money.

Reidsville citizens in protest

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 3-18-61

By LEROY WARNER

REIDSVILLE, N.C. — The possibility of a boycott of downtown stores bolstered by car pools which would haul shoppers to nearby Greensboro and Danville, Va., shaped up here last week.

Residents of Reidsville who have been pressing for equal employment opportunity as well as unsegregated service in the town's businesses, last week began protest demonstrations.

16i N.C.

In one of the quietest demonstrations seen thus far in the Carolinas, several youngsters from Booker T. Washington High School and one adult began picketing the Colonial Supermarket and Rose's Five and Ten Cent store.

The adult is the Rev. Worth Walker of Reidsville, who said that the protest represents an effort to obtain jobs for residents of the colored community as well as to break the segregated pattern at the dime store's lunch counter.

* * *

THE YOUTHFUL pickets were orderly and neatly dressed and carried signs which read "Equal Jobs, Our Goal," "Equality is Good Business," and "Why Pay For Jimcrow?"

There were no "incidents" during the picketing, and spokesmen for the demonstrators said that the police department had promised protection as long as the picketing was kept within the bounds of the law.

Several colored persons were observed crossing the picket lines to enter the two stores. A leader of the pickets said that within a few days they would begin taking pictures of those who entered the stores to make purchases.

* * *

UNLIKE THE sit-down movement in many other communities, that in Reidsville is not directed nor assisted by students of neighboring colleges or members of the Committee of Racial Equality (CORE).

According to J. H. Griggs, president of the local Branch NAACP, to whom we were introduced by the Rev. Mr. Walker, the local effort is guided by the Rockingham County Improvement League.

This organization, devoted to the task of making Reidsville and the surrounding county a better and more stable community in which to live, has played a major role getting many of the county residents to register and vote.

* * *

AMONG THOSE who marched on the picket line in addition to the Rev. Mr. Walker are Arthur Crisp, Nancy Neal, William Bass, Rosalee Hooper Mary Blackwell, Thomas Robertson, Charles Moore, Delois Bynum, Betty Hairston, George Hart, Edward Robertson, Charlotte Bell and Lillie Mae Harris.

Officers of the NAACP are J. H. Griggs, president; Clarence Tucker, Sammie Neal, John Price, Helen Robinson, Verna Black and Russell Dill.

Officers of the Rockingham County Improvement League are Dr. I. H. Perkins, president; Verna Black, John Dillard, George Williamson, John King, A. D. Wiley and the Rev. R. J. Howard.

Gains made in the community as a result of the efforts of the NAACP and RCIL include desegregation of the local public library and of Mann's Cut Rate Store and the employment of a colored route salesman by a major local firm which previously used all white help.

Spokesmen for the Improvement Association are urging that colored citizens stop spending their money in stores where they are not employed or served on an equal basis.

Mayor E. R. Young, who is also vice - president of the Bank of Reidsville, told members of the league recently it is not yet time to appoint an interracial committee to work together toward solving the community's problems.

N.C.

Guilford Dairy hires salesman

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

HIGH POINT, N. C. — The hiring of Ray McAllister as a route salesman in High Point area by Guilford Dairy was recently announced.

Sat 3-11-61

McAllister is a native of Fayetteville, North Carolina and a graduate of the public schools of that city. He also attended Harris College of Raleigh, N. C.

McAllister is a veteran of the U.S. Navy. For the past five years, he has been emplayed by Matt Wall Veneers of High Point. He is married to the former Betty McCollum of High Point, who is employed in the city school system. They have two sons, Michael and Ray, Jr.

* * *

THIS MARKS the first time a colored person has been ~~hired as a route sales~~man by any ~~dairy company~~ in High Point. It also brings the total number of colored employees at Guilford Dairy to 35. Local leaders have praised the hiring of McAllister as a progressive step.

Prisella Smith

Bowling Green High Grad Completes Technical Course

Louisville Defender

Miss Pricella Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Hall, 623 4th St., of Bowling Green, Ky., has completed her training at Aultman School of Medical Technology, Canton, Ohio.

Thurs. 9-27-61

She will take the examination given by the Registry of Medical Technologists of the American Society of Clinical Pathologists Friday, and plans to work in Dayton, Ohio.

Miss Smith recently received her B.S. degree from Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio.

She was the valedictorian of the 1957 graduating class of High Street High School, and was on the dean's list her freshman, sophomore, and junior years at Central State. Her senior year was spent training at Canton.

Miss Smith is a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society. At Central State she was a member of Page Broaddus Baptist Organization, the Pan-hellenic Council and the Women's Recreational Club.

Hiring Proceeds In Ohio Banks

The Call p. 3

Fri. 10-6-61

COLUMBUS, Ohio — (ANP) — The Columbus NAACP job program moved into high gear this week when the second bank, Huntington National, hired the first colored girls. They were Miss Ali Kellum, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Kellum, and Miss Shirin Hollis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilburn Hollis. The Huntington is the second Columbus Bank to take this forward step this month. On September 5, the Ohio National hired its first Negro girls,

Atty. David D. White, chairman of the NAACP committee which has been working in this area, said, "we are much encouraged by this action taken by the Huntington and expect the third of the big three to start hiring Negroes in a few days."

Kansas City, Mo.

Also, the Big Bear, only major super market in the area which has not hired Negroes in other than menial jobs, hired its first Negro girl for cash register duty. Miss Gail Howard started training last Wednesday and it is expected that she is to be used at the Main Street store. Just previous to this move, an NAACP Committee composed of Robert Mix, L. M. Shaw, and Mrs. Edith Cox had called on Big Bear officials. This is one of several NAACP committees now calling on Columbus businesses in the interest of eliminating racial barriers to equal job opportunities.

161 1961

OHIO

Ohio County Office Hires First Negro

CINCINNATI (ANP) — A Negro—the first in history—has been appointed a receptionist-typist in the office of the County Commissioners. She is [illegible] Mayfield, a member of the 13th Ward Democratic Club and the Young Democrats.

Ohio Pittsburgh Courier [illegible]

Pittsburgh Pa.

Sept [illegible]

Ohio

16i 1961 OHIO

To Train With Scandinavian System

Negro Cracks Airline School Racial Barrier

The Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat 3-11-61
p5

16 Ohio

BRIEFING SESSION—Sammy Perry Jr., sales representative of Scandinavian Airlines System, briefs James Lloyd, who has been selected as one of ten persons throughout the U. S., and the first Negro, to attend the school. Lloyd is shown during a session in the Lloydseawright Travel Agency in Cleveland, Ohio. Lloyd is president of the firm and William Seawright is vice president. Left to right: Mrs. Berta Cole, Councilman James Bell, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Perry, Mrs. Laura Gibbs, secretary; Mr. Seawright Travel Agency in Cleveland, Ohio. Kelker.—Crawford Photo

By WOODY TAYLOR

Ohio

CLEVELAND—A young Negro travel agency executive has cracked a highly rated airlines training school, becoming the first member of his race to attend the 10-week course offered by the Scandinavian airlines system.

p16

Scandinavian Airlines System announces that James Lloyd, president of the recently formed Lloyd-Seawright Travel Agency in Cleveland, will embark for New York where he will attend the all-expense-paid course on Feb. 27. Courier

Only 10 students from the United States will take this course. Lloyd is the only one from the Ohio area. For several weeks Lloyd and his partner, vice president William Seawright, have been taking instructions at the local Scandinavian office relating to the business.

Sat. 3-11-61

HERETOFORE, the Scandinavian course has been limited to its own employes and some dignitaries interested in the air lines traffic, since it was inaugurated ~~five years ago~~. Pittsburgh, Pa

p 5

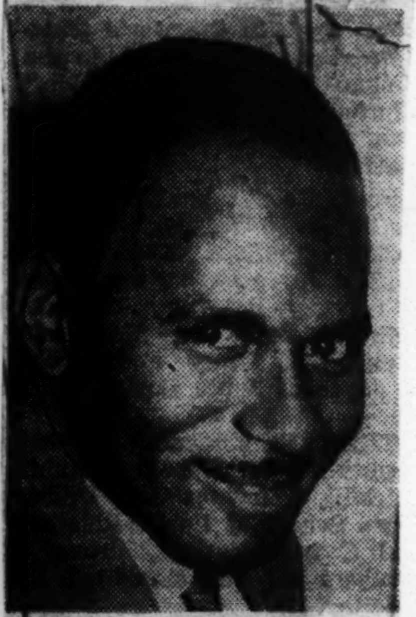
Scandinavian, an international airline corporation, contrary to most domestic lines, is making this opening gesture in an effort to prepare Negroes interested in the business to gain approval of the International Transport Association, the governing body of all air line travel.

Mr. Lloyd is a native of Welch, W. Va. He graduated from Kimball High School, Kimball, W. Va., and West Virginia State College Institute, from which he earned the Bachelor of Arts degree.

He is a member of the West Virginia State Alumni Club, the Cleveland Business League, NAACP, and Greater Abyssinia Baptist Church. He is the son of Mrs. Evangeline Lloyd, is single and resides at 480 E. 112th St. He has also been engaged in the real estate business as a broker.

■

MORE THAN 1,500 students from all over the world have taken Scandinavian Airline System's basic and advanced sales courses in New York, Stockholm, Copenhagen and Oslo, where there are special sales training centers.



CRACKS SCHOOL — James Lloyd of Cleveland, president of the Lloyd-Seawright Travel Agency, is the first Negro accepted to attend the top-rated Scandinavian Airlines System training school. —Crawford Photo

Among those who have taken the training are Princess Chatrusa Vongthongari of Bangkok, who attended the 10-week course with participants from Kuwait and Glasgow, Addis Ababa and Helinski Djakarta and Nice.

A sales representative from SAS, Sam Perry Jr., gave a briefing to a group of ministers and representative citizens as well as the staff, in the well-appointed offices of the agency on Tuesday.

Those who attended the briefing were Rev. Isaiah Pogue, pastor of St. Marks Presbyterian Church; Rev. O. M. Hoover, pastor, Olivet Institutional Baptist Church; Doc-Kelker, executive secretary, Cedar Branch YMCA; Mrs. William Seawright, Mrs. Berta Cole, Mrs. Lauda Gibbs, secretary of the agency; Councilman James Bell and others.

Seek Probe On Negro Hiring

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.

COLUMBUS, Ohio — (UPI) — The National Urban League will ask the administration and Congress to investigate the entire system and processes by which Negroes are trained and hired.

3-(11-17)-61

Julius A. Thomas, industrial relations director of the league, said the request will be made to Labor Secretary Arthur Goldberg and Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, D-N. Y., chairman of the House Labor and education committee.

Labor

p. 19

Thomas, stepping down this year after 37 years in the Urban League movement, declared that "the Negro community is in a depression."

Ohio

TRADES LAG

Addressing the annual meeting of the Columbus Urban League, Thomas said it was easier for a Negro to get a doctor's degree than for him to become a licensed electrician, plumber, or technician.

This "imbalance in distribution" of the Negro in the labor force, Thomas said, "must eventually" lead to trouble.

"We're not training the people to do the jobs needed in
He cited the recent integration efforts in the south as "one of the most important developments in this most crucial period of racial relations."

"We cannot talk about racial
the coming years," he said.
relations unless we do something about it," he said, and "what we do here will determine how well our leadship will show as we carry the torch of democracy to the rest of the world."

16i 1961

OKLAHOMA

Youthful Lab Technologist To Open Office

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Jan. 6-61

Willard Dallas to Steer Eastside's 1st Laboratory On 1st Floor, Finley Bldg.

P.1

WILLARD DALLAS

16i

A youthful Oklahoma City laboratory technologist will open his office for business Monday, Jan. 9, on the first floor of the Finley building, 128 N.E. 2nd. He is Willard Dallas, native Oklahoman, who has been serving Mercy hospital as a lab technician for the past two years.

Dallas' venture on the Eastside will mark the first time that such laboratory services have been available to medical patients and doctors in this area of the city. Besides patients and doctors, the Eastside office will offer convenient services to persons engaged in employment that requires prior blood tests, etc., and afianced couples.

Offers 125 Tests

According to Dallas, the opening of the N.E. 2nd street office will not only mean quick access to laboratory services, but will cut the cost of such services at least one-third. Dallas also pointed out that the office will be firnished with the latest equipment and supplies enabling him to offer approximately 125 tests in the following fields: hematology, serology, chemistry, blood bank, parasitology and bacteriology.

Laboratory work at Mercy for Dallas has been centered in the areas of bacteriology and parasitology. However, the young cityan has done advance work in all areas of laboratory science during training at St. Louis University Medical school and Mercy hospital.

Studies in St. Louis

At St. Louis university, Dallas did technical training in the related fields of micrology and parasitology and general biology, receiving the Certificate of Efficiency. From Mermy hospital, he holds the MT(ASCP), the Medical technologist degree. He received his undergraduate training at Langston university where he earned the B. S. degree in chemistry.

Married to the former Marilyn Phillips, the couple lives at 1712 N. Everest. Mrs. Dallas, who will assist her husband in his laboratory, is a registered nurse presently employed at the Crippled Children's hospital.

Dallas is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Marcel Dallas of Ada.

6 Nations in Line to Get Peace Corps Recruits

The Evening Star
Washington D.C.

By GEORGE SHERMAN
Star Staff Writer

Thurs 3-2-61

At least six countries in Africa, Asia and South America are expected to be first recipients of the pilot Peace Corps which President Kennedy announced yesterday he hopes to have in the field by the end of the year.

According to White House sources, Nigeria in Africa, the Phillipines, India and Pakistan in Asia, and Brazil and Colombia in South America head the list to be hosts to the first 500 recruits, although other interested countries are under active consideration.

The President has said the initial emphasis will be on those men and women who have skills in teaching, in agriculture and in health fields. The Philippines and Nigeria are said to be particularly anxious for English teachers, while the South American countries are more interested in skilled manpower for rural development.

HERE IS ADDRESS TO WRITE TO JOIN THE PEACE CORPS

By the Associated Press

Where should those interested in joining President Kennedy's Peace Corps apply?

Administration officials said today inquiries should be addressed to:

The Peace Corps, International Co-operation Administration Headquarters, Washington 25, D. C.

Completing Plans

Finishing touches to the pilot project are being made by a staff of between 50 and 60 persons, currently under the direction of R. Sargent Shriver, the President's brother-in-law, in temporary offices of the ICA building near the White House.

These touches include decisions as to the precise standards to be applied in recruitment for the central corps pool and which particular foreign aid funds the project will use under executive order during the re[illegible] four months of this fis[illegible]ar.

The White House is expected to announce final details and name the head of corps in the next few days. Although it will operate abroad through both the United States Government and private organizations, it is emphasized that all recruits will have to meet established Federal requirements.

Olympic Star Volunteers

Reported among the early volunteers for the corps is Rafer Johnson, Olympic decathlon champion. Mr. Johnson was a track star at the University of California at Los Angeles in 1956-58. The 25-year-old athlete is assistant track coach at the university where he starred.

The New York Times also said today that Forrest Evashevski, athletic director at the University of Iowa, will soon take a job at corps headquarters. Mr. Evashevski formerly was football coach at the University of Iowa and once was a noted blocking back at the University of Michigan.

The response to Mr. Kennedy's idea reportedly "has exceeded all expectations." The corps headquarters switchboard has been flooded with calls. Among the workers at headquarters are Sally Bowles, 22, daughter of Under Secretary of State Chester Bowles, and Nancy Gore, 23, daughter of Senator Gore, Democrat of Tennessee.

Status Not Definite

Administration of the program has been left purposely vague, White House advisers say. The President's message to Congress yesterday urging a permanent peace corps said his temporary corps would be located in the State Department.

These advisers say the corps will not be subordinate to ICA or any other agency under State Department supervision, although skilled corpsmen working at grass roots level will be carrying out projects agreed between the ICA and the host country.

The immediate vagueness is said to be due to the complete overhaul of the foreign aid program currently under consideration at the White House. Changes are expected to be announced by the end of the month. By that time the exact place of the Peace Corps Agency in the new organization will have been established.

Legislation Pushed

Meanwhile, congressional supporters are pushing for quick action on the President's long-term proposals. Representative Reuss, Democrat of Wisconsin already has sent specific legislative proposals to the White House. He and Senator Humphrey, Democrat of Minnesota, are expected to introduce bills simultaneously in the House and Senate within the next two weeks.

Consultations to that end have begun between the two men, the White House and chairmen of the two congressional committees of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and Senator Fulbright of Arkansas, of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

No Financing Problem

The President's first budget, expected to go up to Capitol Hill in three weeks, will request a specific appropriation for the corps. Until Congress passes on this request for the fiscal year beginning July 1, financing of the temporary corps through existing foreign assistance funds is not a great problem.

At the minimum rate of $5,000 per head estimated by the recent report on the corps by the Colorado State University Research Foundation, the 500 recruits proposed by Mr. Kennedy would cost no more than $2.5 million annually. But no one connected with the project believes more than a small fraction of that amount is needed in the next few months.

Sees Sacrifice

At his press conference yesterday, President Kennedy said the Peace Corps would be a "pool of trained men and women sent overseas by the United States Government or through private institutions and organizations, to help foreign countries meet their urgent needs of skilled manpower."

He said the tasks would involve great personal sacrifice. The recruits—for the most part young people who have just completed their formal education—will receive no salary, will live as do the people in the country, eat their food, and speak the people's language. They will live abroad between two and three years, and receive no draft exemption for their service.

Spokesmen said later that future corpsmen would not be expected to have any private pocket-money of their own. Indeed, private income would be discouraged. The corps agency will have full power to make frequent surveys of the corps in action and to remove any unsatisfactory or disillusioned recruit.

Although the American Government is to pay full costs of the corps' upkeep, these sources emphasized that the host country is to be "boss" of its operations.

OK Stamped On Continuing Peace Corps

The Montgomery Advertiser
Fri 9-22-61
Montgomery Ala.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Congress voted permanent status for the Peace Corps Thursday as President Kennedy had requested.

Both House and Senate passed the bill and sent it to Kennedy for his signature.

Still undecided, though, is whether the corps will get the $40 million Kennedy sought for its first year of operations.

The money question was being ironed out, along with knotty foreign aid fund problems, by a Senate-House conference committee.

The House acted first Tuesday on a roll-call vote of 253-78 after opponents exhausted technical objections that had held up final action for several days.

The Senate approved the Peace Corps bill on a voice vote, with Sen. Carl T. Curtis, R-Neb., shouting, "No."

LANGUAGE PROBLEM

Curtis protested that the bill did not require Peace Corps members to be proficient in the languages of the countries to which they would be sent.

The measure is pretty much what the President sought for the Peace Corps, which is headed by his brother-in-law, Sargent Shriver.

The compromise bill, worked out by a House-Senate committee after the two branches passed different versions, puts a ceiling of 275 on the number of administrative employes in the corps' Washington headquarters. And it limits to 20 the number of supergrade officials who may draw salaries above regular civil service scales.

Current plans call for the Peace Corps to sign up some 2,700 persons by the end of next year. Some already are abroad completing training for such jobs as teaching, surveying, farming and giving technical aid in undeveloped countries.

Senator's Sister Has Her Own Mission

By JEAN POWELL.

The News & Observer

Raleigh N.C.

June 5-9-61

P. 8

A red-haired woman is disseminating knowledge about the Peace Corps with the alacrity of a whirlwind. And when she stops for one of her rare moments, you learn that she's Mrs. Frances Humphrey Howard, sister of Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota.

North Carolina is one of her weekly stops right now for she's teaching a graduate course in community organization in the School of Social Work at the University of North Carolina. She is in Raleigh for two days for talks at the Lions Club, a meeting with the State College faculty for discussion of their proposed Peace Corps training center and talks at Shaw University. Before returning to Washington, D. C., she'll teach her course at the University and address the UNC student body.

The Peace Corps is a people-to-people approach to the whole program of Foreign Aid in which the young people take their skills to help the countries reach a higher standard of living," Mrs. Howard explains.

"The Corps is a bold, new concept of Foreign Aid," Mrs. Howard tells her listeners. The program will make available a pool of trained manpower to bring up social and economic levels in the underdeveloped countries.

Because she's so excited and enthusiastic about her job with International Cooperation Administration (an agency of the State Department), Frances Howard exhibits a complete lack of sang-froid.

How does she counteract her weekday race with time?

"Full weekends with the children," she confides. She's the mother of an 11-year-old daughter, Anne, and 15-year-old William. They live in a 100-year-old home in Baltimore, Md., and she's commuting daily to Washington until the children are out of school for the summer.

Just the past weekend she "sewed on my daughter's ballet costume, did the week's shopping with both children and spent four or five hours reading."

"And the five-acre garden surrounding our home, with the dogwoods and azaleas just coming out, is restful."

Education for Children.

In order to have her children with her as much as possible, she takes them along on speaking engagements in the Baltimore area. They're getting a broad education in foreign problems with this exposure, coupled with being present when their mother entertains people from foreign countries. "Too, we have a Greek student living in our home," she notes.

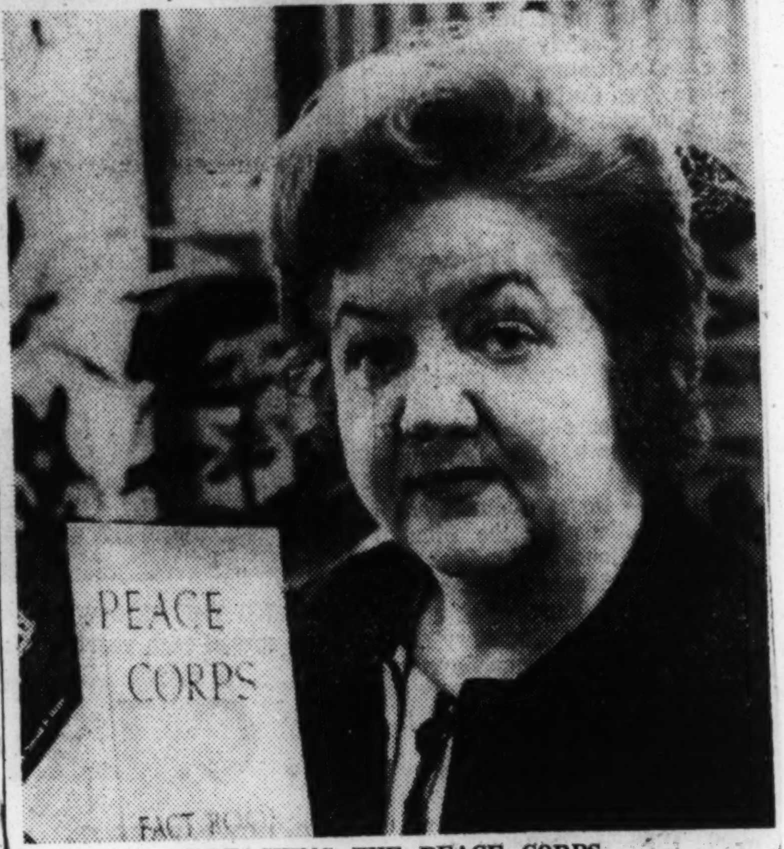
A professional sociologist, Mrs. Howard was hired by the ICA last November as an International Education Consultant. For the past few months her time has been spent operating in a liaison relationship with the Corps. She also has appeared on radio and television and has made addresses to colleges and lay audiences on the Peace Corps and the United States Foreign Aid Program.

The Peace Corps came about by executive order of the President in March. Peace Corps legislation was urged by her brother, Senator Humphrey, and he will be sponsor of the Senate Bill this year.

Seven thousand applications came within the first two months of the Peace Corps existence. Already approved is a project for Tanganyika, Africa.

Analysis of the first four thousand applications received, based on questionnaires, reveal that 25 per cent have at least one year's post graduate training, 1,200 others are college seniors and several hundred others are skilled workers in the building trades. "We expect 2,907 applicants to be available for service by June 15," she stated.

Mrs. Howard credits her father with her interest in what is happening to people all over the world. "Instead of reading bedtime stories," said, "he read Woodrow Wilson's League of Nations.



PREACHING THE PEACE CORPS

. . . Mrs. Frances Humphrey Howard, sister of the Senator

Our Opinions

~~Chicago~~ Defender

The Peace Corps Plan

Chicago, Ill.

Much enthusiasm has been generated over the Administration's Peace Corps program. In a large sense there is justification for the effervescence that is bubbling in so many quarters.

The prospects of this plan are exceedingly alluring and challenging, especially for young people who have the misssionary zeal and spirit together with the requisite physical fitness for the tasks that lie ahead.

3-(25-31)-61

The Corps can easily be the vehicle for transplanting American ideals to foreign soil where they might blossom to reciprocal advantage. If it can infuse the peoples of the underdeveloped and uncommitted countries with a sense of their own dignity and power, so much the better for all concerned.

p. 10

The technique of industrial know-how, of mechanical efficiency, of engineering skill in which American genius is unexcelled, if properly imparted to those areas of the world where freedom and independence are new and raw, it would be a great and rewarding accomplishment.

Such a program should go a long way toward advancing the New Frontier of democracy which constitutes a basic concept in President Kennedy's social philosophy.

But there are hidden shoals on which the whole Peace expedition might flounder. The tide of nationalism, which is sweeping over Africa and Asia where most members of the Corps will be assigned, will not tolerate frustrating theory that seeks to uproot inveterate local traditions and restrain the political objectives of the natives.

The Peace Corps men's primary concern should be to strive for acceptance. They should discard all notions about reshaping the native psychology and social point of view. If they go to Africa, especially, in the guise of political messiahs preaching the gospel of reaction, or as saviors attempting to rescue the native leadership from the clutches of supposed socialism or Marxism, their efforts will be aborted.

There can be no mixed motives or confusion of purposes in carrying out this assignment. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that, in a great measure, Africans must be left alone to work out their own political destiny.

Americans are known for their lack of tact in their first contact with an alien culture. They are too boastful, and are quick to complain aloud about the plumbing, the food, transportation system, sanitation and even the weather when they are on foreign soil. Such an attitude has stirred much hostility and resentment toward Americans and America.

Their mission will not be accomplished, if the Peace Corps men attempt to discharge their function with an air of superiority or condescension. The ideal candidate for this mission must have the patience of Job, the forbearance of a saint and the digestive system of a goat.

The Peace Corps

The News And Courier
Charleston, S.C.

(Reprinted from The Indianapolis News)

In a way it is easy to sympathize with the enthusiastic students who have responded to President Kennedy's "peace corps" proposal. No doubt many of them have read the famous novel, "The Ugly American," in which a hard-working, down-to-earth U.S. technician lives humbly amid Southeast Asian natives, winning their affection and respect.

Sat 3-25-61

What idealistic young college student could not picture himself in such a role: Laboring to help his country, uplifting the underprivileged, and getting a free trip overseas into the bargain? For a package designed to appeal to the dominant instincts of collegians, it is hard to beat.

p. 4

Additionally, the vagueness of the proposal allows each prospective corpsman to fill in the lacunae with his own dream of noble works nobly performed. That same vagueness, however, should cause Americans asked to underwrite the program to subject it to a long second look. We have taken ours, and believe the "peace corps" plan, as presently envisioned, to be mistaken on several counts. Four in particular need mentioning:

1. Rhetoric. We disagree with the terms in which the proposal is couched. Apparently each of the participants is to view himself as a traveling evangelist for "peace," attempting in his small way to help compose the differences of the world. The idea is that there can be "peace" in the world if the American government can only spread enough understanding over it. To the extent the "peace corps" helps perpetuate this fiction, it weakens our comprehension of the struggle we are in — a struggle in which root differences cannot be reconciled, and in which our goal should be, not "peace," but victory over an implacable enemy.

2. Strategy. The proposal seems to be founded on the belief that America's interests will be served if it can improve its standing in "world opinion." If we can just make these underprivileged people like us more, then everything will come up roses. This idea is hopelessly in error; America's need is not to be "liked"; it is to be respected. Insofar as the esteem of other nations is important, we have lost it by vacilating in the face of the Soviet threat—by countering the Communist challenge with a policy that is purely defensive. The new proposal, with its emphasis on "peace" and American amiability, is cut from the same defensive pattern which has yielded half the world to Moscow.

3. Objectives. What are the peace-corpsmen to do. specifically? Apparently the idea is to help "underdeveloped" peoples build up their economies, teach them the ways of civilized life, and in general counsel them on their problems. In essence, this is what our programs of "technical assistance" have been trying to do for more than a decade. The result, as numerous studies of such recipient nations as Iran, Lebanon, and Laos have disclosed, has been far from satisfactory.

4. Personnel. Let us for the moment waive the considerations listed above, and assume "peace," amiability, and more Point Four to be appropriate goals for American policy. Are youngsters just out of college the appropriate people to achieve them? America's various foreign aid programs, manned by people who are, theoretically at least, experts, have been an admitted failure. Why should these young college graduates be more effective than their predecessors? "The ugly American," it should be recalled, attained his success because he was a mechanical expert of sorts. Without his skills, his humility and his good intentions would have availed him little.

In sum, student enthusiasm is not an accurate measure of the "peace corps" as an instrument of national policy. The objectives of the plan are those which have been thoroughly discredited by 15 years of experience with communist aggression; and even if the objectives were laudable, the intended personnel are dubiously qualified to achieve them.

Student Vote Favors Humane Peace Corps

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.

By Victoria Stone
Staff Reporter

p. 4
Post. 4-1-61

The Peace Corps should stay out of the Cold War and sail a "humanitarian" course instead, a conference of college students from all over the country voted yesterday.

Over the protests of a vocal but not angry minority, the students held tha Corps members "should ac as individuals rather than as agents of he Government."

They also voiced strong op- Corpsmen and said the "string- position to loyalty oaths for ent political standards of the Foreign Service security check would be totally unacceptable."

Corps Idea Endorsed

Under a stack of rerommendations on the operation of the Corps was the underlying assumption that the conference overwhelmingly en- the Corps idea. As announced by President Kennedy, 500 to 1000 men and women will undertake technical and teaching missions overseas by the end of this year.

The 3-day conference at American University summed up its views on the Corps' aim as, "to foster mutual understanding and cooperation among all people and to accelerate the process of economic and social development in areas of the world requesting participation in self-help projects, without involvement in any foreign policy . . ."

'Freedom' Group Defected

The stand brought defeat to a group, made up of the Young Americans for Freedom and others, urging that Corpsmen be thoroughly trained to do verbal battle with Communists. Its chief spokesman, William A. Steiger, a Wisconsin assemblyman and officer of the Young Republican National Federation, said:

"It is inconveivable that (the Corps) will not be a part of our policy opposed to the Sino-Soviet block It's imperative that Peace Corps members be able to combat the Communist challenge."

Another group, the week-old Committee for an Effective Peace Corps, issued to delegates a 7-point resolution calling for a loyalty oath, security check and "rigorous training in political tactics."

John Kolbe from Northwestern University upheld security checks for Corpsmen because "it isn't sensible to send someone overseas who might be opposed to our beliefs." Other delegates assailed the loyalty and security proposals as "completely inadvisable" and a "worthless bureaucratic mechanism."

The majority voted for security checks "only after the individual is otherwise found acceptable . . ."

Checks should not be made "as a matter of course," their position read.

The conference of 500 students from 256 campuses and 30 youth groups, also recommended:

- That Corpsmen be under "periodic observation" and subject to dismissal "for action no consistant with the goals of the project,"
- That colleges strengthen the teaching of international affairs and area studies,
- That Corpsmen 'not live apart from" the nationals they work with overseas,
- That a counseling system and vacations be used to combat morale problems, and
- That a dry run be held for the Corps in Hawaii to practice farm skills needed for work in Asia.

The conference, called by the National Student Association, also heard Harold Taylor, former president of Sarah Lawrence College call for international youth institutes and art festivals "to unite the world in terms of culture rather than military alliances."

Youth Corps Studied At Labor Department

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.

Associated Press

Wed. 3-22-61
p. 12

The Labor Department is making a study of proposed legislation to set up a Youth Conservation Corps similar to the old depression-born Civilian Conservation Corps.

A Department spokesman said no recommendations had been made as yet, but that the Department was preparing comment on the idea.

The Corps was proposed by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), in a bill introduced last Jan. 13, it was identical with the measure that passed the Senate in the closing weeks of the first session of the previous Congress but wa not acted on by the House.

Humphrey's idea is to establish a corps of young men between the ages of 16 and 21, numbering eventually 150,000, to be trained and to work under professional conservationists at modest pay plus subsistence for periods of enrollment of six months. The youths would work in such jobs as tree planting, streambank stabilization, reseeding, insect control and small watehrshed development.

Humphrey commented that a report by th ecommission on distressed areas to President Kennedy before he took office included a recommendation for the Youth Conservation Corps.

Peace Corps Luring Both Young And Old

The Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.

Seven Between 75 And 80 Sign Applications

WASHINGTON, May 6. (UPI)—The Government reported Saturday that among the first 4,000 applicants for the newly created Peace Corps there were seven persons between the ages of 75 and 80.

The Peace Corps Agency which plans to send Americans abroad to teach skills at the grass roots of underprivileged nations provided a breakdown Saturday of the first batch of applicants for the New Frontier program.

Sun. 5-7-61
p. 1

The analysis of the first 4,000 applicants showed 511 were age 22; another 497 were 23.

Thomas Quimby, recruitment director, expects to receive about 7,500 questionnaires from applicants before testing by the Civil Service Commission begins May 27 throughout the country.

New York led among the first 4,000 with 644 applicants. California was second with 407 followed by Illinois with 286 and Pennsylvania with 270.

The initial breakdown showed 1,101 applicants were women.

PEACE CORPS PLANS A PROJECT IN INDIA

The N.Y. Times
New York

Special to The New York Times.

NEW DELHI, India, May 4—The United States Peace Corps hopes to send up to 100 young Americans to India late this year, R. Sargent Shriver, the corps' director, said here today.

Mr. Shriver, who was to leave India tonight after five days of talks with Indian officials, told a news conference he was "greatly encouraged" by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's response to the Peace Corps idea.

Fri. 5-5-61
p. 5

Mr. Shriver indicated that India would be a key country in the corps' plans to send American volunteers, primarily those with special skills, to help under-developed lands.

His aides said the first volunteers to come here would probably be concentrated in the Ludhiana district of the Northwestern State of Punjab.

According to tentative plans, the initial group will concentrate on agricultural and village development.

Mr. Shriver was to go from here to Pakistan. He will then visit Burma, Thailand and the Philippines before returning to Washington.

Peace Corps Deferment Clarified

The Evening Star

By the Associated Press

Peace Corps volunteers apparently can count on draft deferment while on duty with the corps, but when their assignments end they'll have to take their chances with their boards.

A5

In the April issue of "Selective Service," the bulletin of the Selective Service System, Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, draft director, wrote:

Mon. 4-17-61

"The power to defer registrants who perform functions in the national health, safety, or interest now exists. The establishment and operation of the Peace Corps is in the national interest. So the classification of registrants in the Peace Corps can be handled as any other registrant engaged in activities in the national health, safety, or interest."

Washington D.C.

Gen. Hershey wrote that a returned volunteer would not be barred from further deferment but indicated it would not be extended automatically. He wrote:

"This requires the assumption as to the situation of this Nation in the world, the age of the registrant when he returns, the physical condition of the registrant with reference to his acceptability for military service, his martial status, and the regulations which apply in existence at the time of his release from the Peace Corps, and whether or not the registrant on his return from the Peace Corps engages in an activity which permits him to be deferred in the national health, safety or interest."

N. U. FACULTY MOVES TO AID PEACE CORPS

Chicago Daily Tribune

A faculty committee was organized at Northwestern university yesterday to develop a program for undergraduates who may want to join the peace corps after graduation.

B4

Sat. 4-1-61

The committee will try to help students prepare subject majors in the scoial sciences, with concentration on American history and government, as well as specific areas. Dr. Payson S. Wild, vice president and dean of faculties, said the university would provide the training either over a four year perior or in special sessions after graduation.

Chicago, Ill.

DAVID LAWRENCE

The Evening Star

Washington, D.C.

Peace Corps and the Missions

Possibility Is Raised That New Group May Duplicate Work of Church Units

Wed. 4-5-61

A27

Many Americans are puzzled by President Kennedy's proposal to send a Peace Corps of young people abroad. They are puzzled because virtually the same work is already being done by Americans in the mission groups. What will the Peace Corps do that isn't being done now? There is need, of course, for more work in this field, but the new Peace Corps will be doing only a fraction of it.

The Kennedy plan calls for the spending of somewhere between $5 million and $10 million a year. Yet the Protestant churches of America are spending approximately $163 million a year, and the Catholic churches of this country, it is estimated, are spending at least $40 million a year on foreign missions. According to the latest figures, there are 26,000 Americans serving as Protestant missionaries abroad and about 6,700 of the Catholic faith. There also are 20,000 more missionaries from other Christian countries.

These missionaries do not spend most of their time teaching religion. On the contrary, they teach school and also trades. They build hospitals, furnish medical aid, educate doctors and nurses, train native leaders in administration work, develop social-welfare programs, and supply technical skills. Many are agricultural experts who show farmers how to handle their farms and increase the yields.

Most of the missionaries are married, but quite a number are young people. The Methodist Board of Missions, for instance, recruits about 125 people a year to serve for three-year periods, and in this project stresses languages and special skills.

It might be thought that help is extended only to those natives who agree to become members of a certain faith, but this isn't so. This correspondent asked Dr. Darby Fulton of Nashville, Tenn.—head of the board of world missions of the Southern Presbyterian Church—whether any condition was imposed on those given help by the missionaries. He replied:

"Not at all, so far as their religious affiliation is concerned. We take them into our schools and—of course, if we are looking for teachers to come in and instruct people in our schools, we get Christians to do that—but so far as the facilities of the schools are concerned, in the admission of pupils, there is no religious condition. We take Buddhists, Confucianists, animists—any religion—or any irreligious group. Many go out without ever confessing any Christian faith, or even showing any signs of being influenced definitely in that direction."

The money for these missions is contributed in the churches throughout the United States, as collections are taken regularly for the benefit of the projects abroad. This has been going on for many decades. In fact, American churches started sending missions to points outside the United States as early as 1809. There are many hundreds of thousands of natives abroad today who learned English and gained their education through the missionary teachers. The work done in China is pointed to as an example of the effectiveness of missions. Before the Red Chinese took over, there were approximately 600,000 Christians, and today, even under Communist rule, many Chinese still attend Christian services regularly.

It is in the field of general education and economic welfare that the work of the American missionaries has been widespread, but apparently it has not been publicized adequately. For today many persons who have been reading about the Kennedy Peace Corps are assuming that the idea is new and that nothing like it has ever been set up before. It is true that no governmental agency has hitherto tried the plan, but it is also true that the American missionaries have always been loyal to the basic doctrines of the governmental system of the United States and the ideals of democracy.

The missionary work is of a wide variety. Catholic missions, for instance, have developed among their projects the setting up of credit unions. Poor people pool their money and are enabled to purchase equipment such as farm tools or fishing nets. The Evangelical Foreign Mission Association has 5,000 missionaries in 90 countries, 1,500 of whom are women—principally teachers and nurses.

There is talk of expanding the Kennedy Peace Corps some day to about 10,000, but this would still be a small part of the ever-growing missionary group of the United States, which is already above 33,000.

There is, to be sure, among some church people today a bit of uneasiness about the Kennedy Peace Corps. Its objectives are lauded but there is concern as to whether churchgoers will contribute as generously to mission work hereafter as they have been doing if they begin to feel that the Federal government is taking over this philanthropy. Much of the appeal of the mission groups for funds has been that the work done abroad is not only on the religious side but in humanitarian, social and economic fields irrespective of religious teaching.

The Peace Corps idea has many things in its favor, but it may bring new problems for the American missionaries abroad, who, of course, will try to be helpful to their fellow Americans but will have to steer clear of any political entanglements as they render their own kind of humanitarian and economic aid.

(Copyright, 1961)

FBI Joins With Peace Corps to Weed Out Red Applicants, Shriver Reveals

Inquirer
Philadelphia, Pa.
Mon. 4-3-61
P. 3

WASHINGTON, April 2 (UPI). — Peace Corps Director R. Sargent Shriver plans a strict security program to weed out any Communists who might try to infiltrate, he said Sunday.

Shriver said he had held several conferences with FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover to work out the best techniques for checking the loyalty of Corps candidates.

Shriver, President Kennedy's brother-in-law, discussed the security measures in a television-radio interview over Pennsylvania stations with Sens. Joseph S. Clark (D., Pa.) and Hugh Scott (R., Pa.).

BALK AT LOYALTY OATH

A Washington conference of 400 young people to discuss the Peace Corps voiced opposition Friday to any loyalty oath for Corps members. Over some protests, the conference also approved a resolution stating that "the stringent political standards of the foreign service security check would be totally unacceptable."

Shriver said he had received applications for about 18,000 volunteers. He said he hopes to send the first group abroad by Christmas.

Scott, who is skeptical about the Peace Corps, said the emotional appeal of the project might attract subversives who would use it to undermine the United States.

CITES U. N. AGENCY

He said this happened to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration which he said "was thoroughly infiltrated by Communists."

"How are you going to be sure that, if this is such an emotionally attractive program, that the Communists will not move in and infiltrate?" Scott asked. "What kind of security checks are you going to have?"

Shriver said he was working closely with Hoover and the Civil Service Commission on security problems.

MAKE EVERY EFFORT

"I can assure you," he said, "that every effort will be made to protect the Peace Corps against any infiltration by subversive foreign groups of any kind."

Shriver said this did not necessarily mean that all candidates for the Corps would need FBI clearance. He said Hoover would determine what checks were needed.

Scott said a Negro newspaper suggested that the Peace Corps might be all right for young people from wealthy white families but less fortunate Negro youths would just be throwing away their time, economically.

WILL AID ANY YOUTH

Shriver differed, saying Peace Corps training "could be of great assistance to the exact people you're talking about — young Negro Americans, or, as a matter of fact, any young Americans who are interested in getting themselves additional skills. Skills in foreign languages, skills that would equip them, for example, perhaps to become members of our foreign service."

Shriver said later that these skills also might qualify a corpsman for overseas service as a specialist with a private industrial company or in the armed services.

At A. and T. College

Journal & Guide P. 20

Peace Corps No Bed Of Roses, Speaker Advises

Norfolk, Va. Sat. 4-29-61

GREENSBORO, N. C. — A. and T. College students were warned last week that work with the Peace Corps will not be a "bed of roses" . . . a vacation on sandy beaches under a tropical sun."

The speaker was Mrs. Frances Humphrey Howard, Washington, D. C., a staff member of the International Cooperation Administration, who is now working in a liaison capacity with the Peace Corps Movement. She spoke at a student assembly at Harrison Auditorium on April 18.

"THIS PROGRAM," she said, "will do hard jobs. . . jobs for strong men and strong women, for those who believe that they can help." She explained that the program poses no pay, except subsistence; a hard and intensive advance training program, and harder work once the participant arrives on the scene.

The speaker, a sister of Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, author of the Senate bill for the Peace Corps program told the audience that students who work in the project would be expected, not only to know much about democracy, free enterprise and capitalism, but he should also know much about Marxism, especially as interpreted by Khrushchev, communism and other systems of government.

She said despite the problems to be encountered, the program has gained much favor and interest. "In the first day of the announcement," she said, "more than 10,000 letters were received."

A student panel, composed of Donald Morgan, Jamaica, B. W. I., Joe Holmond, Kinston; Bernard Benson, Monrovia, Liberia and Mary Dudley, New Bern, assisted in the presentation.

Howard Graduate in Peace Corps In Nigeria Praised as Good Teacher

The Evening Star P. 1B

A Howard University graduate is involved in a different kind of Peace Corps "incident" in Nigeria.

Mon. 12-4-61

He is James Lancaster, jr., 22, of 4421 Fifteenth street N.W., one of seven Peace Corpsmen who were praised recently as "good teachers and good friends" by their students in the Lagelu Grammar School in Ibadan, Nigeria.

The presence of the corpsmen in Ibadan attracted attention several weeks ago because of a postcard written by one of the volunteers, Miss Margery Michelmore, discribing living conditions in Nigeria as primitive.

Washington, D.C.

Praised By Pupils

Joseph Palmer, American ambassador to Nigeria, cabled the following report on the seven corpsmen who recently finished four weeks of practice teaching in the Lagelu Grammar School:

P 1 B

"On the last day of their month of practice teaching, the volunteers were surprised to find that the whole school had assembled at the end of the day's classes.

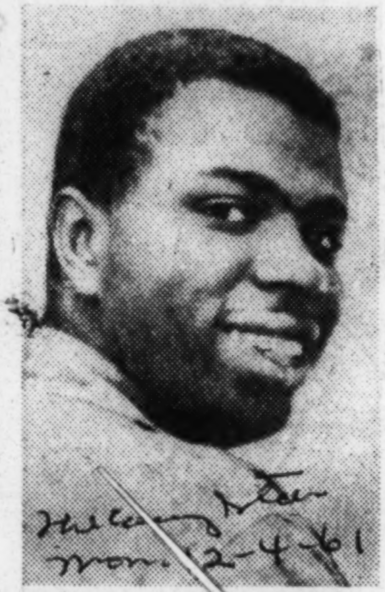
"Several students representing the study body made speeches of good will. One of these expressed the students' initial doubts when they learned that a group of Americans were coming to teach then, but stated their decision to reserve judgment.

Now that the teaching period had ended, the speaker continued, his fellow students wanted him to say they had enjoyed being taught by Americans, whom they had found good teachers and good friends.

Hope For Return

"They were sorry that the Americans were leaving and they hoped that some or all of them could return to Lagelu school as regular teachers in the future."

Mr. Lancaster was graduated in June from Howard University, where he specialized in international economics and African studies.


Evening Star
Mon. 12-4-61

JAMES LANCASTER, Jr.

He has had extensive experience in working with youth groups at the Washington Fellowship House and with an American Friends Service Committee group in Turkey.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Courier P.3 Sat. 12-9-61

PEACE CORPS OFFICER AT FAMU—David Washington, special representative of Peace Corps, Washington, D. C., confers with Dr. B. L. Perry, liaison officer for Peace Corps at Florida A&M University, Tallahassee, about plans for encouraging many individuals to apply for Peace Corps.

16i 1961

GENERAL (PEACE CORPS)

MRS. VIVIAN CARTER MASON
ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR OF
RECRUITING

Mrs. Mason Says Too Few Of Race Enter Peace Corps

Birmingham World p. 5

Wed. 12-20-61 Birmingham Ala

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—The Peace Corps represents a "tremendous opportunity for Negroes to become a real part of the American scene," Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason, assistant to the director of recruiting for the organization, told the Capital Press Club Thursday.

But Mrs. Mason said too few Negroes have answered the call, although more colored persons hold top supervisory jobs in the Peace Corps than "in any comparable agency in government."

She said there are 10 of the race who are rated in grade 13 or higher. The beginning salary for grade 13 is $9,890, while the maximum in that classificaton is $11,000 per year. Mrs. Mason added that there are 65 colored employes who hold jobs ranging from grade 3 to 12.

A former president of the National Council of Negro Women, Mrs. Mason also touched on the subject of training for the corps. She pointed out that trainees (those who fill U. S. missions abroad) receive 360 hours of instruction during a two-month period devoted chiefly to political sicence, economics and history.

Mrs. Mason believes that colored youths leaving the nation's colleges early could enhance their careers by joining the Peace Corps. But she conceded that the desire to earn more money prompted many other wise interested individuals toturn to other endeavors.

Turning her attention to Africa, where many colored corpsmen are serving with distinction, Mrs. Mason suggested by implication that colored business men should get in on the first floor on that continent. The newly emerging independent nations represent virgin territory, she said.

Atlanta

MRS. VIVIAN C. MASON

Daily World

ZETAS' PUBLIC PROGRAM SPEAKER — Mrs. Vivian C. Mason ,assistant to the Chief of Recruitment of the Peace Corps and in charge of women's activities, will be speaker for the public program during the annual Boule of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority Dec. 26-30 on the campus of Winston-Salem College, N. C.

p. 4

Wed. 12-20-61

The Zetas, under leadership of Grand Basileus Dr. Deborah Wolfe, have planned an ambitious program featuring a panel, "New Frontiers for Zetas in the World Community," with Mrs. Hazel Nelson as chairman; Mrs. Alma Johns, Miss E'Allyne Perkins, Captain Paul and Lewis J. Carter Jr., representing industry and government. The boule program outlined through Executive Director Emma J. Dewberry of Washington, D. C., embraces cultural, special and social events expected to highly entertain the many representatives expecte dto attend and the welcoming citizenry of Winston-Salem.

Atlanta Ga

Atlanta Daily World p1

(Perry's Photo)

AFRICAN EDITOR—In Atlanta Daily World offices, C. Trydz Eyutchae, Nigerian newspaper editor, tells of his Atlanta experience, and speaks his views on Africa, and its East-West relations.

Wed. 10-25-61 Atlanta, Ga

Nigerian Editor Hits "Postcard" Incident

By PETE GREENLEA

The managing editor of a Nigerian newspaper said in Atlanta Tuesday that it is "blackmail" for anyone to say that Nigerian students were Communist inspired when they were angered by remarks made by an American girl over primitive conditions in his country.

C. Trydz Eyutchae, 30, editor of the Eastern Nigeria Guardian, a weekly newspaper published in Port Harcourt, Nigeria, Africa, and former editor of the West African Pilot, was himself quite incensed over the post card remarks of Margery Michelmore, Peace Corps member who caused Nigerian University students to demand that the Corps be expelled from their country.

"We appreciate any help other nations wish to offer us," Eyutchae said, "especially technical help; but we resent the superiority attitude that some people have, looking down on us as though we are inferior."

The student reaction was perfectly natural, the African editor declared, and it does not mean that Communist influence was involved. "We are definitely pro-West,'. he said with emphatic gestures.

Wed 10-25-61

As for the "primitive conditions" Miss Michaelmore complained about in her post card to a friend back home, the Nigerian editor, who is making his first visit to America, had a few things to say about his observations here. "Negroes in Chicago's slum areas," he said, "are living under more primitive conditions than Nigerians."

People in America have a movie picture image of all Africa, he observed. "Why, the very first lion I ever saw in my life was one in the Washington, D. C., zoo."

Mr. Eyutchae is part of a twenty member party of visiting foreign journalists from 13 nations who are touring America as a project of the U. S. State Department. They have been in the country six weeks and are spending one week in Atlanta.

Treatment here has been very cordial, the visitor said, except for one instance in which one Negro journalist from Sierra Leone, Africa, Julius Birma Cole, wearing the full costume of his country, was refused service of a cup of coffee at a Forsyth Street restaurant.

The group of foreign newspaper men, several from Africa, have been lodged in the Biltmore Hotel. Sunday evening they were entertained at dinner at Emory University, where they questioned Eugene Patterson, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, about freedom of the press and newspaper practices in this country.

Monday the group also met Mayor-elect Ivan Allen, Jr., and Police Chief Herbert C. Jenkins. Jenkins explained to the group how Atlanta prepared and successfully underwent peaceful desegregation of its public schools.

One of the newspapermen is from Communist controlled Poland and several others are from communist dominated countries. The entire group is taking five weeks of special courses at the University of Indiana, a Seminar in American Culture. The trip to Atlanta was one of several field trips they have made. In addition to Atlanta, Washington and Chicago, the group will visit Miami, New York and several small towns.

Eyutchae said he was eager to visit Atlanta and the Atlanta Daily World. A former editor of the World, William Gordon, now in the U. S. State Department service in Nigeria, is a close friend and was instrumental in his making the trip here. he said.

'Don't Write Postcards,' Corpsmen Told

Chicago Defender p1

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — Nigerian Ambassador Julius M. Udochi has a friendly word of advice for Peace Corps teachers going to Africa — don't write postcards.

Oct 27 1961

Udochi, who spoke Thursday to Peace Corps volunteers training at Michigan State university for Nigerian assignments, said their impressions of Africa should be "committed to the sanctity of a private letter."

Chicago, Ill.

He said the controversy stirred this week by Peace Corps teacher Margery Michelmore's intercepted postcard comment about "primitive living conditions" in Nigeria "should be a lesson" to other African-bound corpsmen.

"But it should not be a deterrent" to an intensified Corps program in Nigeria — Africa's most populous nation," he said.

Today in National Affairs

New York Herald Tribune

The Peace Corps Postcard, Conant Study Seen Parallel

p 57

Mon. 10-23-61

By David Lawrence

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—None of the information in this article comes from any postcard written by a Nigerian student visiting the United States. Most of it comes from the pen of James B. Conant, formerly president of Harvard University and one of America's leading educators. It is taken from his new book "Slums and Suburbs," which was written after a first-hand study of schools in the suburbs of well-to-do people and in the slums of the poor in large cities of America.

Dr. Conant says that the building up of "a mass of unemployed and frustrated Negro youth in congested areas" in American cities has in it potentialities for trouble and, indeed, possibilities of disaster. He describes Negro slums in the big northern cities as follows:

Dr. Conant tries to deal realistically with the whole question of schools in the slums and the efforts recently made to move Negro children to white schools. There isn't the slightest trace of bias or prejudice on the race question in Dr. Conant's background, and he believes wholeheartedly in the Supreme Court decision of 1954 on desegregation of the public schools. But he questions some of the inferences drawn from the Supreme Court's ruling that "separate educational facilities are inherently unequal." He particularly doubts the wisdom of proposals for moving Negro children into all-white schools so as to have mixed schools.

Decision Examined

He writes:

"Taken out of context, the conclusion might be drawn that the justices declared separate educational facilities, for whatever reason provided, are morally wrong and if supported by tax funds are illegal.

"In some there are very bad gang warfare among the boys. There are also vicious fights outside of school between Negro girls. The condition in one such neighborhood was summed up to one of my staff by a principal of a junior high school, who said even he was shocked by the answers to a questionnaire to the girls, which asked what was their biggest problem. The majority replied to the effect that their biggest problem was getting from the street into their apartment without being molested in the hallway of the tenement. . . .

With Heads on Hands

"I have walked through school corridors in slum areas and looking in the classrooms, have seen children asleep with their heads on their hands. Is this situation the result of poor teachers without either disciplinary control or teaching ability? No, the children asleep at their desks have been up all night with no place to sleep or else have been subject to incredibly violent family fights and horrors through the night. Checking into one case, a principal told one of my staff that after climbing six flights of a tenement he found the boy's home—one filthy room with a bed, a light bulb, and a sink. In the room lived the boy's mother and her four children. I might add that it is not unusual for teachers in these schools to take home with them children with no place to go at night."

"Yet on reading carefully the whole opinion, I think the key sentence is the question defined by the court: 'Does segregation of children in public schools solely on the basis of race, even though physical facilities and other "tangible" factors may be equal, deprive the children of the minority group of equal educational opportunities? We believe that it does.'

"I have italicized the word 'solely,' as I presume to think it is the essential word. The justices appear to have expressed no view as to whether the pupils in a completely Negro school are deprived of equal educational opportunity if they are not assigned solely because of their race. In short, if one group of children is separated from another group because of the neighborhood in which they live, the fact of this separation is, of and by itself, no evidence of an inequality in education. Whether in fact the facilities and instruction are equal in a 100 per cent white school, a mixed school, and a 100 per cent Negro school in a large city is to be determined by examining the schools, not by appeal to phrases such as 'de facto segregation,' with the implication that it is to be condemned by all right-thinking people who condemn 'de jure segregation.'

"In some cities political leaders have attempted to put pressure on the school authorities to have Negro children attend essentially white schools. In my judgment the cities in which the authorities have yielded to this pressure are on the wrong track. Those which have not done so, like Chicago, are more likely to make progress in improving Negro education."

Dr. Conant in his book tackles the whole subject on the basis of improving education, and, while his description of conditions in the slum areas of the United States is discouraging, the problem will not be solved by ignoring their existence. That's why it is surprising to find resentment expressed by the Prime Minister of Nigeria because an American visitor describes the facts of life in that country. The sooner the new African republics learn something about democracy and a free press—which doesn't hesitate to print all the facts no matter how unfavorable—the quicker will solutions be found for some of the vexing problems that arise as a consequence of poverty.

Miss Michelmore of the Peace Corps may turn out to be more of a heroine than a villainess because of her postcard which inadvertently publicized to the whole world the plight of the underdeveloped countries. Actually, what is needed is more frequent and more vivid "postcards" from Africa so as to awaken people, not just in America but throughout the world, to the human needs of their unfortunate brethren.

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Peace Corps Forms Ready

The Sunday Star
Washington D.C.

Application Lists 28 Data Queries

Sun. 3-26-61

By GEORGE SHERMAN
Star Staff Writer

Distribution of 200,000 Peace Corps volunteer questionnaires begins tomorrow throughout the United States and its outlying possessions. P. 1

The form is four pages long and has 28 questions. Trial tests with students at Howard University and Wakefield High School in Arlington indicate 30 to 40 minutes are needed to fill out the application.

Most of the questions are short answer. Some have more than 20 subdivisions where the applicant simply makes a mark with typewriter or ink in a small box.

They call for such data as an applicant's education, job experience, language proficiency, technical skills, hobbies and health needs.

"Peace Corps volunteers should have technical ability, physical stamina and emotional stability," the form says. It stresses that filling out and returning the form does not constitute an obligation to serve in the corps.

The Sunday Star

Thousands To Be Mailed

The first questionnaires will be mailed to the 20,000 people who have already written to their Congressmen, the White House or Peace Corps headquarters expressing interest.

Next mailings go to the presidents of 2,000 colleges and universities, then to 50 State directors of the Agricultural Extension Services, and finally to some 4,000 post offices.

Peace Corps Director Sargent Shriver said about the initial distribution figure of 200,000: "Obviously, we do not expect to receive 200,000 replies, but this distribution is necessary so that no one who wants to volunteer is deprived of his chance because of excessive difficulty in obtaining a questionnaire." Sun. 3-26-61

The corps hopes to have a pilot group of 500 recruits in the field by the end of the year. Washington D.C.

Big code numbers appear next to the boxes on the questionnaire to assist the staff in transferring the answers to IBM cards. Staff members putting the information on the cards will make it possible to quickly sift out qualified applicants for specific projects.

The application lists cities and places in 54 States and outlying regions (Guam, the Canal Zone, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) where interviews and further examinations will take place. The applicant must indicate the place he will be closest to during the next six months. P. 5

Several Hurdles

From the questionnaires, additional tests, interviews and physical examinations, the first tentative selection of candidates will be made. A training period will follow.

"Only after completion of the training period will volunteers finally be accepted for overseas service," the introduction concludes.

The questionnaire reflects the heavy concentration the Peace Corps expects to have on Africa, the Middle East, Asia and Latin America.

The question on language proficiency lists Hindi/Urdu, Mandarin or other Chinese dialects and Arabic besides European languages. The applicant is asked to mark one of four boxes before each language to show if he can use it to:

1. Write a letter.
2. Give a short talk about the United States.
3. Read a newspaper.
4. Understand a discussion between the citizens of the country.

The question on skills requests answers in one of two boxes beside each of 18 skills to show whether the applicant can earn his living with the skill, or whether he is a skilled amateur.

The skills run from driving a tractor to using mason's tools.

Degrees of Knowledge

Another question asks for knowledge of the culture, history, and social or economic conditions in countries of Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe. The applicant can show one of five degrees of knowledge gained by a person who has lived or traveled in the areas.

Another asks about 28 athletic and other hobbies. For such activities as football, wrestling, hospital volunteer work and folk-dancing, the applicant shows whether he participates for an average of at least 2 hours per week or "is recognized by others as highly skilled."

The volunteer must also provide information on his health. The form warns that "persons requiring special diets or frequent medical or dental treatment should not file a questionnaire. "The rigors of Peace Corps life will preclude acceptance of such volunteers," it says.

27 Subjects Listed

The question on education asks how much schooling the applicant has had. Another asks the number of semester hours in college and graduate school in some 27 subjects including English, physical education, forestry, home economics and sanitation or sanitary engineering.

The only questions requiring the volunteers to write his own answers request data on where and when he went to school, extra-curricular activities and all jobs held during the last five years.

Shorter questions ask countries where applicant would perfer to serve, when they will be available, whether they have served in the armed forces and whether they are working or in school.

There are no questions about race or religion, although there is one on the country of applicant's birth.

Married couples are encouraged to apply, but only if both can serve in the corps. None below 18 will be accepted, and anyone under 21 and unmarried is warned he may have to have permission of his parents to serve abroad. "Usual" length of service will be two

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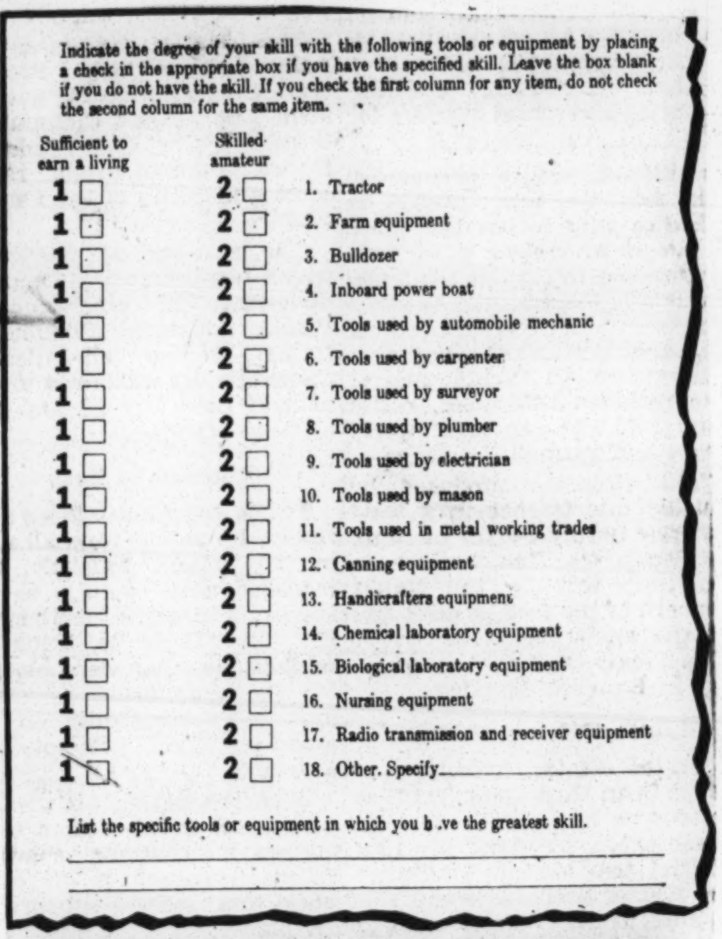
PEACE CORPS FORMS READY

Peace Corps headquarters announced yesterday that questionnaires for possible volunteers in the Washington area will be available at ICA headquarters in the Rochambeau Building, 815 Connecticut avenue, at 9 o'clock Monday morning.



Indicate the degree of your skill with the following tools or equipment by placing a check in the appropriate box if you have the specified skill. Leave the box blank if you do not have the skill. If you check the first column for any item, do not check the second column for the same item.

Sufficient to earn a living	Skilled amateur	
1 ☐	2 ☐	1. Tractor
1 ☐	2 ☐	2. Farm equipment
1 ☐	2 ☐	3. Bulldozer
1 ☐	2 ☐	4. Inboard power boat
1 ☐	2 ☐	5. Tools used by automobile mechanic
1 ☐	2 ☐	6. Tools used by carpenter
1 ☐	2 ☐	7. Tools used by surveyor
1 ☐	2 ☐	8. Tools used by plumber
1 ☐	2 ☐	9. Tools used by electrician
1 ☐	2 ☐	10. Tools used by mason
1 ☐	2 ☐	11. Tools used in metal working trades
1 ☐	2 ☐	12. Canning equipment
1 ☐	2 ☐	13. Handicrafters equipment
1 ☐	2 ☐	14. Chemical laboratory equipment
1 ☐	2 ☐	15. Biological laboratory equipment
1 ☐	2 ☐	16. Nursing equipment
1 ☐	2 ☐	17. Radio transmission and receiver equipment
1 ☑	2 ☐	18. Other. Specify__________

List the specific tools or equipment in which you have the greatest skill.

____

____

Sample question on Peace Corps questionnaire inquires into skills of applicants potentially useful in overseas projects.

Youth Corps Proposed To Fight Crime Here

The Evening Star Washington D.C.
Wed. 4-19-61
P. 21

The way was open today for organization of an Urban Youth Corps in which citizens actively will guide Washington's children toward high ideals and goals.

As a starter, School Supt. Carl F. Hansen announced the Board of Education has been offered $25,000 by an anonymous donor.

"I will recommend acceptance of the gift at today's board meeting," Dr. Hansen said. "If this is done, the program can get under way as soon as an administrator is selected—perhaps by the time of next month's board meeting."

As visualized by its originator, Mrs. Agnes Meyer, the corps' initial administrative staff budget will require an additional $75,000.

Seek Private Funds

Dr. Hansen said he believed the prospects were bright for raising this money from private sources such as foundations attracted to the plan suggested by President Kennedy's Peace Corps.

"This should appeal to many people interested in combatting juvenile delinquency," Dr. Hansen said. "There already is evidence of a great deal of interest among citizens in serving as volunteers. All that is needed is a staff to organize and direct their efforts."

Proposed by Mrs. Meyer

Mr. Hansen said that since the program would be school-centered, the administrator possibly would be selected from an experienced person within the school system.

"It is a very exciting prospect," Dr. Hansen said. "Of course, we will need all the public support possible, and we welcome inquiries and offers of assistance."

The idea was made public yesterday by Mrs. Meyer, at the Second Annual Conference on Juvenile Delinquency at the Children's Center, Laurel, Md.

She suggested the corps leaders should be composed primarily of volunteers from the District's five universities and their graduate schools. Dr Hanson added that housewives and high school students also could make contributions.

In an all-out fight against delinquency, each member of the corps would be responsible for a limited number of "protegse" so "these youngsters would come to feel that somebody is deeply concerned about their individual welfare," Mrs. Meyer said.

She also offered a 10-point plan for improving the public schools.

This includes expanding the system of assisting first graders not making satisfactory progress, continuing the search for talented children and remedying health defects among the children.

Researcher Offers Data

She also asked that the part-time school and work program be expanded in the high schools for non-book-learners; that the cultural program of the schools be expanded, and that a special program to assist unwed mothers be started in the public schools.

Philip Green, a researcher for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, told the conference there has been a 50 per cent increase during the past 10 years in juvenile court cases.

Mr. Green said the increase included a 22 per cent rise in juvenile crimes in the 10-17 age group. He said that, on the basis of the last decade's increase, the figure would be up 35 per cent by 1965 and 48 per cent by 1970.

He pointed to the District and Maryland as good examples for a program to combat juvenile delinquency. Mr. Green outlined a program similar to those now being carried out by the District as a model for national study.

The conference of 300 welfare, law enforcement and social workers ended yesterday.

Peace Corps Leaders Seek Skilled Personnel

The Sunday Star
Washington, D.C. Sun. 3-2-61
P. A-12

By GEORGE SHERMAN
Star Staff Writer

Peace Corps leaders are puzzling over how to arouse as much enthusiasm among skilled workers and professional personnel as that already shown in college communities.

From the beginning President Kennedy and Peace Corps Director R. Sargent Shriver have stressed that "grass roots" projects abroad would rely heavily on skilled technicians.

Yet 95 per cent of the response so far has come from untrained college students in such liberal arts fields as law, social sciences, and international affairs.

Victor Reuther, head of the International Affairs Department of the United Automobile Workers and administrative assistant to his brother Walter, has said this disproportionate response is "perfectly natural" at this stage.

Lacks Congressional Approval

In a panel discussion before 400-odd youth delegates at a national conference on the Peace Corps last week at American University, Mr. Reuther explained that any "new peace project" interests social science students first.

"Interest from engineering students and trained workers will come more gradually when they see how the Peace Corps is going to work out in practice," he said.

Mr. Shriver and his associates have also tended to emphasize "safe" pilot projects, such as English-language teaching in more friendly underdeveloped countries. They are acutely aware that they have yet to gain congressional approval for the whole program.

Experienced Worker Lag

In a frank question-and-answer period at the conference, Mr. Shriver assured delegates—88 per cent of whom were college students—that anyone with a liberal education might combine language with other teaching such as physical therapy after three to six month "high pressure" training courses in this country.

Nevertheless, the Peace Corps command and the trade union movement are seriously concerned about lagging response from young and old workers.

George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, has assigned Henry Pollock, one of his top specialists in foreign affairs, to part-time duty in Peace Corps headquarters. After Easter, he is scheduled to spend two days a week in the International Co-operation Administration Building on Connecticut avenue.

Ben Segal, director of the Education Department in the International Union of Electrical Workers, has also submitted a long memorandum on labor recruitment to Mr. Shriver's staff.

Asks Demonstration Courses

One of his chief recommendations is that the Peace Corps recruit from the numerous apprenticeship training programs in this country. More than 100,000 workers 18 years or older spend two to three years in these joint company-trade union training programs.

Mr. Segal's idea is to take the best qualified "graduates" for "education by demonstration" programs overseas. After short courses in language and culture of the particular underdeveloped country, these young workers would be sent under the supervision of an older instructor to teach their skills to the natives.

This would fit in with Mr. Shriver's notion of "training the trainers," Mr. Segal says. That is, every local inhabitant once trained would be able to train larger numbers of his fellows.

The Peace Corps would have to make arrangements to continue the seniority and status of the worker-recruits with their companies during their period of service, much as was done for the Seabees during the last war, Mr. Segal said.

Urges Bargaining Instructions

Generally, he found that workers would be most needed from the building trades, automotive, metal, and transportation trade unions.

He suggested also that trade unionists be employed to teach trade unionists in less developed countries how to emphasize collective bargaining instead of political intrigue. He would like further that surplus American machinery which has been replaced by technological changes and automation in this country be made available for training skilled workers abroad.

Another recommendation was that some trade union projects be carried on through the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. They have organization centers in such places as Kampala, Uganda and Calcutta, India. The Swedish, Swiss, and West German trade union federations already have expressed great interest in carrying on adult education and literacy programs with their American counterparts, Mr. Segal said.

U. N. PEACE CORPS SUGGESTED BY U. S.

The N.Y. Times

Stevenson Urges Others to Follow Washington's Lead

Wed 4-26-61

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., April 25—The United States has proposed that President Kennedy's Peace Corps be the model for a United Nations effort.

C 7

Adlai E. Stevenson, chief United States delegate, in a note to Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold, has asked that the idea be taken up at the July session of the Economic and Social Council in Geneva.

In proposing Council action, Mr. Stevenson declared it was the President's hope that other nations would also join in some form of peace corps so that the American effort would be "only one step in a major international drive."

It was President Kennedy's idea that international agencies would be one of the channels through which Peace Corps volunteers would be sent overseas for service, Mr. Stevenson said.

New York N.Y.

Netherlands Offered Cited

The United States is not the only nation now pressing this idea of volunteer service, Mr. Stevenson observed. He noted that the Netherlands had offered the services of some young people to work with the United Nations and its agencies, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization.

"The program of the United Nations and specialized agencies could be greatly enhanced if additional manpower were made available to them," Mr. Stevenson said.

The purpose of putting this item before the Council this summer, he said, would be to examine ways of encouraging volunteers from member states to assist units in the United Nations "on a larger scale than is possible at present."

Among possible fields in which volunteers could serve, he mentioned programs for community development, United Nations statistical surveys, the anti-malaria projects of the World Health Organization and educational programs of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Peace Corps Will Keep Out Subversives

New York World Telegram & Sun

New York N.Y.

United Press International.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Peace Corps director R. Sargent Shriver had promised a strict security program to prevent Communists from infiltrating his organization.

Mon 4-3-61

Mr. Shriver, a brother-in-law of President Kennedy, said yesterday he had held several conferences with director J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to work out methods of checking on loyalty of corps candidates.

Checks Planned.

P. 4

"I can assure you," he said, "every effort will be made to protect the Peace Corps against any infiltration by subversive foreign groups of any kind."

He said that did not necessarily mean all members of the corps would need an FBI clearance. He said Mr. Hoover would determine what checks were needed.

A conference of 400 youths here Friday voiced opposition to any loyalty oath for corps members. It also approved a resolution stating that "the stringent political standards of Foreign Service security check would be totally unacceptable."

Mr. Shriver, appearing on a television-radio interview on a Pennsylvania station with Sens. Joseph S. Clark (D., Pa.) and Hugh Scott (R., Pa.), said applications had been received from about 18,000 volunteers. He said he hoped to send the first group abroad by Christmas.

Has Reservations.

Sen. Scott, who has expressed reservations about the corps, said the emotional appeal of the project might attract subversives who would use it to undermine the United States.

Mr. Shriver said he was working closely with Mr. Hoover and the Civil Service Commission on security problems.

Peace Corps Willing to Aid Private Units

The Evening Star

Washington D.C.

Wed. 4-5-61

By GEORGE SHERMAN

Star Staff Writer

The Peace Corps is willing to support overseas projects of sectarian and religious organizations, provided those projects have no religious, commercial or political intent.

That is only one of the many criteria laid down in a top-level guide to co-operation with private American organizations sent out from Peace Corps headquarters today.

P. 22-A

Before a voluntary group can qualify for Peace Corps funds and personnel, the guide states it must show how its project will meet the needs of the underdeveloped host country, what experience the organization has in that host country, and its overall competence to carry out the work.

Help Is Key Policy

The guide book, drawn up by Gorden Boyce—Peace Corps director of private agency relations—has been sent to several hundred volunteer groups. In approving it, Corps Director Shriver said the Peace Corps "wants to help, not replace, private agencies" in the field.

At the beginning no agency will be considered for Peace Corps support unless it has at least two years of experience in underdeveloped countries during the past five-year period, the guide says.

In addition, a private agency must submit a comprehensive financial statement covering the last two years, provide an outline of its administrative structure, and must agree to annual reports and periodic audits.

The agency must also show the government of the host country welcomes the program, that it employs American volunteers at least 18 years old who have enlisted for a minimum of 24 months and are paid no more than $75 a month.

Recruiting Rule

The volunteer agency will be left free to use its own recruiting and selection methods, the guide states, with the proviso that every applicant may be subject to Peace Corps review before final acceptance. The group must forward comprehensive plans on how it intends to supervise their activities abroad.

Since at the outset the Peace Corps does not intend to help voluntary agencies with no overseas experience, the money any group receives will only subsidize expansion of present foreign programs, Mr. Boyce writes.

In deciding whether a proposed project will meet foreign needs, he says the Peace Corps will consider whether it will deprive local qualified citizens of employment, whether the host government is willing to cooperate, whether the project eventually can be carried out by local talent, and whether its ending would create "adverse reactions."

For the last few weeks the Peace Corps has been givir much consideration to how best to establish its relations with religious and sectarian agencies which constitutionally cannot receive government money.

One idea still under consideration is a Peace Corps Foundation which could give grants to more "controversial" projects. Morris Abram, Peace Corps acting general counsel, is studying whether such a move would be legal and feasible.

Another great advantage of such a foundation would be greater flexibility in accepting private financial and personnel donations. A spokesman for the Peace Corps says that gifts from $1 to $500 have been received. One firm has offered to send all its younger employes overseas as Peace Corps workers.

At present all such offers must be turned down and money returned because a government agency cannot legally accept such help. A privately-incorporated foundation could.

PEACE CORPS FITNESS PLANS ARE DISCLOSED

Chicago Daily Tribune P 4

Sat 4-1-61

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, March 31—Forrest Evashevski, University of Iowa athletic director, today discussed plans for developing the physical stamina of peace corps volunteers and disclosed that the minimum goal of the training program will be strengthening legs and toughening feet.

Chicago Ill

Attention to legs and feet will be essential because members of the peace corps will be obliged to do a lot more walking than they normally do in this country, Evashevski explained. He noted that many of the underdeveloped foreign countries to which volunteers in the Kennedy administration's "new dimension" project will be assigned lack modern transportation.

Former Football Star

Evashevski, former star football player and coach, is the peace corp's physical training consultant. He told a press conference here that the kind of physical training and conditioning will vary with the type of work the volunteer will perform overseas and according to age, sex, and previous occupation.

"Our effort will not be to produce finely-trained athletes, nor will the volunteers be given commando type training," Evashevski said. "Our effort will be made to coördinate the health training program with the physical conditioning to best serve the utility of the volunteer abroad."

Evashevski emphasized that the peace corps training program will seek to develop "inner discipline" of volunteers more than physical toughness. He added, however:

Must Be Healthy

"We will not permit volunteers to go abroad unless we are satisfied they are in proper physical condition to withstand health hazards they may find in different climates and under strange living conditions."

Peace corps headquarters here started last Monday to mail and otherwise distribute 200,000 combined questionnaires and application forms to prospective volunteers. The applications emphasize that corps members must be in good health because of "the rigors of peace corps life."

The form also states that in addition to technical skills, volunteers must have "physical stamina and emotional stability" and the ability to adapt themselves to an unfamiliar way of life overseas.

PEACE CORPS STIRS INTEREST AT ROOSEVELT

Chicago Daily Tribune

Two Roosevelt university students yesterday offered to provide information on the peace corps, and more than 25 of their classmates signed up during the lunch hour.

Chicago Ill

Applications for the peace corps will be provided to the interested students as soon as they are available, said Roger Peters, 15102 Morgan st., and Charles Simmons, 736 E. 95th st., both 2

Tues 4-4-61

Peters and Simmons, both considering service in the peace corps, filled a bulletin board with newspaper clippings and magazine articles about the corps.

P. 9

The Philadelphia

Group Attacks Peace Corps Oath

WASHINGTON, March 31 (UPI). — A convention of college students Friday opposed a loyalty oath for members of the Peace Corps and said FBI security checks on applicants should be sharply limited.

Inquirer

A majority of delegates at the National Conference on Youth Service Abroad sponsored by the National Students Association indorsed President Kennedy's Peace Corps proposal and said it should be kept out of the cold war.

Sat. 4-1-61

OATH CAUSES SPLIT

But a resolution on the loyalty oath issue caused a sharp split among the 282 voting delegates at the closing of the three-day meeting.

P. 3

A minority faction called for examination of every applicant's "political activities, associations and background" but this proposal was rejected on a show of hands.

Philadelphia

Instead, the conference adopted a statement saying that the "stringent political standards" of the foreign service or FBI security tests were irrelevant for Peace Corps members. It approved of such checks only in individual cases where such screening was indicated by other standards.

Penn.

LOYALTY STATEMENT

As for a loyalty oath, the conference declared:

"A corpsman will not be a political agent and should not be required to make any particular affirmation of loyalty beyond the standard passport requirements for any American traveling abroad.

"Certainly the loyalty and the democratic commitment of an individual must be beyond question but the real measure of these qualities can only be found in the total process of evaluation and selection."

John Kolbe, a senior at Northwestern University, argued for security checks. He said it was not sensible to send abroad those who opposed American beliefs.

There was no tally on the loyalty oath resolution but Chairman Mark Furstenberg, of Oberlin College, said it "clearly carried."

The conference was called to give the views of a cross section of American college students on the President's proposal to send U. S. citizens overseas to help people in underdeveloped nations improve their living standards.

R. Sargent Shriver, Peace Corps director, told the delegates Wednesday night that the corps itself would not get involved in "political crosscurrents." But Shriver said he hoped that its members would be able to defend the American way of life in a rational way if challenged by foreigners.

To Serve Community

The Washington Post

'Peace Corps' Formed For District Youth Work

Washington, D.C.

Tues, 4-25-61

Southeast Neighborhood House's newly established "Peace Corps" of 30 high school seniors will meet at 7:30 tonight for a training sesion in preparation for assuming volunteer duties at the House next month.

The young people will serve as receptionists, do clerical work and assist the settlement's leaders in programs for nursery, children and youth groups.'

P. 1-B

They will help teach arts and crafts, music and dramatics, as well as participate in informal recreation and story telling sessions.

Prior to their "on the job" volunteer service which begins the second week in May, ing sessions to learn elemen-the young people are attend-tary office procedures, diction and writing skills, and social welfare principles.

At tonight's session, James Fraser, vocational services director for the Washington Urban League, will lead a discussion on human relations and job training opportunities for youth.

Zora B. Martin, program director for the UGF-supported Neighborhood House at 324 Virginia ave. se., views the program, patterned after President Kennedy's Peace Corps, as "only a beginning" in tapping the resources of youth to help meet the needs of families through settlement house programs.

At the request of Southeast House, the young people who are participating in the program were referred by District public school vocational guidance teachers. Many of the students intend to become teachers or nurses.

Meanwhile, another UGF-financed settlement, Friendship House at 619 D st. se., has begun a program of trying to find jobs for the families in the area it serves.

Persons who have jobs to offer, even if employment is only a day's work as a typist, baby-sitter or laborer, are asked to telephone Friendship House (LIncoln 3-620[illegible]), between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily. Persons interested in jobs are asked to register at the settlement from 10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. on Mondays only.

Speaks For Peace Corps Movement

Journal + Guide Norfolk, Va.

Cinsiderable interest in the Peace Corps Movement is being generated at A and T. College. Mrs. Frances Humphrey Howard, center, a member of the staff of the International Cooperation Administration, Washington, D. C., appeared at the college recently to explain details of the program.

Sat. 4-29-61

Interested interviewers are A. and T. students from left to right: Donald Morgan, Jamaica, BWI; Jo Holmond, Kinseton, N. C.; Bernard Benson, Monrovia, Liberia and Mary Dudley, New Bern, N. C.

P. 20

Mrs. Howard is the sister of Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, author of the Senate bill on the program.

PEACE CORPS READY TO SIFT APPLICATIONS

Chicago Daily Tribune

Chicago, Ill

Only 30 to Be Picked for 'Pilot' Project

Tues. 4-11-61

[This is the third article of a series.] P. 6

BY ROBERT YOUNG
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, April 10—Those in charge of the Kennedy administration's peace corps program figure that by the middle of this month, more than 5,000 of the combined questionnaires and application forms for prospective corps volunteers will have been filled out and returned to Washington headquarters.

The peace corps distributed 200,000 questionnaire-applications beginning March 27, the first of the four-page forms going to the 20,000 who had written to the organization, the White House, or their congressmen either volunteering their services or asking for information. Large numbers were sent to colleges and universities, county farm agents, and postoffices thruout the United States.

Will Start Processing

In a few days, the peace corps will start machine processing applications. From the data obtained, the corps will begin to get for the first time an idea of the skills and talents the United States has available to send overseas to help economically-backward countries in Africa, Asia, and South America overcome poverty, ignorance, and disease.

From the perhaps 10,000 to 15,000 applications which ultimately will be sent to Washington, the peace corps hopes to recruit and train a minimum of 500 and a maximum of 1,000 volunteers and have them at work in alien lands by the end of this year.

The first "pilot," or experimental, group of peace corps volunteers to undergo training and receive foreign assignments will number only about 30. This initial contingent will start training by June 1, and be on their way to overseas stations by September, according to present plans.

Training at College

The first group will be trained at a college or university as yet not selected. Eventually, the peace corps plans to establish training centers under contract at as many as a dozen colleges and universities thruout the United States. Training will involve the technical skills and languages needed for the specific projects and indoctrination in the customs and cultures of assigned countries.

The number of peace corps volunteers to be accepted, trained and assigned in 1961, will not be determined by the number available who can meet the skill, languages, and physical requirements.

The determining factor will be actual need and requests for peace corps workers—specific, planned projects on which to work, and firm agreements from the governments of recipient foreign countries authorizing the American volunteers to tackle the jobs.

Negotiate with Countries

The peace corps is using a procedure described as "working backward" to select the first contingent of volunteers. Corps representatives are negotiating with six underdeveloped countries — and plan to approach a dozen more soon—regarding various projects on which volunteers could work. These countries have not yet been named pending completion of the negotiations, but it has been learned that they include Tanganyika and Senegal in Africa.

The specific peace corps projects resulting from whatever agreements are reached in the next few weeks will determine the number of volunteers who will start training this summer and the kind of technical skills needed.

Ultimately, the peace corps will have the data from the questionnaire - application forms recorded on punched cards so that men and skills and other qualifications for specific jobs overseas can be located by sorting machines.

Potential for Problems

For example, if a job in India called for a mechanical engineer, a bulldozer operator, a carpenter, a bricklayer, and an electrician, the peace corps not only would locate persons with those skills in its file of cards, persons with those skills who had knowledge of Hindi, one of the major languages of India.

The mission and fundamental precepts of the peace corps hold the potential for grave problems which those running the program concede are bound to arise and cause trouble to one degree or another, even tho these problems are anticipated. Problems will be dealt with, to the extent possible, by careful screening of applicants, tough criteria in the selection of volunteers, training, and indoctrination.

In creating the peace corps last month, President Kennedy said that the men and women sent overseas "will be expected to work and live alongside the nationals of the country in which they are stationed—doing the same work, eating the same food, talking the same language."

A Rugged Life

Stern warnings that life in the peace corps will be rugged and, often, unpleasant by even the lowest American standards have been given repeatedly. President Kennedy has said "the life will not be easy." Shriver has asserted that peace corps service "won't be a picnic. . . this will probably be as difficult and as hard work as it is possible for anybody to volunteer for."

Hard physical labor, however, is not worrying peace corps planners. They are confident those enlisting in the corps can handle that.

What concerns peace corps officials most is how volunteers will react, physically and emotionally, to strange customs, food, to totally unfamiliar daily living far away from home which to some Americans will seem primitive or barbaric, or even offensive.

Problem of Health

Peace corps authorities know they will have health problems on their hands once the first volunteers go overseas. As any world traveler or foreign service officer will testify, Americans lacking the immunity of natives fall prey to a variety of diseases and ailments in foreign countries, diseases virtually unknown in the United States but prevalent overseas because of primitive sanitary conditions and lack of public health and medical facilities.

The peace corps is taking three basic steps to protect the physical and emotional health of its volunteers overseas and keep to a minimum serious illnesses and crack-ups, drop-outs because of inability to "take it," and forced separations from the service:

1. Selection of healthy men and women. The application form states that only those in good health can be accepted because the rigors of peace corps life demand "physical stamina and emotional stability" and the ability to adapt to an unfamiliar way of life.

Plan Physical Training

2. A physical training and indoctrination program for those selected aimed at developing stamina and familiarizing volunteers with life and customs in the countries to which they will be sent.

3. An arrangement with the United States public health service to provide health and medical care for peace corps volunteers both in this country and abroad.

Forrest Evashevski, University of Iowa athletic director, is the peace corps physical training consultant. He said recently that the minimum in the physical development of corps volunteers will be strengthening their legs and toughening their feet. Many volunteers, he explained, will be obliged to do a lot more walking than they do at home because of lack of transportation at their duty stations overseas.

Evashevski, former University of Michigan and All-American football back and Iowa coach, said the goal of the peace corps physical conditioning program will not be to develop finely-trained athletes.

Camp in Puerto Rico

The type of training and degree of conditioning will vary according to age, sex, civilian occupation, and the kind of job to which the peace corps volunteer is to be assigned, he said.

"The program will concern itself more with development of inner discipline than with exterior toughness," Evashevski said. "We will not permit volunteers to go abroad unless we are satisfied they are in proper physical condition to withstand health hazards they may find in different climates and under strange living conditions."

The peace corps currently is considering establishing a physical training camp in Puerto Rico. The camp, if plans work out, will be used to toughen volunteers with a month's training.

The prospective camp site is in the mountains in a dense tropical rain forest. Peace corps officials believe such a camp in Puerto Rico would have advantages over a camp in the United States because volunteers could receive training in tropical living and sanitation under rugged conditions in a location with foreign language, food, and customs.

(Fourth article tomorrow)

Peace Corps Volunteer

New York World-Telegram
Sun
New York N.Y.

Jim G. Lucas

Tues. 4-11-61

WASHINGTON.—A man who signed his name as Don Martin recently wrote Peace Corps director R. Sargent Shriver saying he was ready to join up. Among other things, he said he could speak Urdu, Hindi, Telegu, Tamil, Punjabi, Marathi, Dagri and Bengali. Also English.

Such linguistic proficiency seemed unusual in a man named Don Martin.

Inquiry developed that Mr. Martin was born Moka Jeevarathman Jaganathan, and he is now a clerk-typist in the Indian embassy here. He took the name Don Martin several years ago, he explained, because he liked Western ways.

A former sergeant in the Indian army, he says he applied for United States citizenship in 1954, but was told it would take at least 15 years. He hasn't pushed the matter. As a matter of fact, he says he'd probably be reluctant to give up Indian nationality. His wife and children are still in Bombay.

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P. 23

Ed Bayley, Peace Corps information director, says Peace Corps assignments undoubtedly will be restricted to American citizens. There may, however, be a place for Mr. Martin in the training program, he said.

But Mr. Martin is disappointed. He wants to "do something dynamic," and thinks the Peace Corps points the way. He says there's a particularly fertile field in India—if the right people are sent.

But, he warns, it won't be easy. For one thing, Indians speak eight different languages and 475 separate dialects. He speaks all eight languages, and many of the dialects.

Telegu, for instance, is spoken by 33 million Indians, Tamil by 28 million, Urdu by 40 million, Hindi by 70 million, Punjabi by 4 million, Bengali by 26 million, Marathi by 18 million.

• • •

Moreover, Indians take their linguistic differences seriously. Riots and near civil wars have been fought over the sanctioned use of various languages.

Mr. Martin believes Peace Corps volunteers sent to India will be welcomed by all but the Communists. But the Reds, he says, are one of India's major political parties. Volunteers may find themselves welcomed in one part of India, resented in another, he says.

As a general rule, he would recommend that the Peace Corps:

- ● Send husband-and-wife teams.
- ● Caution its members not to preach religion: it's a touchy subject in India.
- ● Warn them to avoid open debates with the Communists.

• • •

Mr. Martin believes it would be wiser to send married couples, particularly to the villages, because they'll be more resourceful.

Social life, he said, will be nonexistent by American standards. Even the best-intentioned volunteers will become lonely and bored. In the cities, it might be all right to seek companionship.

In the villages—with their unwritten taboos—this could lead to misunderstanding, even conflict, he said. In general, he advises that local customs be learned and respected.

He is convinced that this is the time for rapprochement between Americans and Indians. He is certain that Indians are fed up with Chinese Communists and their repeated violations of Indian sovereignty.

16i 1961

PEACE CORPS

PROGRAM AIMED TO HELP SCHOOL DROP-OUTS, WHO FIND JOBS HARD TO GET

Peace Corps Held No Draft Haven

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

By JAMES B. SHUMAN

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Peace Corps Director R. Sargent Shriver ared Sunday that the voluntary overseas service program soon go into operation will not be a haven for draft dodgers.

"This is going to be very difficult, very hard, very real work," Shriver said. "I would suggest that anybody who anticipates a ide get off the train right

Mon. 3-13-61

Shriver said Selective Service Director Gen. Lewis B. Hershey had agreed to permit deferrment of draft eligible corpsmen until their term of Peace Corps service was up. He said Hershey agreed this is an important service to the country and to the world."

But upon the corpsmen's return they will be subject to the draft unless they go into another socially useful and normally deferrable occupation, Shriver said.

p. 6

The Peace Corps, outlined by President Kennedy two weeks ago, plans to send up to 500 young men and women to underdeveloped areas of the world by the end of this year.

Corps members will work directly with the people of these areas, living with them, eating their food and showing them the basic elements of modern civilization.

"In the first year they will concentrate on education—teaching; on agriculture extension work—farming; on sanitation—public health; and on practical nursing—that type of thing," Shriver said. "I would imagine that no Americans in modern times will have been asked to do harder work."

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D-Maine, proposed in a letter to Shriver released today that the best approach to helping underdeveloped countries is through education.

CLOSE THE GAP

He suggested the Peace Corps help nations to train teachers and organize programs designed to "close a gap represented by centuries of accumulated knowledge and education programs as we have known them."

Shriver, appearing on a radio and television interview over New York stations with Sen. Kenneth B. Keating R-N.Y., said there will be at least four months of training before the volunteers are sent overseas. This training will include the culture, customs and language of the country to which they are going, and refresher courses in American history, philosophy, government and politics.

"It will be an arduous curriculum—from eight in the morning until twelve at night," he said.

DON'T RUSH

Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R-N.Y., urged Shriver on another television program for New York stations that "we not be rushed into sending these young people abroad ill-prepared and not oriented."

"I think they need to be conditioned just as if they were trained for military service, in a physical sense," Javits said, "and they need to be given the necessary education."

VOLUNTEERS RUSH TO JOIN NEW CORPS

The N.Y. Times

Rafer Johnson Among Those Who Want to Serve

New York

By DAVID HALBERSTAM

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1 — Rafer Johnson, the Olympic decathlon champion, has volunteered to join the Peace Corps announced today by President Kennedy.

Thurs. 3-2-61

Forrest Evashevski, former football coach at the University of Iowa and once a noted blocking back at the University of Michigan, will soon take a job at the headquarters of the corps in Washington.

p. 1

Sally Bowles, daughter of Under Secretary of State Chester Bowles, and Nancy Gore, daughter of Senator Albert Gore of Tennessee, are already at work at corps headquarters.

Today, within an hour or two after President Kennedy had announced the establishment of the peace corps on a pilot basis, the switchboard at headquarters could not handle the calls from volunteers and inquirers.

The response to the idea of a voluntary organization in which American men and women could help the developing countries of the world has exceeded all expectations.

President Kennedy is reported to have received more letters about the peace corps than about any other issue—some 6,000 letters of suggestion, inquiry and open application. None mentions salary. 'And not only do we get letters from young people who want to serve, said Ed Bayley, who is temporarily the public relations officer for the corps, "I am amazed at the requests we have from older people who want to work on the Washington staff—lawyers, newspaper men, business men.

p. 12

"And for the young people—why this is a chance to participate directly in a Government which always seems so far away and distant."

Some of the headquarters staff members, such as Miss Gore, are not sure yet what they are being paid—and if they are being paid.

Miss Gore said she chose the peace corps because:

"It's the first new idea of the New Frontier. It's one of the few original things that's happened in a long time, and t's one that I can participate n something that I can contribute to."

Miss Bowles said joining the staff of the Peace Corps "is exactly what I wanted to do—I feel very strongly about this and have ever since I was in India." She was there when her father was Ambassador to India. There, she said, she saw the potential for a group of dedicated young people.

Another young staff member, Miss Mitzi Mallina of Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., said the idea of the Peace Corps had deeply touched today's college seniors.

"I know a lot of boys at Harvard and M. I. T. who have been waiting to hear the news about it—who have been hoping it would open up soon enough so that they could join when they got out of college," she said.

The letters are indicative too:

From Hartsville Ohio: "I could couple my knowledge of agriculture with a speaking knowledge of Spanish and work in Latin-America."

From New York City: "I am willing to spend the rest of my life in work like this because it can mean so much to our country."

From Cleveland: "Have you a place for me in your fight for peace?"

PEACE CORPS HELD SLACKERS' REFUGE

The N.Y. Times
New York, N.Y.

WASHINGTN, March 10 (UPI)—Republican H. R. Gross charged today that President Kennedy's new Peace Corps was being turned into a haven for draft dodgers.

Sat. 3-11-61

The Iowa Republican said that R. Sargent Shriver, head of the corps, had announced that he and Draft Director Lewis B. Hershey had agreed that young men on Peace Corps assignments would not be subject to draft.

p. 10

He was apparently referring to a statement by General Hershey that Peace Gorps volunteers would not be subject to the draft and that possible further exemptions might be allowed after they leave the corps if they did work in the national interest. He emphasized this was his personal opinion, however.

"It is not clear how Shriver and Hershey were able to amend the draft law to set up a haven for draft dodgers in the Peace Corps," Mr. Gross said in speech on the House floor.

He noted also that Mr. Shriver had estimated the initial cost of the program at $12,000 per participant, with a goal of 1,000 participants, and questioned how such outlays could be projected without approval of Congress.

KENNEDY FOR STUDY OF U.N. PEACE CORPS

The N.Y. Times
New York, N.Y.

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—President Kennedy said today that the possibility of establishing a United Nations Peace Corps should be considered.

Thurs. 3-9-61

The President told his news conference that the objective of the United States Peace Corps he had set up was to work closely with the natives of countries that would welcome the assistance of the American volunteers.

p. 12

A reporter said the question had been raised whether Americans would be welcome in some countries. The newsman said there had been suggestions that the United Nation might undertake to establish a corps of the kind Mr. Kennedy has ordered as a one-nation enterprise.

Mr. Kennedy replied that could "usefully be considered" by the United Nations. The President said he wanted to make it clear, however, that American Peace Corps member. would not go anywhere except where they were warmly welcome.

Shriver Addresses Forum

New York Herald Tribune Sat. 3-25-61 P.1 New York, N.Y.

Herald Tribune photo by Terence McCarten

R. Sargent Shriver (second from left) head of Peace Corps, together with four foreign students attending the Herald Tribune Forum which he addressed yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. From left: Jehangir Malik, Pakistan; Mr. Shriver; Aino Ruuskanen, Finland; Andreas Eshete, Ethiopia. and Suheil F. Aranki, Jordan.

Peace Corps Plans Announced at Forum

New York Herald Tribune
Sat. 3-25-61 P.1
New York, N.Y.

First of 17,000 Volunteers Off By Christmas, Shriver Says at Waldorf

By Gene Gleason

The 17,000 people of Ameri- a's Peace Corps will begin their ork overseas at the end of this ar, it was announced yester- y by R. Sargent Shriver, Corps director, at the enth annual New York Her- d Tribune Forum in the grand llroom of the Waldorf-Asto-

Mr. Shriver, speaking to the thirty-seven young Forum delegates from thirty-four countries and an audience of more than 2,000 students of high schools in the New York Metropolitan area, said that the Corps volunteers will concentrate on four main tasks: teaching languages, fighting disease, improving farm methods and serving in local governments as clerks, administrators and helpers.

"Trained and Skilled"

"As we see it, the Peace Corps should be composed of trained and skilled workers—and I emphasize trained and skilled," Mr. Shriver said. "Young in years, mature in judgment, dedicated in purpose, voluntary in character, ready to go and work anywhere in the world at the discretion of the President of the United States. They will go, however, only where they are asked. We shall not impose the Peace Corps on any one or any country. We shall not propagandize or proselytize."

New York

The Peace Corps director said he hopes to be able to send out the first trained workers "by Christmas of 1961, and added that he hopes some foreign nationals will also come here to be trained in the work of the Corps.

Herald Tribune
Sat. 3.25.61

Forum Youths Interested

Delegates to the Forum, which has the theme, "The World We Want," showed keen interest in the Peace Corps. Per Seglen of Norway said that his own country already had a somewhat similar idea, and two other delegates suggested that the Peace Corps might be made an international organization, with the richer and more highly developed nations joining to help less technically advanced countries.

Andreas Eshete of Ethiopia particularly welcomed full participation of women in organizations for national and international aid, saying, "Women of all countries, unite!"

Mutual Benefits

Mr. Shriver said that he saw the Corps as "a two-way street," with "our volunteers gaining a greater knowledge and a deeper understanding of the people of other nations. . . . It is this mutual understanding — this deeper appreciation—that leads to mutual respect and to world peace."

John Hay Whitney, president and publisher of the Herald Tribune, welcomed the delegates, saying, "As an old Ambassador, I am pleased to greet thirty-seven ambasadors from thirty-four nations, all of them so young, and some of them so prety." Mr. Whitney recently resigned as Ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

He thanked the persons and organizations that made the Forum possible, and added that, "while the Herald Tribune is immodestly proud of its part in this program, it is you delegates who have made it a success."

National Songs and Dances

The delegates introduced one another to the audience in English, injecting informally humorous comments that brought repeated ripples of laughter. There was a program of national songs and dances, all of them performed in varied and colorful national costumes.

In a discussion of the operation of American aid that immediately preceded Mr. Shriver's speech. Khin Khin Hla of Burma pointed out that Americans working in Burmese villages would have severe living conditions—long rainy seasons, extreme heat, the menace of snaked leeches and insects —and expressed her curiosity over whether the young people of a Peace Corps or other aid organizations could adapt to these hardships.

After his speech, Mr. Shriver was asked about this same issue, and he replied that our Peace Corps volunteers would have to be able to accept local conditions, "or we will pull them out of there and replace them."

Volunteers Face Screening

At a press conference last night in the World Affairs Center, 46th St. and First Ave., Mr. Shriver predicted that Communists would have a difficult time infiltrating the Peace Corps. His comment stemmed fro mthe published remark of Rep. John J. Rhodes, R., Ariz., that the Corps is "made to order" for such infiltration.

The Peace Corps director said that all its volunteers face an arduous screening and training program, during which all but the best representatives of America will be screened out. He added that if any Communist survived this rigorous check and was later discovered, he would be dismissed immediately.

He declared that the volunteers would not compete with United States technical assistance personnel in foreign lands.

He said the volunteers would be "teachers, not school administrators and farmers, not agricultural researchers."

The press conference was attended by seventy-five newsmen from twenty-five foreign nations and was the first Mr. Shriver has held for the foreign press.

SHRIVER OK'd FOR HEAD OF PEACE CORPS

Chicago Daily Tribune

Senators Foresee Hike in Spending on It

Wed. 3-22-61

BY WILLARD EDWARDS
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

P.1
Chicago, Ill.

Washington, March 21 — Senate questioning today elicited hard facts about President Kennedy's peace corps plan, stripping away some of its adventurous appeal which precipitated a flood of 17,300 enlistment offers.

Probably not more than 200 young Americans can be selected, trained and sent abroad this year to live in native villages "under primitive conditions and great financial sacrifice," as the President phrased it.

Shriver Is Target

Moreover, the privations to be suffered by these first recruits will be alleviated by American food, sanitation, housing, medical care, severance pay, and similar benefits. Salaries, health and accident insurance, service connected disability payments and pensions will surely follow, cynical senators predicted.

It was the first congressional scrutiny given to the peace corps since it was proposed late in the Presidential campaign last year and offered to Congress on March 1.

Target of the questioning by the Senate foreign relations committee was R. Sargent Shriver of Chicago, the President's brother-in-law, appointed to direct the peace corps. He was up for Senate confirmation of his appointment, altho some confusion developed over whether his post as head of a temporary agency, created by executive authority without legislation, required the Senate's "advise and consent" indorsement.

Advised that President Kennedy believed Senate action desirable, the committee later resolved its doubts and voted to confirm Shriver.

Called "Pig in a Poke"

Shriver repeatedly pleaded that there had been little time to study the manifold problems connected with the dispatch abroad of an army of volunteers, zealous to teach and build in under-developed lands.

Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper [R., Ia.] commented that the Senate was being asked to approve a "pig in a poke"—a program with uncertain status and scope.

The main concern of several senators was about future expansion of the peace corps. The proposed so-called bonus of $50 a month [to be paid in a lump sum at the end of enlistment] will inevitably be raised to larger amounts, they predicted, and be accompanied by the usual "fringe benefits" which always arise in the burocracy.

Sen. Russell B. Long [D., La.] joined with others in speculating that the corps would be attractive to sons and daughters of the well-to-do who would receive extra income from home. Those with family responsibilities could not afford to join the corps, they said.

Shriver disputed this view, asserting discharged members of the corps would have $1,200 after two years of service and would find jobs open to them in government and industry.

Louis Martin To Be Peace Corps Emissary

The Call
Kansas City, Mo.
Mar 3-10-61
P1

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Louis E. Martin, former Chicago and Detroit newspaper man, has been named an aide to R. Sargent Shriver of Chicago who will head up the peace corps program which was received last week with overwhelming enthusiasm.

Originally the program was designed to send young people overseas to serve in underdeveloped countries on a voluntary, non paying basis, but the response has been so great that officials announced Monday that the program might be extended to include certain backward rural areas and slum districts of the big cities in this country.

Martin, who was once editor of the Chicago Defender and publisher of the Michigan Chronicle in Detroit, is scheduled to be an emissary for the corps, explaining the program to officials of the countries where the young people will serve.

Rafer Johnson, Olympic decathalon champion, was one of the first to offer his services.

Shriver, a brother-in-law of President Kennedy, said he will not draw the $19,500 per year salary scheduled for the program's director.

The idea of using some of the young people in the United States came as an afterthought after the response was so great. One spokesman pointed out that serving in this country might be training for overseas service later on.

While the countries where the young people will serve have not yet been designated, foreign diplomats reacted favorably to the idea.

A spokesman for the Nigerian Embassy said:

"We are still studying the whole idea. There is no official position but it has been generally warmly received. Its success depends on the people who are sent to Nigeria and other nations."

A Brazilian spokesman described the step as a "very imaginative" move that would add "dynamism" to programs already under way by private institutions. Brazilian public opinion will be "very sympathetic" and "very warm," he said.

Pakistani officials said that it "seems to be a good idea, a very good idea."

An Indian spokesman said it was a "very noble" action. Americans will face difficulties in adjusting to local living conditions, he adds, but these can be overcome.

Dr. Carlos Sanz de Santamara, the Colombian ambassador, said the Peace Corps was both "romantically and pragmatically good from all the angles; I am wonderfully well impressed."

He said that the President's action illustrated the Administration's current pace. "In the past few weeks we have been kept hopping, even the diplomats," he declared.

PRESIDENT KENNEDY HAS APPOINTEDa 33 MEMBER NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR THE PEACE CORPS

ADVISERS CHOSEN FOR PEACE CORPS

The N.Y. Times

Kennedy Picks 33-Member Council Headed by Johnson and Douglas

New York

By W. H. LAWRENCE

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 30—President Kennedy announced tonight the selection of a National Advisory Council for the Peace Corps.

3-31-61

The thirty-three-member bipartisan group will have Vice President Johnson as its chairman, with William O. Douglas, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, as honorary chairman. Justice Douglas is a renowned traveler, explorer and outdoorsman.

P. 10

Establishment of the council was announced from the temporary White House here a few hours after the President arrived for an Easter week-nd at the Atlantic oceanside home of his father, Joseph P. Kennedy, financier and former Ambassador to Britain.

The President's wife and their two children, 3-year-old Caroline and 4-month-old John F. Jr., have been here since Monday.

The President arrived here at 11:15 A. M., after a jet flight of an hour and fifty-six minutes from Washington. His trip had been delayed for a few days in the expectation of a Soviet response to proposals for a cease-fire in Laos.

Late today, the President also announced two other official actions.

One was the signing into law of a measure to increase funds available for farm operating loans under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.

Another was the Kennedy announcement of his intention to appoint Thomas C. Mann, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, as Ambassador to Mexico.

Pierre Salinger, White House press secretary, said there was no official word on a successor to Mr. Mann in the State Department post.

Confers During Flight

On the flight from the capital today, he talked for a time with his ambassador at large, Mr. verell Harriman, former New York Governor, and with Senator J. William Fulbright, Arkansas Democrat and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Both hitched rides with the President for brief vacations in Florida.

After a quick lunch at his father's house, the President was out on the Palm Beach Country Club golf course for an abbreviated round of about twelve holes. His companions were his father; Carroll Rosenbloom, owner of the Baltimore Colts football team; and his brother-in-law, the actor Peter Lawford, a left-handed golfer who likes to play barefooted.

The advisory council will assist another Kennedy brother-in-law, R. Sargent Shriver of Chicago, who has been named director of the Peace Corps.

The council is sprinkled with well-known names, including Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, John D. Rockefeller 4th, a senior at Harvard University, and Oveta Culp Hobby of Houston, Tex., publisher and the first Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

The White House announcement said the group would give peace corps program "guidance and counsel in the development of its activities."

Under Vice President Johnson and Justice Douglas, the advisory council will have four vice chairmen. They are Dr. Mary Bunting of Boston, president of Radcliffe College; David E. Lilienthal of New York, former chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority and of the Atomic Energy Commission; the Rev. James Robinson of New York, director of the interracial Morningside Community Center and pastor of the Church of the Master, and Thomas J. Watson Jr., president of the International Business Machines Corporation.

The other council members are:

Dr. Leona Baumgartner, of New York City, Commissioner of Health; Joseph Beirne, president of the Communications Workers Union; Harry Belafonte, singer and actor; the Rev. William Sloan Coffin, chaplain of Yale University; LeRoy Collins, former Governor of Florida and now president of the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters; the Rev. John J. Considine, director of the Latin-American Bureau of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

Also, Henry Crown of Evanston, Ill., vice president of the Hilton Hotel Corporation; Dr. Albert Dent of New Orleans, president of Dillard University; Peter Grace of New York, president of W. R. Grace & Co.; Cornelius J. Haggerty of Los Angeles, president of the Building Trades Council; E. Palmer Hoyt, publisher of The Denver Post; Mrs. Robert Kintner, wife of the president of the National Broadcasting Company and active in the International Children's Fund of the United Nations.

Also, Murray D. Lincoln of Columbus, Ohio, farm leader and president of the Nationwide Insurance Company; Frederick R. Mann, Philadelphia, Director of Commerce; Dr. Benjamin E. Mays of Atlanta, president of Morehouse College; Dr. James A. McCain of Manhattan, Kan., president of Kansas State College; Franklin D. Murphy, chancellor of the University of California at Los Angeles.

Also, Mrs. E. Lee Ozbirn of Oklahoma City, international president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Clarence E. Pickett of Philadelphia, executive secretary of the American Friends Service Committee; Eugene V. Rostow, dean of the Yale Law School; George L. Sanchez of Austin, Tex., chairman of the department of history at the University of Texas; James Scott of Beverly, N. J., international vice president of the United States National Student Association; John Fischer of New York, Dean of Teachers College of Columbia University.

Roger Revelle of La Jolla, Calif., director of the Scripps Oceanographic Institution.

Council for Peace Corps

The Christian Science Monitor

By the Associated Press

Palm Beach, Fla.

Boston, Mass.

President Kennedy has appointed a 33-member national advisory council for the Peace Corps.

Vice-President Lyndon B. Johnson was named chairman of the council of seven women and 26 men, with Supreme Court Associate Justice William O. Douglas as honorary chairman.

The President, in a statement, said the group of outstanding Americans "will bring to the Peace Corps the insight and experience of prominent individuals who are interested in the role of the United States in world affairs."

Their role will be to "give the program guidance and counsel in the development of its activities," he added.

P. 7

The council includes the names of well-known figures in American life from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt to singer-actor Harry Belafonte.

Three men and one woman were selected to serve as vice-chairmen.

Fri. 3-31-61

They are:

David E. Lilienthal of New York City, long-time government official who headed the Tennessee Valley Authority and was chairman of the United States Atomic Energy Commission.

Dr. Mary Bunting, president of Radcliffe College in Cambridge, Mass., and a well-known educator.

Thomas J. Watson, Jr., of New York City, president of the International Business Machines Corporation, a business advisor to the Department of Commerce and a member of the executive committee of the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships.

The Rev. James Robinson, pastor of the Church of the Master in New York City, and director of Operations Crossroads Africa, a program in which American college students spend their summer vacations working on development projects in African villages.

The Peace Corps is headed by Mr. Kennedy's brother-in-law, R. Sargent Shriver and is currently in the planning stages of its operations.

The Philadelphia Inquirer

Philadelphia, Pa.

Jan. 22 61

P13

Filipinos Remember the Thomasites

Schools Beckon Peace Corps

By ALBERT RAVENHOLT

MANILA.

YOUNG Americans joining President Kennedy's projected Peace Corps would find a major opportunity in the Philippines and neighboring new nations to teach English, direct athletics and organize rural community action. But, if these young people are sent out as technical advisers in economic development and government, their efforts might readily backfire.

This is the consensus reached by Americans and Filipinos studying the feasibility in Southeast Asia of the proposal with which President Kennedy during his campaign drew such an electric response, especially among students, from California to Maine.

It implies that those graduating from college and searching for an opportunity to apply themselves on America's "New Frontiers" abroad can become vital instruments in the contest between the totalitarian and democratic ideologies. In time it appears that several thousand young people could be given a creative role in the "emerging new nations" of the "Balkans of Asia."

* * *

FILIPINOS are particularly enthusiastic about the prospect of young Americans coming here to teach. "Why that would be just like the 'Thomasites,'" remarked the dean of education at the University of the Philippines in a discusison of this project. "It would be magnificent, both for our schools and students and for our relations with America."

The Thomasites were those intrepid American teachers who came to these islands at the beginning of this century. They organized the first public school system and fostered the democratic ideals that made possible the birth of the Philippine Republic. In the judgment of perceptive Filipino leaders, these teachers were responsible for the most fundamental contribution that the United States made here during the 48 years when the Stars and Stripes flew over this archipelago.

* * *

THE name of this band of pioneers was taken from the U. S. Army transport, the SS Thomas, that brought the first large contingent of several hundred American civilian teachers to Manila on Aug. 23, 1901. They had been recruited by Civil Service examination from Iowa, Washington, Massachusetts and other States. In time they numbered some 1400 men and women, many of whom were in their early 20s.

As these civilian teachers landed in Manila, they were posted to the provinces, often traveling to their assigned villages or barrios by boat, on horseback and even on foot. They took over from the American soldiers who had been held here after the close of the Spanish-American War and the Philippine insurrection and ordered to put aside their rifles and start teaching.

* * *

IMBUED with all that boundless enthusiasm of an American generation fresh from the labors of opening a continent, these teachers organized and staffed a school system and trained thousands of Filipino colleagues. It was they who made English the language of education, of Government and of commerce in these islands where there are some 87 languages and dialects in use as "mother tongues."

Equally important, these teachers in their daily association with Filipinos instilled a fraternal regard for the individual's dignity that has left fond memories among the men and women who are now building this country. It is not uncommon to meet a Filipino who was given his first encouragement by an American teacher, and possibly went on to live with that teacher's family in the U. S. while he studied at one of our universities.

TODAY, the job to be done in the Philippines is of a different nature but equally important, in the view of concerned Filipinos. The public school system, like some private educational institutions, was badly damaged by the Second World War. Schoolhouses have been rebuilt and belatedly are getting textbooks. And teachers have been trained to fill all the posts that the budget can finance.

But the quality of English—which remains the primary language of instruction—has deteriorated to the point where a great many students neither understand their textbooks nor are able to write coherently.

This loss of competence in English, which traces chiefly to the war with Japan and its aftermath, is producing a two-class society. Opportunity for young Filipinos, in Government, in business and the professions and in the new industries is restricted to those who can read and speak English confidently.

Promising careers are in effect denied the great majority of young Filipinos in the provinces who are unable to acquire such competence in English, despite the enormous value their parents place on education.

Filipino educators feel that young Americans teaching English should first be sent to the provincial high schools that number somewhat over 200. They estimate that a thousand young Americans readily could be so employed, provided the U. S. would pay the costs. Salaries, they feel, should be modest, so as to discourage disparity of an obvious sort in living standards of Filipinos and Americans working as their colleagues.

* * *

THESE Filipino leaders hope the Americans who might come to teach also would organize athletics—baseball was popular in the islands before the war—and stimulate community activities in gardening and other pursuits.

However, they warn against giving such young Americans the title of technical experts, which has acquired an unfortunate connotation.

Elsewhere in Southeast Asia the opportunities for a Peace Corps are not as "made to order" as in the Philippines. But, on a more modest scale, young Americans could be effectively used in these countries, according to some of their leaders. They feel that such an enterprise would afford a genuine "people to people" approach to international relations.

All of the Asians this writer has questioned about the projected Peace Corps feel that it should be under "joint management" in each country.

As the respected Philippines Secretary of Education, Dr. Jose Romero, expressed it, "your people know what must be done at that end. But we probably are better equipped to insure the most effective use of young men and women you send here to work here in our communities."

Want Check Limited

The Miami Herald

Students Hit Oath For Peace Corps

Miami, Fla.

Sat. 4-1-61

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — A convention of college students Friday opposed a loyalty oath for members of the Peace Corps and said FBI security checks on applicants should be sharply limited.

A majority of delegates at the National Conference on Youth Service Abroad sponsored by the National Students Association endorsed President Kennedy's Peace Corps proposal and said it should be kept out of the cold war.

But a resolution on the loyalty oath issue caused a sharp split among the 282 voting delegates at the closing session of the three-day meeting.

A minority faction called for examination of every applicant's "political activities, associations and background" but this proposal was rejected on a show of hands.

Instead, the conference adopted a statement saying that the "stringent political standards" of the foreign service or FBI security tests were irrelevant for Peace Corps members. It approved of such checks only in individual cases were such screening was indicated by other standards.

As for a loyalty oath, the conference declared:

"A corpsman will not be a political agent and should not be required to make any particular affirmation of loyalty beyond the standard passport requirements for any American traveling abroad.

"Certainly the loyalty and the democratic commitment of an individual must be beyond question but the real measure of these qualities can only be found in the total process of evaluation and selection."

John Kolbe, a senior at Northwestern University, argued for security checks. He said it was not sensible to send those who opposed American beliefs abroad.

There was no tally on the loyalty oath resolution but Chairman Mark Furstenberg, of Oberlin College, said it "clearly carried."

The conference was called to give the views of a cross section of American college students on the President's proposal to send U.S. citizens overseas to help people in underdeveloped nations improve their living standards.

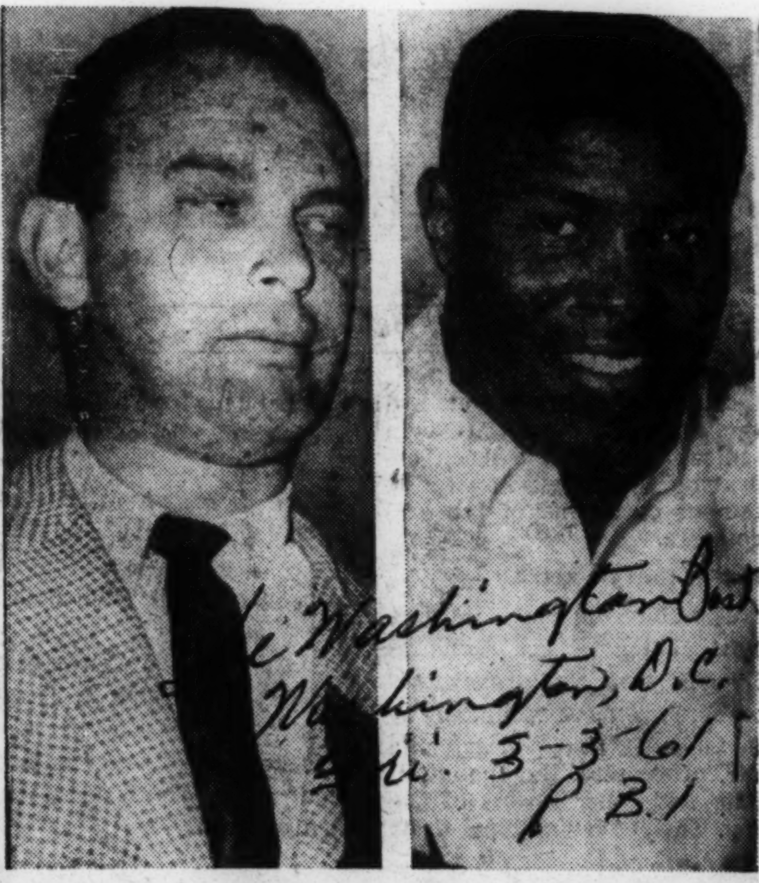
R. Sargent Shriver, Peace Corps director, told the delegates that the corps itself would not get involved in "political cross currents." But Shriver said he hoped that its members would be able to defend the American way of life in a rational way if it were challenged by foreigners.

A resolution adopted at Friday's session declared:

"The purpose of the Peace Corps should be to foster mutual understanding and cooperation among all people and to accelerate the process of economic and social development in areas of the world requesting participation in self-help projects, without involvement in any foreign policy . . ."

The conference is the first major forum that college students have had to comment on the Peace Corps plan. Their views will be sent to members of Congress.

Washington D.C.
Fri. 3-3-61
P.B1



The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.
Fri. 3-3-61
P B.1

Nancy Gore, daughter of a Senator, and Sally Bowles, whose father is Under Secretary of State, are shown at left handling some of the mail received at the Peace Corps headquarters here. Above are Forrest Evashevski, at left, University of Iowa athletic director, and Rafer Johnson, Olympic decathlon champion, who has been mentioned as possible applicants for membership in the unsalaried Corps.

Associated Press

Mrs. Roosevelt Aids Peace Corps on TV

Associated Press

The Washington Post
Fri. 3-3-61
P B1

Eleanor Roosevelt is preparing a television program based on President Kennedy's International Peace Corps.

The former First Lady returned to the White House Wednesday to record an interview with Mr. Kennedy which will serve as the introduction to the program. On Sunday she will record a discussion of the Peace Corps proposal with Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.), Prof. Samuel Hayes of the University of Michigan, and Senteca Kajubi of the University of East Africa.

Mrs. Roosevelt's program, "Prospects of Mankind," is produced monthly for National Educational Television. It will be shown on more than 50 TV stations around the country. WTTG will carry the program March 11.

Kennedy's Peace Corps Plea Draws Volunteers

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.
Fri. 3-3-61
P B1

By Stephen Rosenfeld

Staff Reporter

Signs of a massive response to President Kennedy's appeal for Peace Corps volunteers built up swiftly yesterday.

The switchboard at Corps headquarters in the International Cooperation Administration building, 806 Connecticut ave. nw., handled nearly 1000 calls.

Some 6000 letters, many still unopened, had been received before the President formally established the Corps on Wednesday. Staffers braced for the flood of mail the announcement presumably released. It's due today.

Volunteers Ready

One woman phoned from New York at 8:55 a. m., wanting to come to Washington at once for an interview.

A youth just out of the Army said he was ready for the 2- or three-year stint abroad, at no pay, that the Corps demands.

But the Corps office—lacking such amenities as stationery and typewriters, let alone policies—could only take the names of these and other callers.

A spokesman said application forms won't be ready for about a month.

Serving on Staff Here

Reports were current that Rafer Johnson, Olympic decathlon champion, and Forrest Evashevski, athletic director at the University of Iowa, had volunteered. Johnson told United Press International in California that he is interested but has not made a decision. Edwin Bayley, Corps public relations man, said the reports at this stage are "just talk."

But holders of two other names of note were at (unpaid) work yesterday. They plan to stay on the staff, not serve overseas, said Nancy Gore, 23, daughter of Sen Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) and Sally Bowles, 22, daughter of Undersecretary of State Chester Bowles.

A Corps official said no decision has yet been made on the countries due to receive the first 500 to 1000 volunteers that the President hopes to have in the field this year. Nigeria, the Philippines, India, Pakistan, Brazil and Colombia are among those under consideration, he said.

He said universities and private organizations with foreign programs may become recruiting and training points and may operate projects of their own. Gordon Boyce, head of the Experiment on International Living, has been tapped to handle relations with private agencies, he said.

Fifty Calls Received

Lawyers, teacher and linguists were among the 50 would-be volunteers who got 23-year-old Mitzi Mallina on the phone. A study-work camp veteran of four months of service in Nigeria, she quit her job in Cambridge, Mass., to work on the Corps staff.

Most calls were from the New York and Washington area, she said, but one came from Los Angeles. A man who phoned from Mansfield, Pa., was fluent in both Hindi and Urdu, Miss Mallina reported. Another man "from around are corner" wanted an interview.

She was interrupted by an appeal for a typewriter to be manned by one of five secretaries borrowed from the National Security Council. She got it.

Said one of the five, Willie M. Richards of 2100 Fendall ave. se.: "I've just been here since twenty after two. Everything's in such a state of chaos, I don't know what's going on."

Nearby, a staff-job applicant explained her decision to forego foreign service: "Lots of people read about the Corps and say 'terrific,' but you should pick the place where you would do the most good.'

This choice, a staff member noted, is at the heart of the Peace Corps job.

PEACE CORPS GETS ITS FIRST MISSION

The N.Y. Times

New York

28 Volunteers to Help Plan Roads for Tanganyika—Tests Slated in May

Sat. 4-22-61

By PETER BRAESTRUP

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21—The Peace Corps' first volunteers sent abroad will go to Tanganyika in east central Africa.

P. 1

President Kennedy announced the new agency's initial project at his news conference today. He said a party of twenty-eight surveyors, geologists, and civil engineers would go to Tanganyika to help local technicians plan and build roads that were badly needed.

"There is nothing more important in Tanganyika than the development of roads to open up the country," the President said, "and I am delighted some Americans have volunteered to help in this important effort."

Tanganyika, now a British-administered United Nations trust territory of 9,000,000 persons, is scheduled to gain full independence on Dec. 28. Its capital is Dar-es-Salaam, a seaport on the Indian Ocean.

Shriver Going on Tour

The President's announcement came on the eve of a three-week tour of Africa and Asia by R. Sargent Shriver, the director of the Peace Corps. Mr. Shriver, accompanied by three aides, will discuss projects with officials in Nigeria, Pakistan, India, Burma, Thailand, Malaya and the Philippines.

Other projects have been under discussion with Senegal, Chile and Brazil. Decisions on eight or ten projects in Latin America, Africa and Asia are expected within the next two months.

Volunteers for the Tanganyika project have yet to be selected; four civil engineers, four geologists and twenty surveyors are needed.

There are many engineers and surveyors among the 4,000 persons wh have already applied for service with the Peace Corps. More engineers and surveyors are expected to apply as a result of today's announcement.

P. 14

Candidates for the Tanganyika project will take written tests next month. The successful applicants will undergo three months of training at one of several universities now being considered.

New York

Peace Corps officials emphasize that they will take "only the cream" of the applicants who are at least 24 years old and have engineering degrees. The screening process will include interviews and security checks.

Sat. 4-22-61

"You've got to get a rugged self-sufficient guy to do this job," a Peace Corps specialist said.

The twenty-eight volunteers are scheduled to arrive in Dar-es-Salaam in September. They will be instructed by the Tanganyikan Government for seven weeks in the Swahili language, tribal customs and the habits of the area's elephants, lions and mosquitos. The volunteers will start work in late October and will stay in Tanganyika two years.

The Peace Corps volunteers will fan out in two and three-man teams from Mount Kilimanjaro to Lake Tanganyika. They will live in provincial capitals on the dry central plateau, the humid coastal region and the semi-temperate mountain areas.

NIGER
CHAD
SUDAN
ETHIOPIA
NIGERIA
Lagos
CENT. AFRICAN REP.
UGANDA
CAMEROON
GABON
CONGO REP.
REP. OF THE CONGO
KENYA
TANGANYIKA
CONGO
Atlantic Ocean
ANGOLA
N. RHODESIA
S. RHOD.
MOZAMBIQUE
S.W. AFRICA
BECHUANA-LAND
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
Indian Ocean
0
300

The New York Times April 22, 1961

FIRST PROJECT: Peace Corps volunteers will go to Tanganyika (shaded area).

They will work under Tanganyika's Ministery of Communications and Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The two ministries will provide the volunteers with local armed game scouts, transportation, tents, mosquito nets and other non-technical supplies.

Schedule of Work

During the rainy season the Peace Corps workers will instruct the Tanganyikans in engineering and surveying techniques. During the dry season the volunteers, camping out for three weeks at a time, will work on farm-to-market road surveys, on engineering of main bridges and roads, and on geological survey mapping.

Tanganyikan officials regard Peace Corps participation as vital to the success of their three-year development program. Finance Minister Sir Ernest Vesey has told Peace Corps officials that his country could train only two surveyors in the next five years.

Julius Nyerre, who is scheduled to become Tanganyika's first Prime Minister on May 1, asked United States help last February. In early April Mr. Shriver sent Lee St. Lawrence, who was transferred to the Peace Corps from the International Cooperation Administration, to explore the project.

Mr. St. Lawrence discussed the project with the British Colonial Office in London and with Mr. Nyerere and other officials in Dar-es-Salaam. He assured local officials that the United States intended no political activity. Then he undertook a 1,500-mile trip into the back country with the full cooperation of local officials.

The need, Mr. St. Lawrence said, was for simple dirt roads—which require prior surveys—from isolated tribal farm areas to market centers. Local farmers now lose a ready market for livestock and produce because they cannot get the goods to trading centers.

"With such roads," Mr. St. Lawrence said today in an interview, "the countryside would be brought from a barter economy to a cash economy."

The roads would be built by local labor. It is expected that the farmers would move from cleared patches in the forests to the roadside, ending their isolation.

Tanganyika to get first U.S. Peace Corps mission

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

Sat. 4-29-61

President Kennedy announced at his news conference Friday that the Peace Corps will undertake its first project in Tanganyika, an African country which achieved independence last Dec. 28.

P 3

At the request of the Tanganyika Government, Mr. Kennedy said, the U.S. will send to that country a party of surveyors, geologists and civil engineers to help Tanganyika to map and construct roads.

* * *

"TWENTY SURVEYORS, four geologists and four civil engineers will provide some of the skills needed to accelerate the development plan," Mr. Kennedy said, adding:

"There is nothing more important in Tanganyika than the development of roads to open up the country, and I am delighted that some Americans have volunteered to help in this important effort."

The International Cooperation Administration Area Operations Office in Tanganyika sent to the Peace Corps in February a request from the Tanganyika Government for 20 to 30 young American engineers and surveyors.

Peace Corps 1st Mission: Tanganyika

The Florida Times Union

P5 Sat. 4-22-61

Jacksonville, Fla.

WASHINGTON, April 21 (UPI). President Kennedy announced today that the first team of Peace Corps volunteers has been assigned to Tanganyika to help the newly independent African nation map and build roads.

He told his news conference that, at the request of Tanganyika, a party of 20 surveyors, four geologists and four civil engineers would provide some of the skills that country needs to speed its highway development plans.

"There is nothing more important in Tanganyika than the development of roads to open up the country," he said, "and I am delighted that some Americans have volunteered to help in this important effort."

In announcing the first Peace Corps project, the President noted that Tanganyika, a former British colony, gained its independence only last Dec. 28.

Peace Corps officials said the team would be trained this summer and tentatively was scheduled to leave for Tanganyika next September.

The project was announced in advance of a trip by Peace Corps director R. Sargent Shriver to eight countries in Africa and Southeast Asia. Shriver leaves New York tomorrow for Nigeria.

First Peace Corps Heads For Africa

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta Ga. Sat. 4-22-61

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P. 1

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Why Did Africa Group Reject 'Peace Corps'?

2 pw Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 4-22-61 P. 11

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Why did the All-Africa Peoples Conference meeting in Cairo reject the Peace Corps proposal of U. S. President John F. Kennedy?

This question, from all indications, has not been answered too clearly.

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- **Another question has arisen: Does the rejection reflect the officials view of all African countries, especially those which are most influential on the world scene?**

- **There is some speculation that perhaps some Africans feel that the influx of young Americans—amel and female—might have a negative influence on socio-economic conditions. Or there might be fears on the part of both sexes of outside "romantic competition" and the additional fear that these newcomers might affect the African economy.**

For example, a situation which has already developed in Leopoldville has been described as "plenty of money and plenty of men."

■

MALES ARE SAID to outnumber females among United Nations personnel 10-1—and the women seem to like the idea.

- **Apparently unperturbed by the vote of the All-Africa Conference, corps headquarters has arranged to send the first contingent of 100 volunteers to Africa and South America by late summer.**

Shriver, a brother-in-law of the President and former president of the Chicago Board of Education, almost has completel the arrangements and hopes to disclose the countries involved in a few days.

One 50-man contingent destined for Africa will consist of men only. The other, working in South America, will include some women.

16i 1961

PEACE CORPS

Peace Corps: 'Start Slowly'

Advice Given

By Josephine Ripley
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The man who has been operating a "Peace Corps" program for the past eight years has some advice for the organizers of the new administration program:

the Christian Science Monitor

"Start small and slowly;

"Don't let the Peace Corps be used as a source of intelligence reports;

"Don't permit members to propagandize and brag about the United States;

D. 3-29-61

"Pick highly qualified older persons as group leaders; the success of the whole effort may depend on it."

Boston, Mass.

Speaking from experience on this subject is J. S. Noffsinger, executive director of the International Voluntary Services, Inc.

The new Peace Corps program is being patterned largely on the experience of the IVS in this field.

Organized in 1953

Since 1953, when it was organized, IVS has sent 225 young people on special missions, mainly agricultural, to work with the natives on needed projects in nine underdeveloped countries.

Only four of these have had to be recalled because of maladjustment. Primitive conditions are such in these countries that some receive a "cultural shock" they never get over. But IVS candidates are so carefully selected for emotional maturity, tactfulness, leadership, and skills, that most of them adjust promptly.

Many of IVS missions operate on the rim of the Iron Curtain, but Mr. Noffsinger firmly forbids any member of the corps to furnish reports to the Central Intelligence Agency.

"The whole usefulness of the project would be destroyed by such an alliance," he asserts with vehemence.

Moreover, if any member of his "Peace Corps" attempts to propagandize, he is brought home immediately. He does not see propaganda as the mission of his teams.

Bedouin Impressed

This does not mean, he explains, that an IVS worker cannot "witness for the things he believes in, his way of life."

He illustrated by a story. A Bedouin chief to whom he was talking on a work project in Iraq once commented:

"I did not know what a Christian was until I met that boy." He indicated a Mennonite boy on the mission there.

Mr. Noffsinger is certain that boy never spoke of his religion or tried to explain it. But he had lived it in a way that impressed the Bedouin.

The IVS director forecasts that a "bottleneck" of the government Peace Corps will be the finding of qualified group leaders, "men who are competent and wise enough to inspire and guide these young people in their mission."

IVS pays the expenses of such a leader and his wife, plus $3,000 a year. He can work up to $5,000 a year if he stays on the job for five years.

Young Peace Corps members receive no pay and only $80 a month allowance.

The Peace Corps is no place for liberal arts graduates, in Mr. Noffsinger's view. It is skilled personnel that these countries want. He believes everyone who goes abroad on a mission should be trained to do a definite piece of work — the kind of work needed by the country and for which they have requested assistance.

IVS volunteers enlist for a two-year term of service. Only one out of every 10 who apply is selected.

The IVS was organized by a group which felt the International Cooperation Administration "was not getting down to the people on a people-to-people level."

Organizers of this progenitor of the Peace Corps felt that adults would not be suitable for rural-type work in the villages because it would be hard to adjust to primitive conditions and because there would be no modern conveniences or schools for the children.

Special Contracts

"We saw what was needed was young, unmarried college graduates," Mr. Noffsinger said. IVS is a nonprofit organization. It operates under special contracts with ICA, the Ford Foundation, the Rockefeller Fund, and other groups of that kind.

Since the IVS "Peace Corps" goes into rural areas primarily, it has sought young men who were raised on a farm, who know how to work with their hands, but who also are graduates of an agricultural college.

Mr. Noffsinger has an inexhaustible supply of success stories. For instance, seven college boys were sent to South Viet Nam and given the job of settling 88,000 refugees on 150 acres of uncleared land. They introduced many new crops to the area, some of which have been extremely profitable. The Viet Namese Government was so pleased it asked for a second team to help settle an additional 22,000 refugees.

The work of IVS was unknown to the general public until it was "discovered" a year ago when a member of Congress ran across a young IVS team in Cambodia and was so impressed with its people-to-people effectiveness he asked for a government survey program—and the idea for a Peace Corps took root.

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

How the Peace Corps Came to Be

By Drew Pearson

Washington Post

HERE IS the inside story of how President Kennedy happened to propose one of his most electrifying programs—the Peace Corps. It has aroused such response from American youth that its director, Sargent Shriver, is swamped.

P. 5

The Peace Corps was finally sold to Mr. Kennedy during the closing days of the election campaign by a Philadelphia businessman, M. J. Shapp, president of the Jerrold Electronics Corp. A further interesting fact is that Shapp got the idea from Moscow, where the Soviet Union is training a peace corps of young Russians for work in the underdeveloped countries.

Shapp had been in Moscow on a people-to-people friendship program and saw how the Soviet was giving intensive training to young people in foreign languages, foreign customs and the economic problems of Africa and Asia, for the purpose of spending part of their lives in these areas.

If the Russians could do this, Shapp decided, America could do likewise. He also was impressed with the fact that American dollars were not winning the battle of foreign aid, and that it needed more than dollars to win the cold war.

D. 3-19-61

So during the recent election campaign he tried to see Bobby Kennedy in Philadelphia. Bobby was busy being monopolized by the henchmen of Rep. Bill Green (D-Pa.), so Shapp learned that Bobby was flying to Pittsburgh, got a ticket and sat beside him during the flight. During the trip he unfolded his idea of a peace corps.

Fast-Mover Kennedy

"WRITE ME a memo about it," said Kennedy, "and I'll see what we can do."

This was on Tuesday, Oct. 25. Shapp took the next plane back to Philadelphia and wrote Kennedy a memo that night.

"When I was in Moscow last year," Shapp wrote to Robert Kennedy, "I met a young couple who were studying Swahili at the Moscow Institute of Languages. He was a sanitation engineer; she was a nurse. They were also studying the native customs of African countries.

"They told me that upon completion of their special training they were going to move to Africa to live. They had the same zeal and outlook as I have found in many of our religious missionaries. It is this type of person that we must train and inspire to carry the message of American idealism to all parts of the world.

"The carrying of this message must be accomplished by service to the people in order that our way of life can prevail."

By Friday Shapp was in Washington conferring with Roger Tubby of Sen. Kennedy's staff, and on Sunday he conferred further with Ted Sorensen, Sen. Kennedy's right-hand adviser.

The Kennedys move fast. By Tuesday, Nov. 1, candidate Kennedy had made the Peace Corps one of his most important campaign proposals.

NOTE—Shapp emphasizes that to be successful, Peace Corps members must have the same religious fervor as American missionaries. He also emphasizes that the Russians spend three years training their youth corps members and most of them have graduated from college before they join up. The American Peace Corps, therefore, cannot be a slapdash operation.

First Postmaster

AS YOU WALK into the office of Postmaster General J. Edward Day, you will note immediately behind him a huge portrait of Benjamin Franklin, first Postmaster General of the United States. It's a life-size portrait and it got there in an interesting manner.

When the new Postmaster General entered his office for the first time, he found behind his desk an equally large picture of Dwight D. Eisenhower, placed there by Mr. Eisenhower's worshipful outgoing Postmaster General, Arthur Summerfield. Whenever his picture was taken, Summerfield was in the habit of standing just in front of the President's portrait so it looked as if Mr. Eisenhower were peering over Summerfield's shoulder.

"Gosh," remarked new Postmaster Day, "we're going to have to change that. Perhaps we should replace it with a portrait of President Kennedy. Or maybe," he mused, "we should do something a little less political."

Result was a portrait of the first Postmaster General of the United States, Ben Franklin, who, incidentally, was the last Postmaster General to smoke cigars until the present incumbent, J. Edward Day.

Note—Another picture Day has placed in a prominent spot is that of the Vice President under Grover Cleveland—Adlai Stevenson. Day was the law associate of Vice President Stevenson's grandson—now United States Ambassador to the United Nations.

Is It Worth It?

SEN. PAT McNAMARA (D-Mich.), former official of the Pipefitters' Union, who has just achieved what many political pundits considered the impossible by defeating the grandson of a General Motors founder, was talking to Sen. Ed Muskie (D-Maine) and Ed Morgan, the Washington attorney.

"Bentley," explained McNamara, referring to former Rep. Alvin Bentley who ran against him in Michigan, "spent about a million dollars trying to defeat me and I suspect about one half of it was his own money."

"I sometimes wonder why a man would spend a dollar to have this job," sighed the whimsical Muskie.

Ed Morgan, who is being urged by Democratic leaders in Maryland to run for the Senate against GOP Sen. John Marshall Butler, did a double-take.

Peace Corps Standards

The Montgomery
Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Wed. 4-5-61

A recent survey of 468 colleges shows that 94% of them support the idea of a Peace Corps and, as would be expected, almost as many believe that members of the corps should be college trained.

College training should be no bar, but neither should it be a qualification. In the backward areas of the world where the corps is supposed to function best, needs are simple and fundamental. Sanitation and agricultural projects have No. 1 priority.

The young Americans will, it is hoped, go as workers and not with the expectation of taking charge. And those who will be valued highest in these primitive countries will not be the theoreticians, but those who can contribute immediate, needed services—truck drivers, bulldozer operators, midwives, mechanics and the like. The emphasis should be on health projects and vocational guidance.

Unless the Peace Corps is comprised of members who meet this test, it will quickly be laughed out of existence.

"Peace Corps' Idea Puzzling

The B'ham News
B'ham, Ala.

Much Of Work Which Would Be Done Already Being Handled By Missions

BY DAVID LAWRENCE

Wed. 4-5-61

WASHINGTON

MANY AMERICANS are puzzled by President Kennedy's proposal to send a "Peace Corps" of young people abroad. They are puzzled because virtually the same work is already being done by Americans in the mission groups. What will the "Peace Corps" do that isn't being done now? There is need, of course, for more work in this field, but the new "Peace Corps" will be doing only a fraction of it.

The Kennedy plan calls for the spending of somewhere between $5 million and $10 million a year. Yet the Protestant churches of America are spending approximately $163 million a year, and the Catholic churches of this country, it is estimated, are spending at least $40 million a year for foreign missions.

According to the latest figures, there are 26,000 Americans serving as Protestant missionaries abroad and about 6700 of the Catholic faith. There are also 20,000 more missionaries from other Christian countries.

Not Just Religion

THESE MISSIONARIES do not spend most of their time teaching religion. On the contrary, they teach school and also trades. They build hospitals, furnish medical aid, educate doctors and nurses, train native leaders in administration work, develop social-welfare programs, and supply technical skills.

Many are agricultural experts who show farmers how to handle their farms and increase the yields.

Most of the missionaries are married, but quite a number are young people. The Methodist Board of Missions, for instance, recruits about 125 young people a year to serve for three-year periods, and in this project stresses languages and special skills.

IT MIGHT BE THOUGHT that help is extended only to those natives who agree to become members of a certain faith, but this isn't so. This correspondent asked Dr. Darby Fulton, of Nashville, Tenn.—head of the board of world missions of the Southern Presbyterian Church—whether any condition was imposed on those given help by the missionaries. He replied:

"Not at all, so far as their religious affiliation is concerned. We take them into our schools and—of course, if we are looking for teachers to come in and instruct in our schools, we get Christians to do that—but so far as the facilities of the schools are concerned, in the admission of pupils, there is no religious condition.

We take Buddhists, Confucianists, Animists—any religion—or any irreligious group. Many go out without ever confessing any Christian faith, or even showing any signs of being influenced definitely in that direction."

Collections Taken

THE MONEY FOR THESE missions is contributed in the churches throughout the United States, as collections are taken regularly for the benefit of the projects abroad. This has been going on for many decades.

In fact, American churches started sending missions to points outside the United States as early as 1809. There are many hundreds of thousands of natives abroad today who learned English and gained their education through the missionary teachers.

The work done in China is pointed to as an example of the effectiveness of missions. Before the Red Chinese took over, there were approximately 600,000 Christians, and today, even under Communist rule, many Chinese still attend Christian services regularly.

IT IS IN THE FIELD of general education and economic welfare that the work of the American missionaries has been widespread, but apparently it has not been publicized adequately.

For today many persons who have been reading about the Kennedy "Peace Corps" are assuming that the idea is new and that nothing like it has ever been set up before. It is true that no governmental agency has hitherto tried the plan, but it is also true that the American missionaries have always been loyal to the basic doctrines of the governmental system of the United States and the ideals of democracy.

The missionary work is of a wide variety. Catholic missions, for instance, have developed among their projects the setting up of credit unions. Poor people pool their money and are enabled to purchase equipment such as farm tools or fishing nets.

The Evangelical Foreign Mission Association has 5000 missionaries in 90 countries, 1500 of whom are women—principally teachers and nurses.

Still A Small Part

THERE IS TALK of expanding the Kennedy "Peace Corps" some day to about 10,000, but this would still be a small part of the ever-growing missionary group of the United States, which is already above 33,000.

There is, to be sure, among some church people today a bit of uneasiness about the Kennedy "Peace Corps." Its objectives are lauded, but there is concern as to whether churchgoers will contribute as generously to mission work hereafter as they have been doing if they begin to feel that the federal government is taking over this philanthropy.

Much of the appeal of the mission groups for funds has been that the work done abroad is not only on the religious side but in humanitarian, social and economic fields irrespective of religious teaching.

The "Peace Corps" idea has many things in its favor, but it may bring new problems for the American missionaries abroad, who, of course, will try to be helpful to their fellow Americans but will have to steer clear of any political entanglements as they render their own kind of humanitarian and economic aid.—©

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A STONE'S THROW

The Afro-American

Why Not Send Several Squads Of Peace Corpsmen To The South?

Baltimore, Md.

By CHUCK STONE

Sat. 4-8-61

p5

If any geographical entity is in dire need of a "Peace Corps," it's the South.

We would respectfully suggest that President Kennedy include the South as one of the areas to which the new "Peace Corpsmen" (and women) would be sent.

The purpose for sending a Peace Corps contingent to the Southern states is singular: to win the South to the American way of life.

The South, of course, is one of the more backward areas in the world. Its white natives have never really adjusted to the 20th century.

They follow peculiar mores and worship such odd ideals as "purity of the white race," "white Southern womanhood," and "separate but equal schools." A war which has been generally designated by most responsible historians as the "Civil War" is instead called the "war between the states" by white Southern natives.

During the past 100 years, the South has vigorously resisted all efforts to help it follow the democratic way of life and has, in fact, clung tenaciously to 17th century concepts and practices.

It is with the view to encouraging the white Southern natives to share in the great spiritual and economic wealth of America that the Peace Corps would be sent there.

Peace Corps volunteers would not be despatched to the South as an army of propagandists. Instead, they would be assigned to this foreign territory to help the white Southern natives develop their economy, their villages, and hopefully improve their way of life.

By helping to raise the standard of living in the South, the Peace Corps volunteers would be bringing a new economic security to that long-benighted territory. As the white natives discover the values of new techniques of farming, educational innovations, and industrial progress, it is hoped they will better appreciate the values of democracy and our way of life.

Very gradually, they may come around to a finer appreciation of man's individual worth, no matter what his color.

The task for the Peace Corpsmen, of course, will not be an easy one.

Peace Corps volunteers should have technical ability, physical stamina and emotional stability. They must be able to adapt themselves to an unfamiliar way of life and to work in the South with peoples of all colors, religions, races, and cultures.

Few cultures are as fouled up as the South's. The challenge here will be immense.

All types of skills are needed. These include the ability to operate a bulldozer, farm equipment, using tools of carpenters, electricians, plumbers, mechanics, surveyors, bricklayers, and the ability to train others in the use of these skills. White Southerners are known for their difficulty in grasping new concepts. The process may be slow and occasionally, grim.

Other skills are needed such as competence in canning, nursing, laboratory work, radio operation, handicrafts, hospital procedures, and basic engineering techniques.

The operation will not, however, be one of all work and no play. It is anticipated that some Peace Corpsmen will be skilled in sports, acting, "leading group singing," folk dancing, photography, and playing musical instruments.

Recreation plays an important part in the learning process. Peoples of diverse cultures communicate so much faster and easier during the time of play. Friendships are formed and understanding takes place quickly when people are relaxed. Because the white Southern native is exceedingly suspicious, he will have to be approached gingerly and tactfully.

Probably the real test of survival will be the requirement that Peace Corps volunteers live and eat with the white Southern natives.

This is really going to be tough.

The diet is not too unpalatable, but when white Southerners eat, they talk. And when they talk, all they talk about is colored folks. It will be a lesson in discipline to listen quietly to some of their idiotic ideas about "separate but equal," how they are a friend of the colored man, how the races must always remain separate, and other notions which have been generally rejected by the rest of the world.

What is required here is a strong constitution. A white Southerner expounding about his concepts of democracy can turn your stomach.

There is no question this program is vitally needed. We are confronted by one of the gravest threats to our way of life, communism. If we can win these people—these white Southern natives —to our way of life, our country will be immeasurably strengthened and we will be able to take our place as a true leader of the free world.

It's really worth a try. In fact, it's downright necessary.

16i 1961

PEACE CORPS

PROGRAM AIMED TO HELP SCHOOL DROP-OUTS,
WHO FIND JOBS HARD TO JOB

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Peace Corps Is Set Up By Presidential Order

N. Y. Herald Tribune
New York, N.Y.

By David Wise

Thurs. 3-2-61

P. 1

WASHINGTON, March 1.—President Kennedy today announced the establishment of a Peace Corps of young men and women to serve America overseas by sharing "in the great common task" of bringing progress to under-developed areas.

The President signed an executive order setting up the Peace Corps as a pilot project and also sent a special message to Congress asking that the corps be established by law on a permanent basis. No cost estimates were divulged, but officials have indicated even a modest program would cost several million dollars.

Mr. Kennedy announced formation of the corps, which carries out a campaign proposal he made in San Francisco Nov. 2, at his news conference this morning. He said:

"This corps will be a pool of trained men and women sent overseas by the United States government or through private institutions and organizations, to help foreign countries meet their urgent needs of skilled manpower. It is our hope to have 300 to 1,000 people in the field by the end of this year.

"We will send those abroad who are committed to the concept which motivates the Peace Corps. It will not be easy. None of the men and women will be paid a salary. They will live at the same level as the citizens of the country which they are sent to, doing the same work, and eating the same food and speaking the same language. We are going to put particular emphasis on those men and women who have skills in teaching, agriculture and health."

The President confirmed that R. Sargent Shriver, who is his brother-in-law, had organized the program at his request. The President said he had not decided who will head the corps. However, Mr. Shriver appeared the likely choice.

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In his message to Congress the President made these points about the Peace Corps:

1. The program will be administered by the central agency in Washington, but will work through and with colleges and universities and private voluntary agencies.

Offered Draft Exemption

2. Volunteers will not be offered draft exemption. They will receive training varying "from six weeks to six months" and will serve two or three-year hitches overseas. Volunteers will receive no pay and their living allowance will "only be sufficient to meet their basic needs and maintain health." Modest severance pay based on length of service abroad will go to members to assist them during their first few weeks back in the United States.

3. The corps will be open to all Americans "who are qualified" and will not be limited to the young or to college graduates, although "undoubtedly the corps will be made up primarily of young people as they complete their formal education.

"It is hoped that within a few years several thousand Peace Corps members will be working in foreign lands," the President said. One official close to the program estimated that there might be as many as 20,000 young people working abroad in the program in five or ten years.

Mr. Kennedy took pains in his message to Capitol Hill to stress the Spartan nature of the program.

"Peace Corps members will often serve under conditions of physical hardship, living under primitive conditions among the people of developing nations... It is essential that Peace Corpsmen and women live simply and unostentationusly among the people they have come to assist," he said.

Political observers felt the President's stress on the hardships of the program was designed to discourage volunteers who might regard the corps as a fun group and haven from the draft—and also to drive the same point home to Congressmen who will decide whether to approve the program.

In his campaign speech proposing the corps, the President suggested that volunteers be permanently draft-exempt. However, a subsequent study for him by Dr. Max F. Millikan, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a former top Central Intelligence Agency official, suggested that no draft exemption be granted.

Little Chance of Drafting

Although Mr. Kennedy has followed this advice, as a practical matter a college graduate who joined the corps would have little chance of being drafted by Selective Service afterward. This is true because relatively few men are being drafted now, and these from the lower age brackets. By the time Peace Corpsmen returned from abroad, they would average twenty-three or twenty-four years of age.

"But the life will not be easy," the President said in a statement, "it will be rich and satisfying. For every young American who participates in the Peace Corps—who works in a foreign land—will know that he or she is sharing in the great common task of bringing to man that decent way of life which is the foundation of freedom and a condition of peace."

Mr. Kennedy, in his message, said the "newly developing nations are struggling for economic and social progress which reflects their deepest desires." The future of the United States and the world is linked to the future of these nations, he said.

Emphasis on Teaching

One of the great "obstacles" to development of these nations, he said, is the lack of trained manpower. "The initial emphasis of these programs will be on teaching," he said.

He added that corpsmen, in addittion to teaching overseas, could participate in programs to stamp out malaria, instruct and operate public health a- sanitation projects; aid village development thro school construction and o programs, and teach farm how to use modern agricultur implements and techniques.

As a start, he said, the pilot program will recruit young people for duty this summer with the idea of placing them overseas by late fall. The temporary Peace Corps will be located in the State Department and will operate with funds available under the Mutual Security Act.

Effects Excess Volunteers

The President predicted there would be more Peace Corps volunteers than the corps can handle at first. He said response already indicated an "immense reservoir" of young people ready to serve. Applications will be available "shortly," he said.

In most cases the Peace Corps will recruit, train and run the overseas projects. In some cases, he said, the training will be conducted "by participant agencies and universities in approved training programs," with Federal financial assistance. All new recruits will receive courses in the culture and languages of the country to which they are being sent, as well as specialized training to improve their skills, Mr. Kennedy said.

PEACE CORPS GETS BACKING OF LABOR

The New York Times

Agency Emphasizes Need for Skilled Men Abroad

P. 1

By PETER BRAESTRUP

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31—Organized labor has quietly pledged its help to the Peace Corps.

Sat. 4-1-61

George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, has assigned Henry Pollock, a staff specialist in foreign affairs, as his Peace Corps liaison officer.

New York, N.Y.

After Easter, Mr. Pollock will spend two days a week as a consultant at Peace Corps headquarters at the request of R. Sargent Shriver, the corps' director.

Several meetings have already been held between Peace Corps officials and a half-dozen representatives of the merged labor federation, including Mr. Pollock.

Their purpose was to dispel some labor officials' impression, as on participant put it, that the Peace Corps would merely provide "a junket for a bunch of college co-eds."

Peace Corps officials emphasized that skilled union craftsmen were needed for overseas projects as much as qualified college graduates.

Given little publicity, this point has been repeatedly stressed by Mr. Shriver and White House officials and in the corps' own application blanks.

P. 7

The Peace Corps was the subject of discussion elsewhere in Washington today.

The New York Times

¶Forrest Evashevski, the University of Iowa athletic director and a Peace Corps consultant, told newsmen that corps volunteers would undergo training to "build stamina and endurance" before heading overseas.

Sat. 4-1-61

¶A National Student Association conference ended three days of deliberations by endorsing the Peace Corps, opposing loyalty oaths for volunteers, and urging eventual United Nations control of an international peace corps. The Administration has sought no loyalty data requirement.

¶Edwin R. Bayley, the Peace Corps information officer, circulated an interoffice memo warning that there was "danger in too much" public enthusiasm for the corps "at this time." Mr. Bayley said: "Let's not build hopes up too high, we have a long way to go."

Men Expected to Join

In interviews today, labor officials said there would be little difficulty in attracting qualified men for Peace Corps service from the unions, once details were explained to the rank-and-file.

They and Peace Corps officials said the union men might be used in underdeveloped nations where highly skilled workers were scarce.

They also emphasized that in no country would any work be done without the approval and cooperation of the host government and the local trade union movement.

Building trades officials said the likeliest source of their volunteers would come from two age groups. The first would be apprentices, finishing their work and education period. Most are in their early twenties, with high school educations.

The second source would be older workers whose children had married and who already were serving as teachers in apprentice programs.

These officials further noted that many skilled construction workers had wide experience in living under rough-and-ready conditions, whether dam-building in Colorado or constructing the Distant Early Warning line, across Arctic Canada.

The New York Times
Sat
4-1-61

Associated Press

Forrest Evashevski

"We had no trouble recruiting Seabees [members of the navy's World War II construction battalions], and we'd have no trouble recruiting good people for the Peace Corps," said a building trades spokesman. "These people are just as patriotic, if not more so, than any other group."

Living on the Peace Corps' meager living allowance, instead of the building trades' wage scale, would be no deterrent, these officials said. In some areas, recruitment would be spurred by lack of employment.

The final decision about what specific skills will be required depends on the final shape of projects now under negotiation with foreign governments.

In a press conference, Mr. Evashevski said that the physical training portion of the Peace Corps program would be designed to strengthen the legs of young Americans who, he said, had become more accustomed to riding in cars than walking.

PRESIDENT PLANS NEW YOUTH CORPS FOR CONSERVATION

The N.Y. Times
New York N.Y.

Tues. 3-21-61

Companion to Peace Group Would Resemble C. C. C. of Depression Years

P.1

FOR MALES OF 17 TO 19

Program Is Aimed to Help School Drop-Outs, Who Find Jobs Hard to Get

By PETER BRAESTRUP

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20—The Kennedy Administration will propose a Youth Conservation Corps of male teen-agers to work on conservation projects across the nation.

A Department of Labor study group has completed recommendations, which are under review by Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg. Other Cabinet officials will also be consulted. The proposals are expected to go to President Kennedy later this week.

The departmental report calls for a combined education-work program for 150,000 boys aged 17 through 19. Applicants would volunteer for one year's service as laborers, technician's helpers and light construction workers.

The volunteers would draw token wages, live in special camps, and work under such conservation agencies as the National Park Service, the Forest Service and the Bureau of Reclamation.

Would Resemble C. C. C.

The Youth Corps would most closely resemble the Civilian Conservation Corps of the depression-ridden Nineteen Thirties. It would have no connection with the Peace Corps, an overseas aid program largely involving college graduates, which was created by President Kennedy on March 1.

According to the Labor Department report the new group would have two principal goals.

It would furnish useful work for a large share of the 200,000 male youths who have dropped out of school and cannot get jobs. Some 7,500,000 school "drop-outs" are expected in the nineteen sixties.

It is this group that suffers the highest unemployment rate, 20 per cent, of any age category and it is this group that is much involved in juvenile delinquency.

It would also provide needed low-cost labor for a massive program to catch up with a $3,000,000,000 backlog of forest, water, park and soil conservation projects.

P.23

"The program," the department report said, "should not become something to lean on, but should rather be a stepping stone to normal participation in the labor force."

Initially, 80,000 volunteers would be recruited, with expansion over a two-year period.

The total outlay would run about $2,700 a year for each volunteer, according to Labor Department estimates. Thus, a 150,000-member program would cost $405,000,000.

The Youth Corps idea has had considerable Democratic support in the recent past.

In a campaign speech at Scranton, Pa. on Oct. 25, Mr. Kennedy urged creation of a Youth Conservation Corps, echoing the Democratic party platform. Just before his inauguration, a Kennedy task force on natural resources recommended the corps' establishment.

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey started the ball rolling in January, 1959, when he introduced a Youth Corps Bill.

Opposed by the Eisenhower Administration, the Minnesota Democrat's bill narrowly passed the senate in a 47-45 vote last Aug. 18. A companion measure submitted in the house of Representatives by Representative John A. Blatnik, another Minnesota Democrat, never come to a vote.

This year, Senator Humphrey has submitted a new Youth Corps bill and ten similar measures have been introduced in the House. One of the House bills, sponsored by Representative Carl D. Perkins, Democrat of Kentucky, calls for a urban renewal youth work program in addition to conservation projects.

Associated Press

STUDIES YOUTH CORPS: Arthur J. Goldberg, Secretary of Labor, who is reviewing new "Youth Conservation Corps" proposals.

President Kennedy himself, in a television broadcast with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt on March 6, said he hoped to use the Peace Corps concept in slum and depressed areas—another slightly different approach.

In its report, the Labor Department study group endorsed a separate public-service work program for both girls and boys in city areas.

This type of program is scheduled for discussion by the department's Advisory Committee on Youth Employment which meets here Thursday and Friday.

Program Pondered

Although it made no hard recommendations on the city program, the Labor Department group suggested that this work-education effort should enlist volunteers who would live at home.

There might be part-time work for 16-year-olds still in school. The tasks assigned the volunteers would include furnishing unskilled help in hospitals, homes for the aged, and other non-profit institutions.

"Care should be taken to avoid job placement which would be in competition with the regular labor force," the Labor Department report said.

Labor Department sources emphasized that in both types of program, the greatest care would be taken not to take jobs away from the building trades and other workers. These sources said the Youth Corps would necessarily involve added use of skilled craftsmen in a stepped-up conservation program.

The Youth Corps' educational program, the Labor Department study group recommended would involve roughly 20 per cent of the work day plus four hours on Saturday. Small classes on a staggered schedule would be the rule.

The curriculum would include, where applicable, remedial reading, arithmetic and more advanced academic and job training. No extensive vocational or technical training would be attempted. Counseling, citizenship training, and calisthenics would be included. Able youths would be promoted to head groups, with pay increases.

Nine Year Program

The Youth Corps' ancestor, the Civilian Conservation Corps, was established by Act of Congress in March, 1933. It lasted until June 1942, six months after Pearl Harbor.

During its nine-year lifespan, the Corps gave employment and work training to 3,000,000 men, most of them joining up at the age of 17 or 18. But World War I veterans and Indians were admitted regardless of age.

Peace Corps to Use Puerto Rican Camp

The N.Y. Times

New York

By PETER BRAESTRUP

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5 — The Peace Corps has found a training camp site in the tropical mountains of Puerto Rico.

If plans work out, the camp will be used to toughen 100 corps volunteers a month before they go overseas to projects in Africa, Latin America and Asia.

Thurs. 4-6-61

Forrest Evashevsky, athletic director at the University of Iowa and a consultant to the Peace Corps, will be in over-all charge of the physical training program.

P. 1

"This camp would be a pilot project, just as the whole Peace Corps program is a pilot project," a spokesman said. "Other camp sites are being considered."

Meanwhile, it was reported that Peace Corps officials were discussing possible projects with host governments in Tanganyika and Senegal in Africa, and in several Latin-American nations.

P. 15

Peace Corps training will be geared to specific overseas projects, once these projects are decided.

New York

Assistant on Mission

Last wek R. Sargent Shriver, Peace Corps director, sent his special assistant, William M. Haddad, a reporter on leave from The New York Post, to Puerto Rico to find a training site. In San Juan Mr. Haddad conferred with Gov. Luis Muñoz Marin, who pledged the Commonwealth's full support.

Mr. Haddad found the campsite in the mountains twelve miles inland from the port of Arecibo, 1,000 feet above sea level, in a dense rain forest. Some semi-abandoned buildings were already on the site.

The Arecibo site, as Peace Corps officials see it, could be used to house men and women in separate camps for physical conditioning and training in first aid, tropical sanitation and "Spartan living."

There would be several advantages to using the Puerto Rican site, Peace Corps officials said. Training would take place in a bi-lingual Latin environment, where foods and culture are different from those in the United States. Trainees would have the benefit of observing Puerto Rico's own long-established rural community development program, analyagous to some proposed Peace Corps projects.

The training program, Peace Corps officials emphasized, would not employ "boot camp" methods used by the Marine Corps. Rather, it would stress "inner discipline" and physical and mental endurance in a twenty-six-day cycle. It would also provide another test of the volunteer's fitness for overseas duty.

The Arecibo regimen, if it is approved, will follow three to six months' training at as yet unspecified universities. The university-oriented training will also include physical training but will be devoted primarily to classroom work in language, work skills and foreign cultures.

The University of San Juan, Catholic University in Washington and the Inter-American University have all indicated interest in participating in the classroom phase of Peace Corps training.

Today the Peace Corps began distribution on a guide book explaining how it will operate with private voluntary agencies and foundations. It was prepared by Gordon Boyce, the corps' director of private agency relations.

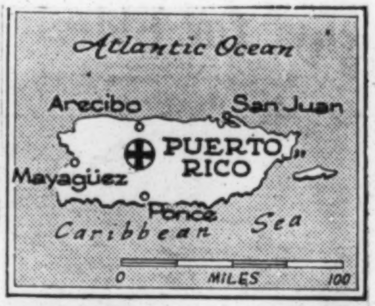
Help, Not Replace

Mr. Shriver said that the Peace Corps wanted to "help, not replace," private agencies which are doing an excellent job in this field."

Mr. Boyce said private agencies would be encouraged to enter into partnership with the Peace Corps if their standards met corps criteria. Private agencies can request assignment of Peace Corps volunteers for approved projects it administers.

Financial support, Mr. Boyce said, will be considered only for "activities which supplement present overseas program of any agency."

No grants will be made for operation to any agency [redacted] oes not have at least two years' recent and successful experience abroad. The private agency's recruiting projects, length of service and field supervisory force must meet Peace Corps standards.



The New York Times April 6, 1961

TRAINING: Peace Corps will set up camp (cross) in Puerto Rico mountains.

No private agency will receive support for religious, sectarian, commercial or propaganda causes. But no religious group will be barred if its particular proposals do not include missionary activity.

British Service Gains

By WALTER H. WAGGONER

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 5 — "We would like President Kennedy to send his Peace Corps here," said the big man with a face weathered by nearly a quarter of a century of African sun.

Brian Kennedy-Cooke, formerly of Britain's Sudan Service, is one of the training officers for Oversea Service, an independent, nonprofit organization preparing Britons for life and work in under-developed territories abroad.

Mr. Kennedy-Cooke, a specialist in East and West Africa, made his parting remark to an American partly in jest, partly as a suggestion to be taken seriously. Oversea Service considers itself a qualified, quick-service adult educational center for anyone on his way to a job in a strange land.

Directors of the organization were in high spirits today. They were able to announce at a news conference that they had leased Farnham Castle, onetime residence of the Bishops of Winchester and of Guildford, from the Church Commissioners, and that the British Commonwealth Relations Office had agreed to grant as much as £30,000 ($84,000) for the rehabilitation of the new headquarters.

Role in Good Relations

"The Government attaches importance to the work of Oversea Service in preparing people for the conditions they will meet overseas," the Commonwealth Relations Office said. "By it, Oversea Service gives real help in promoting good relationships between Britain and countries abroad, especially in the Commonwealth."

A. D. Bonham-Cartr of Unilever, Ltd., who is chairman of the board of Oversea Service, said in a news conference statement:

"Once upon a time Great Britain used to believe that when she sent her sons and daughters abroad, to colonize, to trade, to nurse and to teach, it was enough that they were proicient in what they had to do; their knowledge of the country in which they were to work had to come about as and when it could.

"Today, when political, social and economic changes are going on at a bewildering pace, our representatives must start with a clearer understanding of conditions abroad, and be mindful of the need for their own flexibility of outlook if they are adequately to discharge their responsibilities."

The first purpose of Oversea Servec Training is to "impart knowledge," he continued, because "out of our ignorance comes the dangerous inability to understand the people amongst whom we are to work, to sympathize with their aspirations and to assess the very powerful world forces with which they are newly exposed."

But secondly, the chairman said, the organization is "concerned with ideas as well as information, with manners as well as methods, with the fruits of Western Christian civilization as well as with the challenge of communism."

In reply to a question, he said Oversea Service "does not set itself up as anti-Communist body" abroad, but it is inevitably anti-Communist in the sense that it tries to spread Christian principles "in the widest sense."

Established in 1953, Overseas Service had a total of 2,378 "students" through the 1960 season. Business enterprise had provided 1,139 of them overseas Governments, mainly in Africa, had paid for 976.

Peace Corps Sending Off Its First Units

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Peace Corps has arranged to send the first contingent of 100 volunteers to Africa and South America by late summer, it was learned Friday.

Sat. 4-8-61

R. Sargent Shriver, the corps' director, has all but completed the arrangements and hopes to disclose the countries involved within 10 days.

P. 2

One 50-man contingent destined for Africa will consist of men only. The other, working in South America, will include some women.

The volunteers will train for three to six months before leaving. They will stay abroad—helping natives improve basic skills to raise living standards—for at least 18 months.

STUDENT RECRUITS OWN 'PEACE CORPS'

The N.Y. Times

400 Apply So Far for Project in Colombia—Idea Stems From Latin Jazz Tour

New York, N.Y.

A privately sponsored "peace corps" that grew from a successful jazz and tennis tour of Latin America is scheduled to arrive in Colombia this summer armed with building blocks rather than trombones and racquets.

Sun. 3-26-61

The initial task force, a group of thirty young adults from California, is the idea of Joseph H. Blatchford, an intense, dedicated 26-year-old law student at the University of California.

P. 36

The program is designed to send technical aid to Colombia, the pilot country chosen for the project. So far, Mr. Blatchford said, he has had 400 applicants for the program. Screening of the applicants will begin shortly on the campuses of the University of California, Stanford University and the University of California at Los Angeles.

Those selected will have passed written and oral examinations with emphasis on their ability to get along with people, their adaptability to a rugged life and an understanding of practical skills.

Two-Man Teams Envisaged

After a two-week orientation course at U. C. L. A., the group will leave for Bogotá and another course of three months at the University of the Andes. Then, the group will break into two-man teams, some working in urban centers, others in rural communities.

Those in the rural areas, Mr. Blatchford said, will be equipped with a recently invented machine that makes building blocks from earth. They will demonstrate self-help h using and oversee the building, with local money and labor, of schools, medical posts and community centers.

Mr. Blatchford calls his organization A.C.C.I.O.N., which means "action" in Spanish. It stands for Community Cooperation in Other Nations.

The idea for the organization stemmed from a four-month tour of Latin America that Mr. Blatchford took two years ago accompanied by six other youths. The group presented jazz concerts and in their spare time gave tennis exhibitions. Diplomats said the tour had created a wealth of goodwill.

Author Aids Project

Impressed by the economic and social problems of the area, Mr. Blatchford, once back in California, sought the help of Eugene Burdick, co-author of "The Ugly American," a best-seller that stressed the need for "personal" aid overseas.

Mr. Burdick, who is now the group's adviser, suggested that the young law student obtain financial assistance from private enterprise to make a survey of the needs of various countries.

As a result, Mr. Blatchford talked to politicians, labor leaders and students in several Latin American countries last year. The trip was financed by Arthur K. Watson, president of the I.B.M. World Trade Corporation.

The State Department, Mr. Blatchford said, arranged appointments with Colombian officials. He also was aided by the Institute of International Education, a private agency that administers the government's student exchange program.

Mr. Blatchford said the cost of his program would be $125,000 for the first year, with half the money already raised.

Under the program, each volunteer will receive basic expenses plus a stipped of about $1,1000 for the fifteen-month of duty.

Last week, Mr. Blatchford talked with R. Sargent Shriver, director of the Kennedy Administration's Peace Corps. Mr. Shriver, the student said, welcomed any private effort that would help solve the problems of under-developed areas.

Peace Corps Application Made Public

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala

3-26-61

PCA

WASHINGTON (AP) — A four-page application form stressing manual and intellectual skills, with special emphasis on languages, was made public Saturday by the Peace Corps.

The corps plans to start sending the first of its pilot group of 500 volunteers to underdeveloped countries by Christmas.

Results obtained by these pioneers will determine the future course of the program. If successful and if Congress approves, the corps ultimately may have as many as 20,000 Americans living and working for two-year periods with the people of other nations.

The applications are to be mailed at once to the 20,000 persons who have written in expressing a desire to be assigned to the nonsalaried overseas working and teaching posts.

SENT TO COLLEGES

The forms next will be sent to presidents of about 2,000 colleges and universities, to the 50 state directors of the agricultural extension services and to civic clubs, business organizations, labor unions and other interested groups.

The initial mailings are expected to total about 200,000 and the corps director, Sargent Shriver, said: "Obviously we do not expect to receive 200,000 replies. But this distribution is necessary so that no one who wants to volunteer is deprived of his chance because of excessive difficulty in obtaining a questionnaire."

AT LEAST 18

The application consists of four pages to be filled in by the applicant, plus two pages of instructions. There are 28 basic questions, some with as many as 27 subdivisions.

The instructions specify that applicants must be at least 18 years of age at the time of application; no top age limit is set. Both men and women may apply. Married couples who have no children under 18 will be eleigible if both volunteer.

It is explained that the questionnaires will be used to select applicants for further tests and interviews. Tentative selection will be followed by a training period and only after successful completion of this will volunteers be assigned to specific overseas areas.

The instructions include this cautionary paragraph:

"Peace Corps volunteers should have technical ability, physical stamina and emotional stability. They must be able to adapt themselves to an unfamiliar way of life and to work overseas with peoples of all colors, religions, races and cultures. Many volunteers will live and work apart from other Americans. Proficiency in a language other than English often will be necessary. The usual length of service will be two years."

In addition to the basic background information, the questionnaire seeks detailed information on the potential doing and teaching abilities of the applicants.

Question 11 goes into the applicant's proficiency in these specified languages: Spanish, French, Italian, Portuguese, Hindi-Urudu, Mandarin, Cantonese or other Chinese.

In addition, it asks details of knowledge of the languages of any other Asian, African or European countries.

Peace Corps Quiz Going To 200,000

The Commercial Appeal

Memphis, Tenn.

Questionnaire Will Catalog Talents, Interests

WASHINGTON, March 25. — (UPI)—Do you spend more than two hours a week at ice hockey? Can you run a bulldozer and inboard power boat? Could you give a short talk about the United States in French?

These are among the queries in 200,000 questionnaires which President Kennedy's new Peace Corps will send all over the country beginning Sunday to seek volunteers. 3-26-61

The four-page questionnaire is of the check the box variety. The results will be put on business machine cards for a massive cataloging of the talents and interests of potential Peace Corps members. P. 1

"Obviously we do not expect to receive 200,000 replies," Peace Corps director Sargent Shriver said. "But this distribution is necessary so that no one who wants to volunteer is deprived of his chance because of excessive difficulty in obtaining a questionnaire."

The questionnaires will be mailed first to 20,000 persons who already have written to ask about membership. Then batches will go to about 2,000 colleges for distribution, 50 agricultural extension offices, 4,000 post offices and some to civic clubs, business and labor groups.

Peace Corps Recruits Abroad By Christmas

NEW YORK (AP) — President Kennedy's Peace Corps plans to send its first volunteers overseas by Christmas, says R. Sargent Shriver, its director. 3-25-61

Shriver Friday told 1,000 persons attending the New York Herald Tribune forum: "I want to make it clear that when our Peace Corps volunteers go to other countries, they will go to learn and not just to teach." P. 20

Peace Corps Mailing Quiz To 200,000

The Florida Times-Union

Jacksonville, Fla.

WASHINGTON, March 25 (UPI). Do you spend more than two hours a week at ice hockey? Can you run a bulldozer and inboard power boat? Could you give a short talk about the United States in French? 3-26-61

These are among the queries in 200,000 questionnaires which President Kennedy's new Peace Corps will send all over the country beginning tomorrow to seek corps volunteers.

The four-page questionnaire is of the check-the-box variety so the results can be put on business machine cards for a massive cataloguing of the talents and interests of potential Peace Corps members. P. 4

"Obviously we do not expect to receive 200,000 replies," Peace Corps Director Sargent Shriver said. "But this distribution is necessary so that no one who wants to volunteer is deprived of his chance because of excessive difficulty in obtaining a questionnaire."

To Interested First

The questionnaires will be mailed first to some 20,000 persons who have already written to ask about membership. Then batches will go to some 2,000 colleges for distribution, 50 agricultural extension offices, 4,000 post offices and some to civic clubs, business and labor groups.

Unlike many a bureaucratic document, the questionnaire is written in everyday English. It also contains a word of warning to the squeamish and the frail:

"Peace Corps volunteers," says the instruction sheet, "should have technical ability, physical stamina and emotional stability. They must be able to adapt themselves to an unfamiliar way of life and do work overseas with peoples of all colors, religions, races, and cultures. Many volunteers will work and live apart from other Americans. Proficiency in a language other than English will often be necessary."

Life Rigorous

The instructions continue: "Persons requiring special diets or frequent medical or dental treatment should not file a questionnaire. The rigors of Peace Corps life will preclude acceptance of such volunteers."

Before the final questionnaire was printed, 15 students at Howard University here and 18 at Wakefield High School in nearby Arlington, Va., were asked to fill out sample questionnaires as an experiment. As a result, some questions were changed for greater clarity.

The students' blanks were not kept, so they are not considered volunteers.

Persons answering the questionnaire will not be contacted until it is decided to begin a particular project in a foreign country. Then officials will push business machine buttons for the talents required.

Careful Screening

Those meeting the requirements will then be given careful further screening and interviews.

Among other questions, applicants are asked to "check the appropriate box for the languages listed below." The boxes indicate whether the person can, in that language write a letter, give a short talk about the United States, read a newspaper, and understand a discussion between citizens of the country.

Another question asks whether applicants can operate a tractor, farm equipment, bulldozer, inboard power boat, carpentry tools, and so forth.

Another about hobbies inquires into boating, wrestling, baseball and folk dancing.

PEACE CORPS CALL IS GOING TO 200,000

The N.Y. Times

New York, N.Y.

Application Form Stresses Toughness of Program in Listing Qualifications

Sun. 3-26-61

P. 1

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25—The Peace Corps will start sending out Monday 200,000 questionnaires to prospective volunteers, the corps announced today.

First to receive the six-page forms will be the 20,000 persons, mainly college students, who have written to their Congressmen, the White House or Peace Corps headquarters indicating interest in signing up.

By executive order, President Kennedy created the corps on a "temporary pilot basis" on March 1. He has also asked Congress for legislation to make the corps permanent.

Sargent Shriver, the corps' director, has estimated that the first 500 to 1,000 volunteers would be screened, trained and sent overseas by the year's end. They would serve without pay as teachers, technicians' helpers and Government aides at the request of the host government.

The application forms will be mailed to 2,000 college presidents, 4,000 post offices, fifty state directors of state agricultural extension services for further distribution through their county agents, and to interested labor, business and civic groups.

"Obviously we do not expect to receive 200,000 replies," Mr. Shriver was quoted by spokesmen as saying. "But this distribution is necessary so that no one who wants to volunteer is deprived of his chance because of excessive difficulty in obtaining a questionnaire."

The application contains a page of advice. The applicant is warned that: P. 34

"Peace Corps volunteers should have technical ability, physical stamina and emotional stability. They must be able to adapt themselves to an unfamiliar way of life and to work overseas with peoples of all colors, religions, races, and cultures."

Many volunteers, the instructions say, will work and live apart from other Americans. Proficiency in a foreign language will often be necessary. The usual length of service will be two years.

According to the instructions, "the questionnaires, together with added tests and interviews, will enable the Peace Corps to make tentative selections of volunteers. * * * Only after completion of the training period will volunteers finally be accepted for overseas service."

The instructions specify that applicants must be at least 18 years old at the time of application; no age ceiling is set. Both sexes may apply. Married couples with no children under age 18 will be eligible.

F. B. I. to Check Volunteers

Dr. Nicholas Hobbs, psychologist at the George Peabody College for Teachers in Nashville, Tenn., was named Wednesday to supervise selection of volunteers.

No loyalty oath is included in the questionnaire. Peace Corps officials said privately that interviews and tests would be buttressed by Federal Bureau of Investigation checks.

In addition to basic background information on age, education, employment, character references, the questionnaire asks the applicant if he has skill "sufficient to earn a living" or is a "skilled amateur" in the operation of bulldozers and farm equipment, using tools of carpenters, electricians, plumbers, mechanics, surveyors, masons.

It asks if the applicant has skills in canning, nursing, laboratory work, radio operation, handicrafts. Also sought is information on the applicant's ability in sports, acting, "leading group singing," folk dancing, civic groups, photography, playing a musical instrument, volunteer hospital work, as well as in language skills and foreign travel experience.

Meanwhile, Pierre Salinger, the White House Press Secretary, indicated that detailed recommendations for a separate domestic Youth Conservation Corps had not yet been sent to the White House. These proposals, he said, are still in the "lower echelons" of the Labor Department.

Earlier this week, Labor Department officials said that such proposals, prepared by a special departmental study group, were under review by Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg.

Yesterday, the Labor Department advisory committee on youth employment wound up a two-day meeting. The agenda included discussion of the Conservation Corps idea and the presentation by Representative Carl D. Perkins, Democrat of Kentucky, of his proposals for a second type of domestic youth corps to work on urban projects.

Peace Corps Will Require Many Skills

The Washington Post

Washington, D.C.

Linguists, Masons, Dancers, Plumbers Listed on Blank

Sun. 3-26-61

By Julius Duscha

Staff Reporter

Persons with skills ranging from folk dancing to the operation of a bulldozer are wanted by the Peace Corps.

So are skilled linguists, plumbers, bricklayers, agronomists and football players.

These and many other qualifications are listed in the official Peace Corps Volunteer Questionnaire which was made public yesterday. P. 1

Sargent Shriver, director of the Corps, announced that distribution of 200,000 forms will begin Monday.

The first forms will be sent to the 20,000 persons who have already written to indicate an interest in serving in the Corps.

Then distribution of the forms will be made as quickly as possible to presidents of colleges and universities, state agricultural extension services and finally to the Nation's post offices. P. 13-A

The questionnaires will be made available to civic clubs, business organizations, labor unions and other groups that request them.

Forms also may be obtained after 9 a. m. Monday from Room 500, Rochambeau Building, 815 Connecticut ave. nw., Washington 25, D. C.

Qualification Summarized

"Peace Corps volunteers," the questionnaire states, "should have technical ability, physical stamina and emotional stability.

"They must be able to adapt themselves to an unfamiliar way of life and to work overseas with peoples of all colors, religions, races and cultures."

The 28 questions on the four-page questionnaire were tested by students at Howard University and Wakefield High School in Arlington.

Questions are printed in green ink on white paper. Answers must be typed or written in dark ink so the questionnaires can be processed by machines.

Married couples will be accepted if both the husband and wife qualify and have no children under age 18. Applications from a married couple should be sent in a single envelope.

Each applicant is asked to indicate his proficiency in Spanish, French, Italian, Portugese, Hindi/Urdu, Arabic, and Mandarin, Cantonese or other Chinese languages. There is also space for listing other languages.

Proficiency in a language is to be demonstrated under four parts: 1. Write a letter. 2. Give a short talk about the United States, 3. Read a newspaper. 4. Understand a discussion between citizens of the country.

Enumerate Skills

Then there are some questions on where a person would like to serve, followed by a checklist of a person's skills.

The 17 listed skills include operating a tractor, other farm equipment, a bulldozer and an inboard power boat, performing work done with tools of an automobile mechanic carpenter, surveyor, plumber electrician, mason and meta worker.

Information is also sought on abilities in handling equipment for canning, handicraft work, chemical and biological laboratories, nursing and radios.

The applicant is asked to indicate whether his skill is "sufficient to earn a living" or is merely that of a "skilled amateur."

The next series of questions deals with a person's experience, interest or knowledge about the world and specific countries.

Then come "activities" questions. The applicant is asked to indicate whether he participates "for an average of at least 2 hours per week" in one of a list of sports and other activities or whether he is "recognized by others as highly skilled" in the activity.

Football No. 2

Football is No. 2 in the list, topped only by track. Next, in order, are swimming, camping, mountain climbing, hunting, working with youth groups, working as a volunteer in a hospital or clinic, and radio, electrical, automotive, carpentry and metal shop hobbies.

Subsidiary activities are golf, baseball, bowling, basketball, skiing, boxing, wrestling, boating, hiking, fishing, leading group singing, folk dancing, leading discussion groups, leading or participating in civic groups, acting in or directing stage, radio or television productions, photography, playing a musical instrument, tennis and ice hockey.

The applicant is also asked to list medical ailments.

"Persons requiring special diets or frequent medical or dental treatment should not file a questionnaire," the form notes.

The last two pages of the form are concerned with a person's education, employment record and work for volunteer organizations. There is also space for the names of six persons to be used as references.

16i 1961

Pretty Morgan grad leaves Saturday in Peace Corps unit

Afro American P 18

Sat 8-5-61

By GEORGE COLLINS

BALTIMORE

A pretty, but serious, Morgan State College June graduate is one of six Marylanders accepted for training in President Kennedy's New Frontier Peace Corps.

She is Miss Brenda A. Brown, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Brown Durham of 3417 Springdale Ave.

Brenda left Saturday for Pennsylvania State University, at University Park, Pa., where she joined 150 other teacher - trainees from 33 states, destined to teach English in the Phillippines.

Other Peace Corps candidates taken from the Free State are:

Baltimore Md

Stanley G. Mazaroff, 23, 3824 Park Heights Ave. and Miss Joan L. Smith, 23, 841 N. Hill Rd., both of Baltimore;

Also C. Douglas Schmidt, 23, Academy Le., Owings Mills; Duncan Yaggy, 23, Phoenix; and James G. Sousane, 22, Silver Spring.

BEGINNING Monday, the Peace Corps teachers began an intensive eight-week training course, studying Filipino culture, history, education and government.

Following a two-week leave, they will return for another month's training at an undisclosed site.

The young ambassadors of democracy will then be sent to the Philippines, nearly halfway around the world to launch a massive education project, teaching English as a second language in rural elementary schools.

However, before entering Filipino classrooms, the teachers will get an additional month of orientation.

* * *

THEY will then take assignments which will keep them in the SE Asia for two years, barring emergencies, according to Robert Sargent Shriver, Peace Corps director.

Mr. Shriver, brother-in-law of President Kennedy said the teachers will not be paid as such.

Instead they will be given subsistence allowances to cover all expenses. Other compensation will consist of a "re-adjustment" allowance, according to the volumns of literature sent to candidates.

This allowance will be deposited in state-side accounts for Peace Workers and can not be touched until their tour of duty is finished.

Corps officials said the purpose of this fund is to aid workers in readjusting to civilian life at the end of the two-year stint.

Returning teachers will also be aided by the government in finding jobs when their foreign service is finished.

Explaining the need for the educational task force in the Philippines, Peace Corps officials declared:

"Despite the fact that English is the only language adaptable for teaching science and technology, it has declined to the extent where it is difficult for an outsider to understand.

"Peace Corps workers," officials added, "will help to reverse this trend."

Mr. Shriver said the 150 teachers, expected to reach the Philippines late this year, will be the vanguard of a contingent of 300, scheduled to be assigned there by 1962.

Miss Brown, who lives with her mother and stepfather, James Durham, at their attractive and comfortable home on Springdale Ave., is an only child.

Her father, Charles Brown, a mason material manufacturing firm employee in Elkridge, and mother are divorced.

PEACE CORPS

Get Ready to Go to Philippines

150 Peace Corps Candidates Start Tough Training Course

Miami Herald P 4A

Sat 7-29-61

UNIVERSITY PARK, Pa.—(AP)—A group of 150 college graduates will begin a Grueling seven weeks of training at Pennsylvania State University Monday for Peace Corps duty in the Philippine Islands.

The volunteers, ranging in age from 20 to 32, make up the sixth and largest Peace Corps program in the country.

Miami Fla

Although all are college graduates, their backgrounds vary from teaching to newspaper reporting, farming, coal mining, short order cooking, hospital work, bricklaying and social work.

Jack R. Simnick, 32, of Vincennes, Ind., is the oldest enrollee. He formerly taught school and operated a restaurant. Twenty-year-old Barbara R. Heimoff, a graduate of New York University, is the youngest member of the group.

Starting Monday, the trainees will begin a 60-hour, six-day week of academic training, lectures and survival courses.

They will concentrate on such subjects as English, elementary science, Philippine background and culture and American history.

Once on the islands, these men and women will aid Philippine Instructors in teaching these subjects to the natives.

On weekends, 25 of the volunteers — either all men or all women — will pitch camp in the Tussey Mountains to learn the principles of survival. This part of the program is to be directed by Don Kepler, a former survival expert with the U.S. Navy.

The trainees will be taught such things as checking water for purity, how to get water from vines and plants, recognizing edible plants, how to cook such plants and how to build jungle beds and shelters.

GEORGIANS MISSING IN PEACE CORPS

The Atlanta Journal

9. 37

Atlanta Journal Bureau
1426 G Street, NW

BY DOUGLAS KIKER
Journal Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2—The first group of Peace Corps volunteers has been sent overseas with the personal good wishes of the President. There is not a single Georgian in the group.

Sun. 9-3-61

The 74 young men and women, looking fit and ready, tanned and healthy, had just completed a rigorous training course and every one of them looked competent for the job.

There were Californians, New Yorkers, Pennsylvanians, young people from Nebraska, Illinois, Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina, Louisiana, Alabama, South Dakota, Michigan, Texas and South Carolina.

Atlanta, Ga.

BUT THERE was not a single Georgians in the corps who heard the President say, in the White House rose garden:

"I hope you realize—I know you do—that the future of the Peace Corps really rests with you. If you do well, then the Peace Corps will be developed and more and more Americans will go abroad and will find a greater and greater response to this idea of serving our country. So we are all proud of you, and I must say, we put a good deal of hope in the work that you do."

Of all the young Georgians who applied for the Peace Corps and took qualification examinations earlier this year, not one has been accepted yet.

California has the greatest number of Peace Corps members—65. New York follows with 56, Illinois has 36, and Pennsylvania has 28.

PEACE CORPS officials said it is simple accident that no Georgians have been accepted yet.

They said that, now that Congress appears willing to give the organization the money it needs to get started, nearly 1,000 more volunteers are expected to be signed up for training before the year is over and some of these new appointees undoubtedly will come from Georgia.

The Senate earlier this week gave the Peace Corps just about everything that its director, Sargent Shriver, said they needed, including $40 million to operate on.

MR. SHRIVER is also asking for about 50 super-grade civil service appointments to get qualified, experienced personnel to direct the organization's operation.

The Senate gave him most of these, but the House is expected to cut that number to around 25 and maybe trim the budget, too, when the legislation gets to the floor there.

The big question still on everyone's mind is, of course, is: Is this thing going to work, or is it going to be a summer camp for college students who like to travel abroad?

Mr. Shriver has been doing everything in his power to convince Congress that he is and will continue to run the program on a business-like basis.

AS IT IS NOW visualized, the Peace Corps is designed to make available a pool of trained American manpower to help other countries meet urgent needs. It is, in plainer words, a "people to people program."

Volunteers will go only where they are needed and wanted, and they will work closely with the people they help. In some instances they will provide on-the-job training for natives, who will then carry on the work when the volunteers leave.

Thirty of the young men and 20 of the young women in the President's rose garden last week were on their way to Ghana to teach English and history in that new, struggling young nation's elementary school system.

The other 24 volunteers, all of them men, all of them graduate engineers, are on their way to Tanganyika to supervise native Tanganyikans in the building of a new back-country road system which will connect farms with markets.

IT IS EXPECTED that most will be sent to undeveloped countries to function as teachers, agricultural extension workers, sanitation engineers, construction foreman, medical assistants, mechanics, nurses, surveyors and the like.

Their goal is to raise the standards of living in these countries and, coincidentally, improve U.S. realtions.

Just about everyone agrees that's a noble plan.

161 1961 GHANA PEACE CORPS

Peace Corps Making Gains In Ghana

ACCRA, Ghana (AP) — Fifty members of the Peace Corps scattered around 27 schools throughout Ghana are helping ease the acute teacher shortage and winning new friends for the United States, a corps representative says.

The Montgomery Advertiser

"It is a unique form of foreign aid, and the indications after two months are that they are being received very well," said Peace Corps representative George Carter.

Fri. 11-3-61

There were no repercussions here from the recent lost postcard incident in nearby Nigeria, and nothing has marred the corps operations.

P. 7 A

"The Peace Corps men here are a very sound, stable group of young people that the United States can be proud of," Carter said.

"They are living in the same conditions and getting the same pay as Ghanaian teachers, and they are adjusting themselves to the new way of life extremely well."

One, 23-year-old Peter Dybwad of Leonia, N.J., is an acting headmaster. He is in charge of 140 students at a school in Akim Oda during the principal's temporary absence.

Another, Thomas Livingston, 25, of Wood Dale, Ill., was unable to find accommodation when he took up duties at a school in Dodowa.

He was invited to move in with the local chief. Today he is living upstairs and the chief is living downstairs.

A 22-year-old ex-lumberjack and Harvard man, Roger Hamilton of Arlington, Va., is stationed in an isolated spot.

He has been given a jeep because on a recent trip to Accra from the school at remote Halfassini it took him 11 hours to cover 18 miles of flooded road.

Of the corps members in Ghana, 21 are women. There are two Negroes. Ages range from 19 to 34 with an average of about 24.

They are paid 58 pounds—$162—monthly, from which they pay for food, accommodation and everything else.

In the United States they are paid another $75 monthly, but are unable to draw this until completion of their two-year assignment.

"There pay does not sound much, but some are managing nevertheless to save out of it," Carter reported.

They arrived in Ghana Aug. 27 after a two months course at Berkeley, Calif. Emphasis there was getting them ready for life in the tropics.

They were also instructed in history, Ghana-U.S. foreign policy, and theory of communism.

They now teach Ghanian children ranging from upper junior school through the equivalent of second year college.

Many work a seven-day week in boarding schools. Among these is the corps' youngest member, 19-year-old Valerie Deul of Berkeley, Calif.

OCTOBER

161 1961 NIGERIA PEACE CORPS

Nigerians, Angered By American's Card, Demand Deportation Of The Peace Corps

The Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky. Mon. 10-16-61 p.1

Girl Wrote Friend Conditions In African Nation Are Primitive

From Wire Dispatches

A rally of 1,000 university students in Ibadan, Nigeria, angered by an American girl's complaint about primitive living conditions there, adopted a resolution Sunday demanding deportation of American Peace Corps members now in Nigeria.

The young men and women, recruited under a program of President Kennedy's Adiminstration to help emerging nations, were denounced in the loudly cheered resolution as "agents in imperialism."

The resolution said the University College of Ibadau Students Union "calls on all students to . . . completely boycott Peace Corps members; calls on the University College principal to eject without further delay all Peace Corps members resident at University College; requests the Prime Minister of the Nigerian Federation to deport immediately those agents of imperialism and further to completely abrogate any agreement signed in this direction between Nigeria and the U.S.A.; calls on all Africa peoples to reject the espionage-inspired Peace Corps of President Kennedy and mandates its executive committee to pursue drastically the implementation of this resolution."

The year-old Government of this Negro nation of 35,000,000, a former British colony, and authorities of the 13-year-old University College of Ibadan were urged to oust them immediately.

37 Are In Training

Thirty-seven of the volunteers are in training at the University College of Ibadan, a city of 600,000, for teaching assignments.

Miss Margery Michelmore, 23, Foxboro, Mass., dropped from the three-month orientation course Saturday after a furor arose over a post card she addressed to an American friend, Robert V. Storer, Cambridge, Mass.

The post card somehow, went astray. It was found near the university campus. The University College Students' Union called Margery's remarks "damaging to our country." The post card, as copied and circulated among the 1,500 Negro students, said:

"Dear Bobbo:

"Don't be furious at getting a post card. I promise a letter next time. I wanted you to see the incredible and fascinating city we were in. With all the training we had had, we were really not prepared for the squalor and absolutely primitive living conditions rampant both in the cities and the bush.

'Is A Revelation'

"We had had no idea about what 'underdeveloped' means. It really is a revelation and once we got over the initial, horrified shock, it is a very rewarding experience. Everyone except us lives in the and even goes to bathrooms in the streets.

The Courier Journal

"The university is great fun and it is something to be a foreign student anyway and especially to be the only white student in an all-African university.

"I just hope they do not repeat last year's Lumumba riots.

'Cut Off From World'

"Please write soon. We are very cut off here from the rest of the world."

Mon 10-16-61

Told of the strong reaction Margery wrote a letter of apology to the university authorities, in which she said she had offered her resignation from the Peace Corps.

She was visibly upset by the events.

"It has been a rough two days," she said. "Normally I smoke only four cigarettes a day, but since Saturday I've been smoking almost four an hour. I was sick last night."

She drove from Ibadan Lagos with Mrs. Joseph Greene, Jr., whose husband is with the United States Embassy. She was to stay with the Greenes.

Sent To Hall President

She sent her letter of apology to the president of the university hall where she was staying. It said:

"I would like to apologize to the students and staff of University College for the thoughtless post card I wrote and which has been mimeographed and circulated.

"I understand and appreciate the sense of insult and offense Nigerian students may well be feeling. I would have the same reaction were I in their position.

"I came to Nigeria with high anticipation, interest, and good will and I have been very happy here. I would not wish my mistake to affect the work of my colleagues and friends in the Peace Corps. Because of this I have offered my resignation.

'Have Enjoyed Stay

"I want to say in all sincerity I have enjoyed my stay here. The students whom I have met have been without exception friendly and helpful."

In Washington, State Department spokesman Lincoln White said there would be no comment on the incident until more information is received. "We have heard nothing about it," he said.

But Peace Corps Director R. Sargent Shriver said: "This is the type of incident that has been anticipated since the Peace Corps was established. Other trouble will occur.

The Courier-Journal p.1 Mon. 10-16-61 Louisville, Ky.

Associated Press Wirephoto

LETTER HOME . . . Margery Michelmore, 23, Foxboro, Mass., right, whose post card home from Nigeria set off a dispute, is shown last summer at Harvard University with Nigerian Foreign Minister Jaja A. Wachuku and Elin Youngdahl, Wrenthan, Mass., another Peace Corps member.

'Shouldn't Interrupted'

"But such trouble should not interrupt the mission or obscure the purpose of the Peace Corps."

"The ambassador and the Peace Corps representatives (in Nigeria) have full authority for taking any action that seems warranted."

He noted that Peace Corps members are not sent into a country without first being approved by officials of that country. "Officials of the nation involved examine the biographical material," Shriver said, "and in many cases they meet the Peace Corpsmen who are going to their country.

"I talked to the Nigerian ambassador and he did not seem disturbed. He said it was the type of thing you could expect in this kind of operation and I agreed with him."

Peace Corps headquarters in Washington said it was not clear which area of Nigeria Miss Michelmore referred to.

"The conditions at [illegible]dan are among the best in the country," one corps official said.

Girl Complained of Primitive Conditions

Nigeria Students Urge Deportation Of American Peace Corps Members

The Washington Post P1, Mon 10-16-61

IBADAN, NIGERIA, Oct. 15 (AP)—A rally of 1000 university students, angered by an American girl's plaint about primitive living conditions, adopted a resolution today demanding deportation of American Peace Corps members now ~~in Nigeria.~~

The young men and women, recruited under a program of President Kennedy's Administration to help emerging nations, were denounced in the loudly cheered resolution as "agents of imperialism."

The year-old government of this Negro nation of 35 million, a former British colony, and authorities of the 13-year-old University College of Ibadan were urged to oust them immediately.

Thirty-seven of the volunteers are in training at the University College of Ibadan, a city of 600,000, for teaching assignments.

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"We had had no idea about what 'underdeveloped' means. It really is a revelation and once we got over the initial, horrified shock, it is a very rewarding experience. Everyone except us lives in the streets, cooks in the streets and even goes to bathrooms in the streets.

"The university is great fun and it is something to be a foreign student anyway and especially to be the only white student in an all-African university.

"I just hope they do not repeat last year's Lumumba riots.

"Please write soon. We are very cut off here from the rest of the world."

Appraised of the strong reaction, Margery wrote a letter of apology to the university authorities, in which she said she had offered her resignation from the Peace Corps.

NIGERIANS DEMAND OUSTER

Complaint on Primitive Conditions Backfires on Peace Corps Member

The Florida Times-Union P.1

Mon. 10-16-61

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Jacksonville

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The postcard somehow went astray. It was found near the university campus. The Ibadan University College students' union called Margery's remarks "damaging to our country." The postcard, as copied and circulated among the 1,500 Negro students, said:

"Dear Bobbo:

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"I just hope they do not repeat last year's Lumumba riots.

The Florida Times-Union Mon. 10-16-61

—AP Wirephoto

Margery Michelmore

161 1961

PEACE CORPS

55-year-old school teacher trains for Peace Corps post

The Afro American

P. 10

DETROIT, Mich. — A 55-year-old school teacher who overcame poverty, family illnesses and the handicaps of race to win financial security and community prestige has tossed success overboard to serve in the Peace Corps.

At a time of life when she might sit back to enjoy the fruits of her long struggle for an education and a career, Miss Madge Shipp of this city, has been chosen to embark on new adventures in the service of humanity.

Sat 9-26-61

MISS SHIPP is one of 18 Peace Corps Volunteers training at Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, for a Peace Corps project on the island of St. Lucia in the West Indies Federation. Miss Shipp, who holds a master's degree in education, is expected to teach in elementary schools there.

She, if accepted for overseas service by the Peace Corps, will turn down a contract for a teaching position which would pay her about $7,000 per year.

Baltimore, Md

WHY IS SHE willing to make such a financial sacrifice? She says that "more emphasis should be placed on the intangibles in life. There is a common bond between all peoples — we are all human beings." She says that whether she is accepted by the Peace Corps or not, the remaining part of her life will be one of service to others.

"If I am accepted," she said, "I do not intend to go and just touch the edges or scratch the surface. . . . I intend to live, if not just like the people I am trying to help, no more than one step above them. This might give them something to work toward."

* * *

MISS SHIPP heard about the Peace Corps during the presidential campaign. She has cherished the idea ever since. She would have volunteered as soon as the Peace Corps was activated by President Kennedy on March 1, but she thought, at first, that only young people were wanted.

But one day, she went to the information office at Wayne University and asked whether the Peace Corps would consider someone her age. The answer was: "Madge, the Peace Corps would be lucky to get someone like you." She went home, filled out her questionnaire and mailed it to Washington.

* * *

MEMBERS OF her family and her friends have told her that she is making a big mistake. They know that she has made many sacrifices to reach her $7,000 a year school teaching job. They know, for instance, that family finances forced her to leave school after the 10th grade and that she was unable to return to finish high school for seven years.

But Miss Shipp says that this is one of the reasons that she is dedicated to the Peace Corps idea. She knows what it is like to want an education and not be able to go to school. She had given this so much thought before she heard about the Peace Corps that she was planning a program to bring African students to the United States and pay their tuition through the eighth grade. During her teaching career, Miss Shipp has paid tuition fees for many deserving boys and girls who otherwise might not have been able to go to college.

MISS SHIPP was 27 when she returned to high school in 1930. She was graduated in 1933. A school official told her she was too old to go to college, but she was determined to try.

In September of that year, she went to East Michigan University, Ypsilanti, Michigan, to register, and was accepted. But she did not have $21.25 to pay her tuition for the first quarter. She returned to the rooming house and told her landlady that she had to have a job where her employer would advance the tuition fee. The landlady found a domestic job for her which paid for her tuition, room and board during her first three years of college.

* * *

SOON AFTER graduation from college, Miss Shipp's mother became ill and the money she had earned from teaching went for medical expenses.

In 1943, she began studying for a master's degree at Wayne University but financial difficulties forced her to drop out of school again after completion of 18 semester hours. In 1957, employed full-time as a teacher, she went back to Wayne University to complete her graduate work.

Peace Corps 'A Door To Job Opportunities'

The Call C20 Fri. 10-27-61

Kansas City

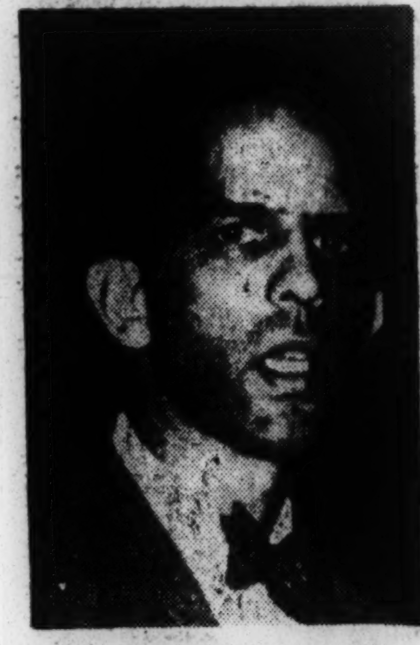
The Peace Corps offers a golden opportunity to young people, particularly young Negroes.

That's the firm belief of E. Franklin Williams, special assistant to the Peace Corps director, R. Sargent Shriver.

Williams was in the city last week with Shriver and other Peace Corps staff members to hold a four-state, one-day conference with college representatives and other persons who work with young people.

Working as a Peace Corps volunteer is a rewarding experience in itself, but for young Negroes it offers the added lure of expanding his job opportunities, Williams said.

Peace Corps volunteers who will return to this country in two years with a knowledge of the language, customs and government of the countries where they have served, will be eagerly sought after in the open job market, Williams believes



E. FRANKLIN WILLIAMS

There will be openings for them in government, in private industry and in schools and universities, he said.

As one example of this anticipated need, Williams referred to business firms who sell their goods abroad. These companies find it advantageous to have on their staffs people with a working knowledge of the countries where their products are sold, he said.

The color of his skin won't make any difference to the business man, Williams continued.

"This nation is becoming aware that color is unimportant if you're the person—the only person—with the skill and expertese necessary for the job," he declared.

Williams is his own best example of the wisdom of being prepared when opportunity knocks. The 43-year-old lawyer resigned his job as assistant attorney general for the state of California to take the Peace Corps job at the personal request of Shriver.

"I have a great interest in the concept of the Peace Corps and particularly in the idea of setting up a similar organization in the United Nations," he said.

Williams expects eventually to work directly with the UN in setting up such a project. He is currently a consultant to the General Assembly. He also served as a consultant to the United States delegation to the 32nd session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council meeting in Geneva.

Prior to his appointment in the California state's attorney general's office in 1959, he had served about 10 years as regional director for the NAACP on the West Coast.

He is a graduate of Lincoln university (Pa.) and the Fordham university school of law. He is married and the father of two children.

After joining the Peace Corps in April, he accompanied Shriver on a trip around the world, visiting a dozen countries and talking with the heads of government on the possibilities of sending Peace Corps delegations there.

Although Williams stresses the importance of the Peace Corps as an opportunity for young people whose careers have not been launched, he quickly points out older, established professional persons as well.

The average age of a Peace Corps volunteer is 25, but there are some volunteers above the 50 mark.

Two Negroes were among the first seven Peace Corps representatives to serve in foreign countries. Representatives differ from volunteers in that they are more fully trained and are required to oversee the work of the volunteers. They are responsible for relationship with the host country and other United States or foreign missions in the host country. They are subject to the authority of the U. S. Ambassador.

The two Negro representatives were Walter C. Carrington, partner in a Cambridge, Mass., law firm and commissioner for the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination, and George E. Carter, director of information for the American Society of African Culture in New York City. Carrington is 31 years old; Carter is 36.

Persons interested in joining the Peace Corps should write to Peace Corps, Washington 25. D. C.

16i 1961

PEACE CORPS
REGIONAL CONFERENCE

OCTOBER

Atlanta World B1 Wed 10-18-61

(Photos By Perry)

EACE CORPS MEETS IN ATLANTA—Supporters and interested individuals from any walks of life, representing five Southern states (and some from foreign ountries) were in Atlanta for a regional meeting of the United States Peace Corps to learn of and discuss its purpose, development, recruitment, sites, programs, and training the Peace Corps volunteer. The conference drew some of he organization's top echelon personnel, including Associate Director Bill Moyrs. In the left photo Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, a member of the Corps' advisory committee, Atlanta Mayor-elect Ivan Allen, Jr., and John H. Stembler of the local sponsoring committee, converse prior to the luncheon assembly. In center photo special assistant Lee St. Lawrence (left) listens attentively to Miss Dorlas C. Boit, a Spelman College junior from Kenya, Africa. In Left photo Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason (center), a recent appointee to a Peace Corps committee, is taken in by the conversation between Mrs. Walter Paschal and Mrs. Johnnie Yancey.

Atlanta Ga

"Peace Corps Is One Way To Serve"-Moyers

Atlanta World B1

Wed 10-18-61

By STANLEY S. SCOTT

The United States Peace Corps held a one-day regional conference at Atlanta's City Auditorium Tuesday with more than 500 delegates representing 10 states and foreign countries in attendance.

Atlanta Ga

Highlight of the all-day session was a luncheon address by Bill Moyers, associated director of the Peace Corps, who spelled out the U. S. government sponsored program of international service.

Mr. Moyers said the Peace Corps is a new dimension of commitment to extend human freedom and dignity beyond the pale of plenty to a world of impoverishment.

"The Peace Corps through careful selection and proper training of the men and women who go abroad can help reshape the identity of America. The Peace Corps is not attempting to transplant a culture to millions of people in the world's underdeveloped nations who are only now beginning to realize and ask what can be theirs in terms of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Their way of life must be just that—their own," Moyer said.

Moyer challenged the college students in attendance, saying "all of us agree that we must defeat communism, but the question is how? The answer is not to stay at home, wringing our hands, paralized by our cynicism and distrust, endlessly debating among ourselves who is more loyal.

"The answer is to go where the Communists are competing for the hearts and minds and lives of people struggling to their feet and looking for a hand to lift them.

"We will never see the triumph over tyranny unless we go where the battle is hottest — and that is in a thousand villages where restless people are awakening to the realization that a better life is possible.

"There are many ways to serve your nation. The Peace Corps is one. It is not easy to get in, for the tests are thorough, the interviews are probing, the training rigorous. But once accepted, your contribution however small, will have come at a critical time in the life of our nation. And if anyone asks why you should do this, why the Peace Corps should have been your choice, you need only recall the words of Edward Everett Hale more than half a century ago: I am only one, but still I am one. I cannot do everything, but still I can do something."

The Peace Corps director told the educators, civic leaders, college students, business and farm directors that "what Peace Corps volunteers can carry with them beyond their skills is a spirit, a concept, and attitude, a frame of mind that says to these people: "We know what you are up against. We have climbed this way, too. We can understand your dreams because they are still our dreams. We know your aspirations and your determinations and we want to share what we know and what we have will help you grow and prosper."

**MAYOR, DR MAYS
WELCOME DELEGATES**

Mayor William B. Hantsfield and Morehouse President, Dr. Benjamin Mays welcomed the regional delegates during the morning session. Mayor-nominee Ivan Allen, Jr., spoke at the luncheon program and was introduced by Morris Abram, Atlanta Peace Corps Conference chairman.

Mayor Hartsfield expressed the need for such an organization as the Peace Corps to combat communism and commented on the Nigerian incident, saying that it was communist inspired.

Dr. Mays, member of the President's hand-picked 33 National Advisory Councilmen for the Peace Corps, charged with the task of giving the Corpsmen guidance and counsel in development of its program told the delegation, "I welcome you because it is our desire that the Peace Corps be truly representative of America."

He said, "we believe that the Peace Corps will achieve these things:

10

(A). Give our young an oportunity to make a contribution and uplift human moral.

(B.) It will broaden their horizon and give them an opportunity for appreciation of people of other countries.

Wed 10-18-61

(C.) And we hope that the Corps will improve on the good image of America and that some will follow a career in foreign service.

**PEACE CORPS STAFF
IN SYMPOSIUM TALK**

Staff members of the national Peace Corps presented a symposium on the operation, development, selection, training of volunteers for overseas duty. The national staff included Dr. Nicholas Hobbs, Lee St. Lawrence, Pat Kennedy and Blair Butterworth.

The regional conference held on Tuesday is one of 14 being conducted throughout the nation to acquaint the public with Peace Corps objectives.

Peace Corps Welcomes Trade Skills

College Not Necessary

The Pittsburgh Courier

PEACE CORPS BACKERS — President Kennedy's proposed Peace Corps, which will send young Americans to work in underdeveoped areas of the world, received hearty endorsement by these Howard University students, who spoke at the university during an International Week symposium. All were volunteers last summer in international programs. Left to right: James B. Lancaster of Washington, D.C., a member of the American Friends Workcamps in Iran, Iraq and Turkey; Gertrude Branson of Washington, D.C., a member of a YWCA group which toured Soviet Russia; Houshang Lolachi of Iran; Donald McHenry, a Howard English instructor; Conrad Harper of Detroit, Mich., who lived with a family in Finland as an Experiment in International Living participant; Mohender Mohillajee of India, and Sonja Bolling of Washington, D.C., who spent last summer in Liberia as a member of Operation Crossroads Africa, a study-work group.

WASHINGTON (ANP)—You don't need a Ph.D. degree, speak a foreign language or know the components of the atomic bomb in order to qualify for the Peace Corps.

Peace Corps officials have pointed out that people with trade skills—in construction or home economics for example—are just as welcome as those with college degrees.

The minimum age requirement is 18. But the vast majority of those accepted is expected to come from the 22 to 35 age group. But anyone from 18 to 60 will be considered provided they can meet the rigorous physical fitness tests that will be set up.

• If you're married, you still might have a chance to serve. A limited number of married couples will be included, provided that both husband and wife have skills to contribute. The man might teach school, the woman serve as a nurse.

Although there will be no automatic draft exemption for Peace Corps duty, Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service director, has stated that barring some national crisis the corpsmen would probably be able to get indefinite deferments — de facto exemption —if they work in some occupation "in the national interest." These occupations would presumably include government service or teaching.

MINIMUM SERVICE overseas will be one year, the maximum three years.

Most persons probably will be abroad two years. Re-enlistments may be permitted. While a person will not be obligated to serve out his entire period abroad, since service is voluntary every effort will be made to recruit only persons who will not quit in the middle of their term overseas.

The Peace Corps will pay only for food, clothing, housing, transportation expenses and small out-of-pocket expenses. There will be no salary.

A "retirement bonus," accumulated at the rate of $50 to $75 for each month of service overseas, will be paid to corps members at the end of their service abroad. Thus, a person who is overseas for two years would get from $1.200 to $1.800.

Peace Corps Wins Fight for Autonomy

N.Y. Times

By PETER BRAESTRUP

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3 — President Kennedy has decided that the Peace Corps will not be merged with the nation's other foreign aid programs.

It is understood that the President ruled Monday night that the Peace Corps would have semi-autonomous status under the State Department.

The President's decision followed a two-month tug-of-war within the Administration. For Peace Corps officials, it was an important victory. These officials had contended that without a special identity of its own, the new agency would attract few recruits, get snarled in red tape and lose its effectiveness abroad. New York N.Y.

Mr. Kennedy made his decision after consulting with Vice President Johnson, who had pressed the Peace Corps' cause. Before going on an overseas trip last month, R. Sargent Shriver, the President's brother-in-law and Peace Corps director, argued his case at the White House staff level but deliberately refrained from going to the President in person.

The N.Y. Times

5 Hours of Tests Set

It was announced today that entrance tests for Peace Corps volunteers would be given May 27 and June 5. Some 7,500 persons are expected to take the 5-and-a-half-hour examinations centers across the nation.

The President's decision putting the corps under the State Departments also called for Mr. Shriver to seek separate legislative autority and appropriations from Congress. Mr. Shriver would have Assistant Secretary of State status, reporting directly to Dean Rusk, Secretary of State. President Kennedy created the corps by Executive Order on March 1, but also asked Congress to pass yaws making it a permanent agency.

Opposition to the agency's semi-autonomous status came from Henry Labouisse, head of the International Cooperation Administration, some career State Department officials and several White House aides. These men urged that the Peace Corps be made a unit of the foreign aid organization being planned by the Administration.

6,000 Questionnaires Sent

The Peace Corps is seeking engineers, surveyors, geologists, teachers of English, agricultural specialists and community development workers. Some 6,600 filled-out questionnaires have been received here from would-be volunteers, and several thousand more are expected to come in by May 27.

The first project, a road job for engineers and surveyors in Tanganyika, has been announced. Agricultural projects are reportedly under consideration in Colombia, Ghana and Nigeria. Teaching projects are being considered for the Philippines.

All candidates will take a general test on May 27. This test, prepared by the Educational Testing Service in Princeton, N. J., will seek to measure vocabulary, learning, ability, language aptitude, knowledge of American history and skills in particular technical fields.

Dr. Nicholas Hobbs, the Corp's director of selection, said:

"A Peace Corps volunteer must first of all be competent. He must be able to do a job well. These tests will measure job competence. Later tests and interviews will assess personality qualifications. The Peace Corps wants practical people with basic skills."

Measuring Abilities

Dr. Hobbs emphasized that the tests were intended to measure candidates' abilities regardless of formal educational background. New York N.Y.

Candidates with questionnaires on file at Peace Corps headquarters will be told where to report for testing by mid-May.

On June 5, a test will be given to those college graduates with liberal arts and teaching degrees who want to teach English, biology, chemistry, physics or mathematics in secondary schools overseas. By year's end, it is planned, several hundred teachers will be working in Asia, Africa and Latin America. More will follow in 1962.

There will be no "passing" grade. Those whose test scores indicate they have both intelligence and skills will be notified in late June that they are eligible for Peace Corps training the next month.

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PEACE CORPS

Mrs. Mason Will Be A Recruiter

Journal and Guide

Educator Set For Teaching Position In African Nation

P.4

Two prominent Norfolk women have been assigned roles in the Peace Corps with one of them being named to an executive recruiting position.

Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason has been employed to enlist the aid of women's group for the Corps program and Miss Willie Mae Watson is due for appointment as a teacher in the secondary schools in Nigeria. Sat 9-30-61

MRS. MASON was in the Washington headquarters of the Corps this week to assume duties as assistant to the Chief of Recruitment for Women's Affairs. With a grade GS-13, the position carries a salary of over $10,000 per annum.

Miss Watson left Norfolk via plane for California Thursday to participate in a 10-week training program. Having already successfully completed preliminary training, Miss Watson expects to be assigned to a post in Nigeria following a 10-day home leave on completion of the current training session.

Norfolk, Va.

MRS. MASON, explaining her position with the Corps, said "I'll be special assistant in charge of women's organizations and ethnic groups." Her duties will require her to travel extensively explaining the Peace Corps program to various women's clubs, sororities, etc. and professional groups.

A graduate of the University of Chicago, Mrs. Mason has done further study at Fordham university. A close friend and confidant of the late Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, Mrs. Mason succeeded Dr. Bethune in presidency of the National Council of Negro Women and has long been active in civic and fraternal affairs.

SHE HOLDS membership in the Women's Inter-racial Council of Norfolk; is chairman of the education committee of the Virginia conference NAACP; and is a member of the board of the Southern Regional Council.

She was director of the tutoring of the 17 colored students who desegregated Norfolk schools in 1959 and this summer conducted classes for both white and Negro students entering desegregated schools for the first time this year.

TWO NEW honors are soon forthcoming for Mrs. Mason, who was the Bachelor-Benedict club's "Citizen Of the Year" in 1959. She will be cited for civic and community service by both the Norfolk and Westchester county (NY) Business and Professional women's clbs during October. Mrs. Mason is the wife of W. T Mason, Norfolk businessman.

"If I was enthusiastic about the Peace Corps before, I am now completely fascinated by the tremendous opportunities it affords our young people while serving their country in its unprecedented effort to bring about world understanding and harmony," Mrs. Mason told the Journal and Guide Wednesday.

SHE MENTIONED the many types of careers that could be developed by persons enlisting in the Corps.

"The training, experience and international contacts they receive could qualify them for lucrative positions in government service or private industry when the Peace Corps shall have done its job," Mrs. Mason said.

HER DUTIES, she said, would require her to travel extensively, observing the manner in which the policies of the Corps are being carried out. She said it would be her responsibility to see that the program was conducted completely free of discrimination of any kind.

Mrs. Mason credited the accounts of her world travels reported in the Journal and Guide, and the comments and observations she wrote in a column titled "The Guide Post" in the Journal and Guide with helping her to land the high post.

SHE SAID clippings of her writings published in the Guide were in her file in Washington and that she believed they influenced Peace Corps officials in selecting her for the post.

Miss Watson, whose trip to California was delayed by weather conditions growing out of Hurricane Esther, requested assignment to Nigeria with the Corps.

SHE CITES the "challenge of working in an eemerging new nation" and her personal friendship with Nigerians as reasons for her choice.

Well-known in area education circles, Miss Watson was an elementary supervisor for four years, a principal 10 years and a teacher 8 years in Norfolk schools.

SHE HOLDS the B. S. degree from Virginia State college, the M.A. from Columbia university and an advanced certificate from New York university.

The only Virginian selected to begin Peace Corps training at the University of California, Miss Watson has travelled extensively and recently was appointed dean of leadership education for the Baptist Allied Bodies of Virginia.

MRS. W. T. MASON
Assumes Position

MISS WILLIE M. WATSON
To Nigeria

Peace Corps Criticized

The Courier

All-Africa Meet Lashes at MRA

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 4-8-61

CAIRO, Egypt (ANP)—The all-Africa People's Conference meeting here adopted a resolution urging Africans to wage a "merciless struggle" against the use of President Kennedy's peace corps in Africa.

The resolution, one of many passed at the seven day conference, said that the United States had established the peace corps to "reconquer and economically dominate Africa."

The conference was attended by 50 political, cultural, and trade union groups from 34 African states and territories. The Sudan and the French community states did not attend.

THE FINAL resolutions, running to thousands of words, warned Africans to be on their guard against imperialist agents in the guise of religious or philanthropic organizations, "such as Moral Rearmament."

Meanwhile in Washington, Kennedy named Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, explorer and long-time exponent of the rugged outdoor life—as well as of mixing with the common people of other countries — as honorary chairman of the Peace Corps advisory council.

Vice President Johnson was made chairman of the group, which the White House said will give guidance and counsel to the Peace Corps.

Included in the group were Harry Belafonte, noted entertainer and Rev. James Robinson, director of Operations Crossroads Africa, an independent peace corps type organization which has been in operation three years.

Sunoco Seeks Negro Personnel

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 4-22-61

Boycott of Oil Firm Forces Hiring

P.2 16i

No

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — While over 400 clergymen of this city extended "selective patronage" boycott against the Sun Oil Company for the fourth week, bolstered by 144 Prince Hall Masonic lodges, The Courier learned this week of intensive employment activities within the Sunoco firm's operation. These have reached as far South as A&T College. Reports have also reached The Courier that Sun Oil, whose national offices are located here, have sent personnel representatives to both Howard University in Washington, and Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., in quest of either qualified applicants, or student training material for the future.

Locally, the Philadelphia Urban League, according to its acting executive secretary, Philip Elmore, has had its employment facilities taxed in an effort to supply individuals sought to fill the Philadelphia interdenominational ministers' demands.

They are seeking 25 girl clerical workers, three tank truck drivers and one salesman.

THE COMBINED boycott of both the Negro churches of every denomination, and the 144 Prince Hall affiliate Masonic lodges in the state has established one of the most formidable economic weapons yet effected against a major industry.

A spokesman from the clergymen's group which functions without a designated chairman, no treasury, or specific meeting place, told The Courier that the group is encouraged by Sun Oil Company's efforts, and that when the minimum requirement is met, their organization is geared to call off the boycott fully within [illegible] hours at any given time, weekday or Sunday.

16i 1961

PENNSYLVANIA

Gulf Hires Negroes, Boycott Called Off

The Defender

Chicago, Ill.

2(4-10)-61

p 12

1/6c

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — On Sunday some 400 Negro pastors in the Philadelphia area called a halt to a massive Selective Patronage program launched Sunday, Jan. 15, against Gulf Oil company for alleged discrimination in the hiring of Negro workers in the company's offices and as salesmen drivers on oil and gasoline trucks.

The Selective Patronage program against the company lasted only seven days. The campaign was ended when the company within only a few days acceded to all of the minimum requests of the ministers by hiring the first Negro accountant, a sales representative and several oil truck salesmen drivers.

The company officials, also, made it clear to the ministers that this would constitute only the beginning of equal job opportunities for Negroes with Gulf and that in the future there would be fair job distribution in every job category with the company as far as Negroes are concerned.

RESPONSE STARTLING

Following the announcement of the launching of the Selective Patronage program against Gulf Oil company, by 400 pastors from their pulpits, the response was startling.

It is estimated that more than 200,000 people heard the announcement when it was made, and within 24 hours more than one half of Philadelphia's Negro population of 600,000 people was aware of the program.

The effects of the effort were immediate. Thousands of Negro motorists immediately discontinued the use of Gulf filling stations and a vast number of Gulf oil users began cancellations of their contracts.

The Selective Patronage program against Gulf was originally planned for a six stage duration. The Gulf Oil company, however, complied with the demands just as the first stage of the Patronage program begun.

Sunday morning, the ministers requested that their congregation would begin using Gulf products again, and that they would help the company regain any of its lost patronage.

The idea of "Massive Selective Patronage" by the ministers originated in Philadelphia eight months ago with a successful campaign against Tasty-Kake Baking company.

Since that time, all of the large baking and bottling industries in Philadelphia have found it necessary to re-examine the employment practices and to provide equal job opportunities for Negroes.

Notable among these companies that have found it necessary ot yield to the pressure o the ministers have been General Baking company, Freihofer Baking company, Pepsi-Cola Bottling company.

In the past month Atlantic Refining company and the Esso Standard Oil company averted a Selective Patronage program by the ministers when they began hiring Negro girls in office jobs men as driver sale,men for oil-trucks, and employing others in white collar capacities.

The ministers' Selective Patronage program is continuing one with full support of the Philadelphia Negro community. The ministers function without a formal organization, without a budget and without an elected chairman.

Committees representative of various denominations constitute "visiting teams" that call upon executives of companies believed to discriminate in the employment of Negroes. Each of the 400 pastors is regarded a chairman in charge of his own congregation in his own area.

Officials of Gulf Oil company were made aware that should their promises of continued employment of Negroes be broken that the Patronage program would be called suddenly against them more massively than ever before.

16i 1961 PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

FEDERAL CONTRACTS

The Montgomery Advertiser

Group Wants New Ban Against Race Prejudice

Montgomery, Ala.

Thurs. 1-12-61

WASHINGTON (AP) — The President's Committee on Government Contracts called Wednesday for legislation to set up a permanent committee with power to eliminate racial discrimination whereever federal funds are involved.

The committee, headed by Vice President Richard M. Nixon, visited the White House to present its final report.

The report said discrimination is America's "most destructive social and economic problem." and recommended expansion of the committee's scope of activity and authority to extend the government's policy of equal job opportunities into new areas.

The committee recommended the federal government extend the principle of equal opportunity to:

1. Grant-in-aid programs with particular reference to those involving federal funds in education, training, recruitment or referral.

2. Programs where federal subsidies are involved in housing.

SUBSIDIES INVOLVED

3. Agreements under which the government contributes funds to state and local programs.

The committee said the relationship of housing to economic deprivation of some minority group members is an increasing problem. Frequently, the distance from suburban plants to housing available to minority group members, particularly Negroes, causes commuting problems, which, i effect, creates an emlpoyment barrier, the committee said.

Eisenhower issued a statement in which he said he urgently called the attention of every American to the committee recommendations.

By Kennedy Order

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
P. 2 Sat. 4-22-61

Carolina Textile Hiring Policies Revolutionized

16i

By JOHN H. McCRAY
(Courier Staff Writer)

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Executive Order No. 10925, signed by President Kennedy, March 6, 1961, and made public here Friday, has a revolutionary effect on employment policies of textile manufacturers, about 60 per cent of whose basic processing is equally between the state of North and South Carolina.

The President's order follows an NAACP protest, first presented a Senate subcommittee on constitutional rights in 1959 by the Rev. I. DeQuincey Newman, then president of the South Carolina NAACP Conference.

Clarence Mitchell, director of the organization's Washington Bureau, urged Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson to investigate the S. C. Textile employment policies, following an address in Columbia several weeks ago.

A SPOKESMAN for S. C. textile companies said Friday that "great concern" over the Presidential directive was felt throughout the industry.

At the same time, a Washington, D. C. source said several Government contracts had been withheld under terms of the Executive Order, pending compliance with its terms.

Mr. Kennedy's order forbids the letting of contracts to textile companies which exercise discriminatory racial policies in employment.

Terms of the order run directly opposite to S. C. laws regulating the textile plants.

Section 1272 of S. C. codes forbid use of the same room, steps, doors, pay windows, fountains, comfort facilities, etc., by the same race.

A spokesman for the S. C. Attorney's General office said the law has been operative since 1915.

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THERE WERE no immediate figures on the total of textile workers in the Carolinas, but it is estimated that about 40 per cent of workers in S. C. plants are white women.

For generations, textile mills have been the state's largest manufacturing business, a business in which better than 95 per cent of employes are white.

There was speculation Friday that knowledge of the President's position was known to S. C. Gov. Ernest F. Hollings, who has made repeated trips to Washington in recent weeks.

His office announced only that he was discussing textile problems with President Kennedy.

THE EXECUTIVE Order does not actually integrate textile plants, however.

It merely withholds Federal contracts from those plants following policies as required by S. C. law. Hard-pressed by the import of cheaper goods from Japan for several years, textile manufacturers have found a great measure of relief and aid in lucrative contracts with the Federal Government.

They are faced now with bypassing this business or revising racial policies, something which presents a legal problem in the Carolinas.

16i 1961 SOUTH CAROLINA

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Negro Employment Query Launched By Civil Rights Group

The News + Courier

Charleston, S.C.

Tues. 3-21-61

By W. D. WORKMAN
Capital Correspondent

COLUMBIA — South Carolina manufacturers, contractors and others with government contracts are being queried on their "patterns of Negro employment" by the State Advisory Committee on Civil Rights.

74-15

A number of five-page questionnaires, delving into the employment practices and experiences of South Carolina firms, have been distributed throughout business circles. The detailed questionnaires are to be returned to E. R. McIver, Conway lumberman who is chairman of the advisory committee to the U. S. Civil Rights Commission.

16c

The letter transmitting the questionnâires states that the advisory committee is studying "employment practices of federal government contractors operating in South Carolina. Our purpose is to obtain a composite picture of the prevailing patterns of Negro employment in such establishments as a group and to ascertain the main reasons for these practices. The information provided by respondents will be held strictly confidential.

"The absence of Negroes in a given plant or job category does not necessarily denote discrimination. It seems apparent that relevant factors such as limitations in education or vocational training, failure to apply for employment, etc., might contribute to the current employment pattern.

"The aggregate findings may prove valuable to each participating contractor because he will be able to see how his experiences compare with those of other contractors. . . Do not withhold the questionnaire because you cannot answer every question."

Some of the 18 questions are statistical in nature, asking for number, race, sex and work categories of workers. Other questions call for explanatory information in reply to such queries as:

"If Negroes are not employed above the semi-skilled level in your establishment, what are some of the reasons why they are not employed?"

"If there has been little or no upgrading among Negro employes please state reasons."

"Has your firm encountered difficulties in seeking to comply with the non-discriminatory provision contained in your government contract? Please explain."

Chairman McIver could not be reached for questioning on the subject Monday afternoon, but some light was shed by another advisory committee member, Courtney Siceloff of Penn Community Services, a bi-racial enterprise at Frogmore in Beaufort County.

Mr. Siceloff reported that some 200 questionnaires had been mailed out in South Carolina. The State Advisory Committee, he said decided to assist the Civil Rights Commission by studying this particular area of civil rights, as is being done in a number of other states.

Asked if the committee was prepared to subpoena persons who failed to execute the questionnaires he said, "Oh, no, nothing of that sort." He went on to explain that the advisory committee does not itself have subpoena powers and that it is functioning solely in a fact-finding role.

He could not say whether the findings of the survey would be made public, saying that would be a decision for the advisory committee when replies were assembled.

16i 1961

TENNESSEE

Tennessee Pocket of Poverty May Be Most Depressed in U. S.

The Washington Post Washington, D.C.

Mon. 1-2-61

By Warren Kornberg
Staff Reporter

Just northwest of Chatanooga, Tenn., above the juncture of the Sequatchie River and the westward sweep of the Tennessee, in the colorful Cumberland mountains, is an isolated pocket of poverty which may qualify as the Nation's most depressed area.

It has the ~~credentials~~:

- Unemployment ranging from 70 to 90 per cent.
- Rampant malnutrition and anemia, barefoot children miners staring at their idle hands.

P. 17-A

- The modern equivalent of breadlines and queues for surplus commodity distribution.
- Virtually an entire community living on charity while the mines that sustained it become silent, cavernous holes in the ground—relics of a civilization and tributes to progress and economics.

Not on Any List

It is the three-county area around Whitwell, Tenn., which has yet to appear on anyone's list of the Nation's depressed areas.

Yet out of Whitwell, which depends for survival on the coal-eating furnaces of the Tennessee Valley Authority and is falling victim to preferential freight rates to other areas, has come a proposal which, Whitwell hopes, can fill for itself and other similar areas the time lag economists fail to recognize when they gloss over technological unemployment.

Whitwell is the heart of the section which includes parts of Marion, Grundy and Sequatchie Counties. Virtually all of the area's 6000 to 6500 residents were supported by the coal mines. But the mines started to close in the spring when the TVA moved its search for the coal into Western Kentucky following, this area feels, special freight rate contracts negotiated with the L&N Railroad.

Since then some 2000 miners and many others, who depended on the mines, have been thrown out of work. Only 200 miners are working today, and their jobs are in jeopardy when the current TVA contracts run out in January.

An Accurate Copy

The decline in the curve of coal shipments to the TVA in recent years is an accurate copy of the decline in living conditions in the area.

While 1.4 million tons were shipped in 1957, the total has declined annually to 1.2 million in 1958, .7 million in 1959 and .4 million last year.

Most of the miners have long since exhausted their state unemployment benefits, some draw meager union benefits. The laws provide that a family containing an able-bodied male does not qualify for relief. Many families have been "deserted" by their men.

The community has organized a massive relief program, on the basis of outside contributions, which have provided milk and meat, diapers and soap to some families for the first time in months.

Charity Not Enough

But, James Asher declared here recently, charity is not enough.

Asher, until recently, was Whitwell's city manager. He came to Washington in an attempt to interest the Government in the plight of this Tennessee pocket and to propose a program which, he and others who helped him feel, will help Whitwell and all other depressed coal areas.

Asher proposes a coal czar, to administer the huge purchases of coal government agencies still buy for the Tennessee Valley Authority, the General Services Administration and other agencies, and for foreign aid.

If, he suggests, coal purchases could be funneled into depressed areas on a quota basis, it would replace doles with employment and give the areas time to develop some industrial alternatives to coal.

Would Set Up Quotas

He proposes that the administrator be empowered to establish quotas, at the prevailing prices, based on demand and a percentage of normal peak mine output. Areas which sell their percentage quotas to private purchasers, he suggests, would not be entitled to government quota markets.

It would admittedly cost a little more to buy from sections than others, he noted, but the subsidy involved would be a far smaller proportion than is now paid, for instance, to farmers.

In the interim, for his own section, he is pleading with the TVA to extend its present contracts for Tennessee coal beyond January and increase its purchasers in that area to enable some of the dying mines to reopen.

Picket Bell Telephone Co. In Houston as Students Act

The Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOUSTON, Tex.—"5,000 whites—75 Negroes," refers to the reason Negro student members of the Progressive Youth Association picketed the S[illegible]tern Bell Telephone Company.

16 i

The figures above represent a sparse number of Negroes employed by the telephone company, and was one of many messages painted on signs carried by the pickets.

Another sign read: "73,000 Negro Phones — Not One Negro Operator."

Sat. 3-25-61

ELDREWEY STEARNES, president of the association, said the pickets want equal job opportunities for all. He was the leader of sit-ins and stand-ins in restaurants.

P. 3

He said two members of his group met with telephone company officials on the matter and nothing came of the meeting which lasted about five minutes.

"This is not the first time we have made efforts to secure positions for qualified Negroes," Stearnes said. "There is a multitude of Negro telephone customers. We are entitled to some integration. There are many qualified Negroes here in Houston."

N. K. Hoverstock, division manager for the telephone company, said:

"The telephone company has provided service without discrimination and our business offices are open to all races equally. Like other businesses in Houston, our company is mindful of the desires and goals of the Negro people.

"But we must move in step with the community in which we live and work, and our policy should not be altered by methods designed to bring pressure to bear against us. We are a part of Houston. This problem concerns us all."

Job Opportunity Improving In Dallas Committee Head Say

The Informer P. 10
Houston, Tex.

According to a report made recently to the Executive Committee by S. W. Hudson Jr, chairman of the Employment Comittee of the Dallas Negro Chamber of Commerce, job opportunities for capable Negroes or other workers regardless of race are improving more rapidly than capable and competent workers can be found.

16 i
Sat 4-22-61

He reported that in the past two month period inquiries for trained personnel had increased and that placements of young people had included a secretray in a non-white welfare organization, the first Negro salesman for the Fuller Brush Company who will be groomed as a unit supervisor on the strength of his first week gross sales of more than $300, and the first young woman employed in the personnel department of one of the largest manufacturing firms in the nation.

P. 10

Chairman Hudson also told of efforts now being made to provide machine tool operators to fill openings in a leading aircraft and trailer manufacturing firm. They will probably be recruited through the industrial departments of Texas Southern University and Prairie View College. Names and addresses of at least four such candidates are being secured through Dr Thomas, a department head of one of the industrial training divisions of Prairie View Clolege.

Pointing out that the coopera-

tion of all [illegible] leaders is necessary in order that advantage may be taken of these increasing opportunities, Hudson said: "You never know how good it is to have the names and training records of capable peple in the Chamber office files. In the case of the young woman who was employed as the first Negro worker in the personnel office of this firm with several thousand workers, three young women were sent for interviews. One of them was hired. Another was so highly rated that she was told by personnel officrs of the plant that her qualifications were so good that she had been placed hig on the qualified list and tha she could expect to hear from them soon. And we are mo happy at the enthusiastic cooperation of the department heads of our two institutions, Prairie View College and Texas Southern Univers[illegible] in our attempt to place qualified people in better jobs."

Opportunity For Jobs Improving In Dallas

The Call Kansas City, Mo.
Fri 4-21-61

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16 i
P. 14

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16i 1961 TEXAS

Of 50 Applicants

Bell Telephone Says "None Qualified"

The Informer P. 1

HOUSTON — In a conference between PYA President John Hollie, Dr H. A. Barnett, member of the advsiory board, and Eldrewey Stearnes, PYA Director, with Mr White, manager of the Bell Telephone Company, Mr White admitted that out of 50 Negro applicants for jobs not one had qualified.

Sat 7-29-61

Yet Mr White denied that the telephone company practiced discrimination. He was just unable to say why no Negroes had been qualified or been hired, except in jobs for maids and garagemen.

Houston

The PYA representatives did find out that since their picketing began last March, two of the 12 Negroes now employed have been hired as truck drivers. Before picketing, these jobs were held by whites only. Another small gain is the removal of signs at the restrooms and drinking facilities.

The conference also brought out that there is a differential of about $30 betwen salaries of male Negroes employed and the lowest paid white female employee of the company.

According to the PYA report, Mr White is going to work out a possible meeting of the group with N. K. Harverstock, division manager of the company.

Dallas Firm Promotes Negro; Sets Precedent

The Informer P3

DALLAS — During the social changes taking place in Dallas, a break through in employment the promotion of a Negro man, from clerk to Field representative for which he works. This position has never been open to none-white employees before. The promotion was made by the firm's chief executive.

Sat 8-26-61

J. W. Jones, 27, a native Texan, was shipping clerk at the Hexter Title and Abstract Company, some two years before he landed the promotion. He is an alumnus of Florida A and M University.

Houston Texas

Mr Hexter, in an interview with a Dallas Express reporter, stated that the promotion was the results of issues and not personalities. He explained that he recognizes that the whels are turning rapidly, and there are many changes in the times, and this is the proper time, in his thinking, for the changes in employment. He stated the fact that he is happy to be leading out in this area, and plans greater changes in the near future. Mr Hexter, referring to the change of policy, stated this will establish a genuine relation in industry; like everything else, and it is good business.

Mr Hexter, who has been in business in the Dallas area for nearly thirty years, commented on the peaceful change over in many areas in the Dallas community, and looks hopefully to a peaceful school integration program this September.

Mr Jones, who now hold his newly acquired title, is the son of Mr and Mrs James Jones, of Sherman Texas. Although, he is acclaimed as being suited for the position, has major in college was Physical Education.

J W Jones, Field Representative, Hextor Title & Abstract Co. Mr Jones was formerly shipping clerk and was promoted to this position despite the fact he is a Negro.

This position points out a change of policy, in keeping with the changing times in the Dallas integration picture.

Dallas Firm Promotes Negro To Field Representative Spot

Okla Dispatch 6-8

Fri 9-8-61

DALLAS.—(ANP) — As many social changes take place in Dallas, including the first efforts toward school integration, a Negro has been promoted from clerk to field representative for a local firm.

Oklahoma City

J. W. Jones, 27, was advanced from the post of shipping clerk to the new job, a position previously reserved for whites. His promotion was announced last week by a spokesman for the Hexter Title and Abstrict company and viewed here as a significant break-through in employment integration.

A native Texan, Jones had held the clerical job for two years before landing the promotion. He is a graduate of Florida A&M university, Tallahassee.

Jones, the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Jones of Sherman, Tex., oddly enough, was a physical education major at FAMU. However, he is considered as being highly suited for his present job.

"Proper Time For Change'

J. Hexter, the firm's chief executive, said the promotion was the result of issues and not personalities. He explained that he recognizes that "the wheels are turning rapidly, there are many changes in the times, and this is the proper time—in my thinking—for changes in employment."

Hexter said he was happy to be setting the pace in the area of Dallas employment, adding that he plans even greater changes in the near future.

Referring to the company's change of policy, he said, "This will establish a genuine relationship in industry, and like everything else, it's good business."

"Happier When I'm Busy"—M. F. Gibson Sr.

Postman Who Retired 5 Years Ago Now Manager Of Two Housing Projects

Journal and Guide 16c Norfolk, Va.

Sat, 1-28-61

By GOLIE A. RICKS Jr.

p.13

PORTSMOUTH — Most people look forward to retirement as a time when they can enjoy long neglected hobbies and spend a great deal of their leisure time among friends. This was not the case with Moses F. Gibson, Sr.

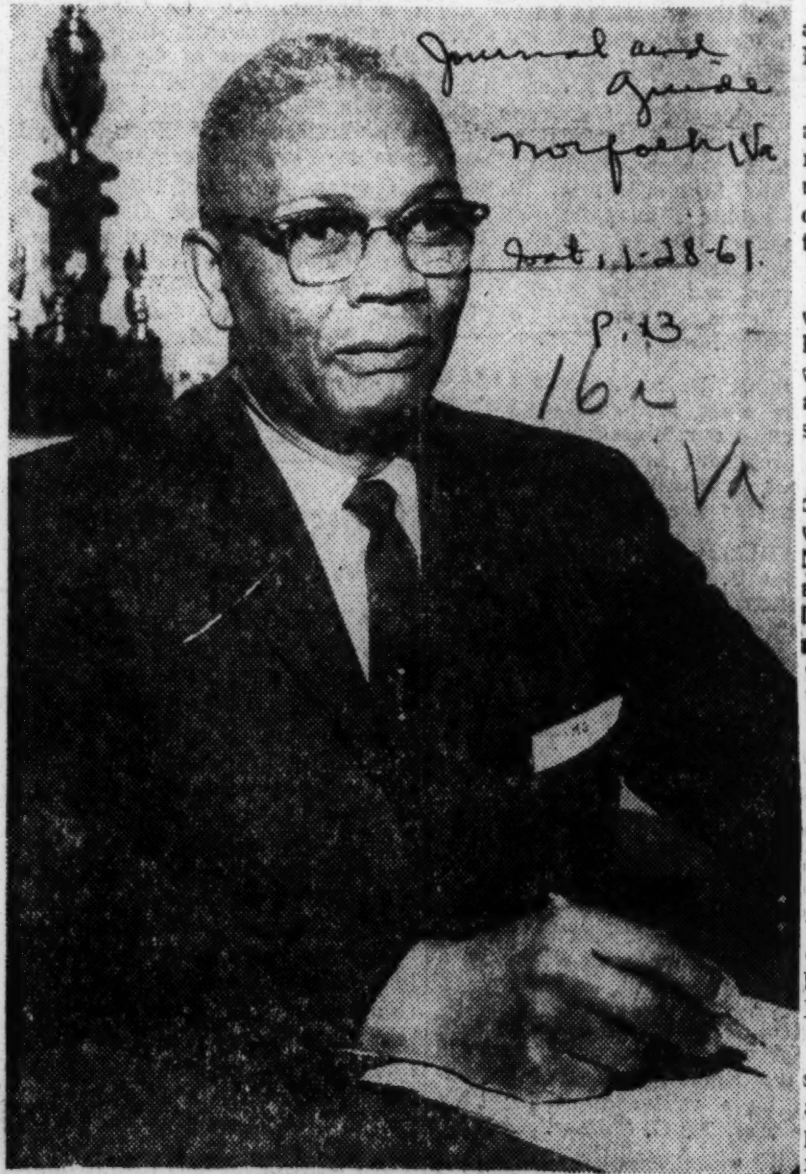
Today, five years after he retired from the Portsmouth Post Office with 33 years service as a mail carrier, he is one of this city's most active citizens and manager of two public housing projects.

MR. GIBSON has worked with the Portsmouth Redevelopment and Housing Authority since 1955, when he ended his service as a Portsmouth mail carrier. He is now the administrator of Jeffry Wilson Homes and the Lincoln Park development, having started as assistant to the administrator of Carver Homes in 1955.

Mr. Gibson whose job makes him responsible or the welfare of more than 1,100 families, has no plans for any retirement.

HE RECENTLY told the Guide:

"I am doing a job that I enjoy. I have no intention of retiring again," Mr. Gibson said he took the job because he wanted to work close to people.



MOSES F. GIBSON SR.
No Loafing For Him

"**I HAD** learned a great deal about the difficulties Negroes faced in their efforts to secure good housing," he said. "Before I retired as a mail carrier I had secured a position with the city of Portsmouth to work in the public housing program. I felt that my experience in working with people would enable me to help my people improve their living conditions," Mr. Gibson said.

Mr. Gibson has long been concerned with "helping others to help themselves." He has worked with many civic groups in Portsmouth to advance the cultural, social and economic status of the Negro.

SINCE 1942 he has served as chairman of the Portsmouth USO and is now a member of the national board of directors of the organization.

For 16 years Mr. Gibson worked very closely with the Boy Scouts of America. He was given the Silver Beaver award in recognition of his services to that group.

Mr. Gibson devotes a good deal of time to workng with various student groups at I. C. Norcom High School. He is an advisor to the Future Business Leaders of America chapter at Norcom and is a member of the Homecoming committee.

FOR A NUMBER of years Mr. Gibson served as a vestryman at St. James Episcopal church, and is still active in the church.

Mr. Gibson serves as secretary to two other Portsmouth organizations, the executive board of the YMCA and the Eureka Club.

When asked why he worked so hard when he had reached a stage in life at which many people turn away from heavy responsibilities, Mr. Gibson said, "I am happier when I am busy. There are many things that need to be done and I am trying to help." He said he hoped to go on working for a long time.

MR. GIBSON has other interests in addition to his housing work and civic activities. He is an avid reader, being fond of classic literature. Other interests include gardening and photography. He is also in demand as a speaker for civc, religous and social organizations.

Mr. Gibson regards his work as a representative of the National Association of Letter Carriers, as "most gratifying.'

HE REPRESENTED the local chapter for many years at its national conventions in cites throughout the country.

Mr. Gibson lives with his wife, Mrs. Bessie Gibson at 118 S. Armstrong street. They have three children Moses, Jr. has worked with the Portsmouth Post Office since 1947. Mrs. Rachel C. Walton, a daughter, lives in Los Angeles and is a postal clerk. Their second daughter, Mrs. Mary C. Parish, lives in Washington.

The Gibsons have four grandchildren.

Store Interviewing Negroes For Jobs

[illegible] 16c Memphis, Tenn. Va [illegible] 14-61 p. 2

LYNCHBURG, Va., March 13. — (UPI) — Officials of a downtown store, under threat of a pre-Easter boycott, Monday began interviewing Negro applicants for clerks. No one was hired.

The store, which asked that it not be identified, is one of eight that promised to hire Negro clerks after Negro leaders warned of a possible boycott against stores with discriminating hiring policies.

President Rev. Virgil A. Wood of the Lynchburg Improvement Association said the promise had been made only because merchants were afraid of losing business.

"We want to deal with the whole picture," he said. "Just one or two jobs will not satisfy us."

City Manager Robert Morrison, who serves as secretary of the Lynchburg Biracial Committee, said eight merchants had come before his group to discuss the matter, but that no final decision had been reached.

NAACP checks on dismissal

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat, 2-25-61 p. 20 16c Va

RICHMOND

Officials of Richmond Memorial Hospital this week declined to discuss a management-employee incident which resulted in the release on Feb. 3 of four hospital laundry workers.

John Tobin, assistant administrator, expressed appreciation for the AFRO'S interest in attempting to present both sides of the situation, but said that the hospital did not care to make any statement.

The employees are identified as Mrs. Lillie B. Morton, Mrs. Mary C. Davis, Miss Viola Adams and Paul L. Bynum.

They appeared before the Legal Redress Committee of the Richmond NAACP last week, and jointly requested NAACP assistance.

* * *

THEIR VERSION of the Feb. 3 incident follows:

The Richmond Memorial Hospital laundry is managed by a Mr. White, who recently was employed on a six-month trial basis. The workers said that Mr. White had been contending that production was falling off.

On Feb. 3, some of the employees were late reporting to work because of the inclement weather. The laundry manager took this up with them.

In one instance, he complained to Paul Bynum that his work wasn't fast enough.

Mr. Bynum replied that he couldn't work any faster, but that if the manager was not satisfied, he would take his pay and leave.

* * *

OVERHEARING the dispute, other employees decided that it was time to go to the personnel manager, a Miss Viser in order to get the matter straightened out.

When they started toward her office, the laundry manager pushed a linen truck in their path. When they attempted to move the truck, a scuffle ensued.

In this disturbance, Mr. Bynum got shoved, Miss Adams was struck on the head, and Mr. White, the manager, was struck with a woman's shoe.

* * *

THE EMPLOYEES then went on to Miss Viser's office. Finding that she had not come in for the day, they went back to work.

Mr. White later reported the incident to a hospital administrator who reported it to Mr. Tobin. He called the four employees to his office individually, and later asked for their resignations.

They were given two weeks' wages, covering earnings up to Feb. 3.

David E. Longley, chairman of the NAACP Legal Redress Committee, said that the incident will be investigated.

New Clerk At Richmond Store

Mrs. Juanita Matthews, recently employed at the Colonial Food Store on Chamberlayne avenue in Richmond, gives change to customer. The Richmond Urban League is securing jobs for qualified people in fields which were traditionally closed to colored people. Mrs. Matthews is one of 20 persons who were recently employed as food and sales clerks.

Progress In Richmond

Urban League Opens Up New Job Opportunities

Journal and Guide P. 3

Sat. 10-21-61

RICHMOND, Va.—The Richmond Urban League is securing jobs for Negroes in business firms which is opening up new opportunities for those qualified for the jobs. During the past ten months more than 20 persons have been employed as sales and food clerks.

Most of the job openings have been at large and small chain food stores. Three large chain food stores are making progress in employing Negroes. They are the Colonial, Safeway and A. and P Food Stores. The small food stores are Evans and Siegel's Super Markets, both in Church Hill.

Norfolk, Va.

FOUR OR FIVE other food and department stores have quietly employed Negroes in upgraded positions. Two other commercial service companies are preparing now to employ Negroes.

Women and men between the ages of 20 and 35 years, who have finished high school and feel that they have special aptitude for sales jobs, should contact the Richmond Urban League at 12 West Leigh street

Deny Bias In Ouster Of Negro

The Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh Pa. P.X
Sat. 4-29-61

CHARLESTON, W. Va. — The local NAACP protested to the Governor charging racial discrimination in the dismissal of a Negro from a high position at a state hospital.

The Charleston Business and Professional Men's Club also joined the protest by writing letters to Governor Barron after G. E. Chamberlain Jr. was dismissed as business manager of Lakin State Hospital. Chamberlain was replaced by a white man.

16

W. Va

GOVERNOR BARRON said the Lakin appointment "is a temporary one, as I explained to Negro leaders when the appointment was made, and a qualified Negro will be assigned to that position, probably within the next two weeks."

Lakin State Hospital formerly was segregated.

"There has not been, there is not now, and there will not be in the future any discrimination against Negroes in any state employment," the Governor declared.

The Governor's statement followed complaints by Charleston Negro leaders of both political parties that the state administration is discriminating against Negroes.

Jobless Begin Signing Up Under Food-Stamp Test Program

16

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
Thurs. 4-27-61
F.10

Welch, W. Va., April 26 (AP)—Jobless men and some wives stood in line Wednesday to get their names on the list for a new kind of Government help in the struggle to feed their families.

On the first day for applications, they were signing up for President Kennedy's experimental food-stamp program. It is being tried out here in coal-mining McDowell County and seven other unemployment-plagued localities in other states.

The purpose is simply to assure needy families of enough to eat. The stamps will be redeemed at stores for food, and the Government will reimburse the grocers.

Stamps distribution won't start until June. What began Wednesday was the screening process—determining who is eligible and to what extent.

Some persons will get enough stamps free to feed their families. Others, with more income, will be expected to pay for part of their monthly allotments of stamps.

Take the day's first applicant, 48-year-old Edward Levy of nearby Roderfield. He was a coal miner but hasn't worked in five years because he is disabled by a nervous condition.

"I take medicine every day. My nerves wreck on me if I try to work," Levy said.

He has a wife but no children. The Levys live in a four-room house which they rent for $20 a month. Their income is $98 a month, which Levy gets under Social Security because of his disability.

Levy told the State Department of Public Assistance interviewer that medical bills for himself and his wife, who has ulcers, run $20 a month. And he has the added expense of batteries for her hearing aid.

It was determined that the Levys should pay $36 a month for food stamps and receive $48 worth free each month.

They were barely within the income ceiling. A family of two with monthly income above $100 is not eligible for the program.

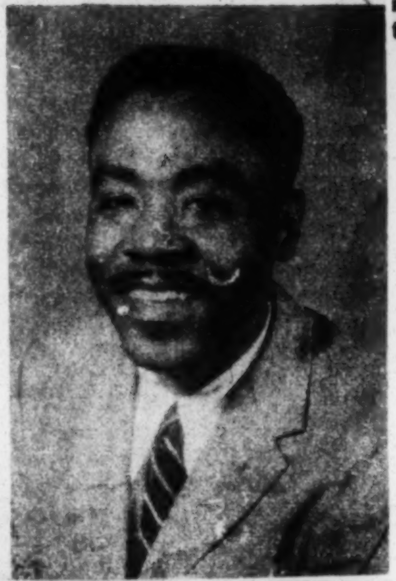
By 10:30 a.m. 30 applicants had been interviewed and 130 more were lined up outside the building. Most of the men were among the thousands who have been laid off by McDowell County coal mines because of automation and a drop in the coal market.

JIM WALTER CORPORATION NAMES FIRST NEGRO SALESMAN

Jackson Advocate

Jackson Miss.

A Negro salesman has been appointed by The Jim Walter Corp., the world's largest builders of Shell Homes. He is, Robert Pondexter, of Jackson. The announcement of his appointment came from sales manager, Ted Wade, who revealed that the former Jackson State College student, is the first member of his race to be employed as a salesman by the $89 million firm. "This young man has all of the qualifications required of a Jim Walter representative, among which, is honesty, ability, ambition and integrity," Mr. Wade said. He also pointed out the fact that his firm did a large volume of business with Negroes, "in view of this fact, we believe that in giving a Negro employment as a salesman. We are showing our appreciation for their business. And I want to state here, that Pondexter's appointment is the first step towards the hiring of more qualified Negroes."



P. 5

Mr. Wade, also pointed out that there is a current home building boom in Mississippi among Negroes. He said that home ownership among Negroes is on the upgrade. "Many Negroes, want to own their own homes, and they are making known their desires, through inquiries to real estate agencies and builders," he said. Pointing out the recent survyes proves that the urge for home ownership by Negroes is real, and builders recognize the fact that the Negro Market is filled with potential buyers. "But FHA loans to Negroes has not been to easily attained and big down payments and heavy monthly notes, have in many instances handicapped the Negro home seeker," he added. The Jim Walter, Shell Home, plan is a boom to the Negro, as it offers an easy plan to home ownership.

I'm explaining how easy the Jim Walter Plan is, newly appointed salesman Pondexter said, "It is as easy as 1-2-3. First have a deed to your lot, then a $10.00 bill for your down payment and a normal credit rating. That's all. Jim Walters does the rest. Before you can say "home", you're the owner of a top quality 1-2 room bedroom Shell Home. You see, it really is as easy as 1-2-3." Mr. Pondexter made the following statement concerning his appointment; "I am very happy over this, I feel that my appointment, will open the doors of employment to many other Negroes. I am especially proud to be identified with such a respectable firm as Jim Walter Corp., which is the world's largest Corp. of it's kind. I was received with enthusiasm and courtesy by the other members of the staff, both in the executive and sales departments. They were extremely nice and helpful, pledging themselves to help me to learn the business. I know that I can succeed here, because I have everything to work with and a great company behind me. It is true that I am the first of my race, but I am sure that I won't be the last. I am determined to make this venture a successful one, not only for me and my family, but for other Negroes. I have been assured that I can advance with this company. And I know that the home office will be watching my progress, with great interest. And I know too, that they will be rooting for me. And through me, the doors of the huge corporation, the largest of it's kind in the world, will be open to Negroes. I am ready. The company for which I work is ready. I have faith in that I believe you, the general public will help me to prove the way for other Negroes."

An open house is planned by the Jim Walter Corp., to officially introduce their new state sales representative. Jim Walter Homes are priced from $1,095 up and with monthly payments beginning at $29.00. The easy 1-2-3 steps to Home ownership will be explained by Robert Pondexter. Just call Jim Walter Homes, FL 4-5212 and make an appointment with him. Out of town residents may call collect.

Eisenhower Lauds Group For Action

Journal & Guide

Norfolk, Va.

Sat. 1-21-61

Equality Wherever Government Funds Are Used Is Goal

P. 13

WASHINGTON — President Eisenhower last week said the President's Committee on Government Contracts has "served the Nation well."

Earlier, the Committee's seventh and final report to Mr. Eisenhower, entitled "Pattern for Progress," was presented to him at the White House. Included in this report were recommendations for expansion of the Committee's scope of activty and authority.

"I URGENTLY call the attention of every American to the recommendations made to me today in the final report of the President's Committee on Government Contracts under the able chairmanship of Vice President Nixon. These recommendations, if acted upon, will bring our people closer to the great goal of full equality of opportunity." the out-going President stated.

"This Committee has served the nation well. It has had a most successful experience in promoting employment equality," he declared.

THE COMMITTEE was established by President Eisenhower in August 1953, in an Executive Order charging it with responsibility for administering the nondiscrimination clause contained in all Government contracts.

In the report, the Committee recommended that "the Federal Government, through legislation, executive order or administrative ruling, as may be appropriate, extend the principle of equal opportunity:

"(1) To grant-in-aid programs, with particular reference to those involving education, training, recruitment or referral;

"(2) To programs where Federal subsidies are involved in housing;

"(3) To agreements under which the Federal Government contributes monies to state and local programs."

IN ADDITION, the Committee report "urges that all who are enlisted in the cause of equal job opportunity, including the Federal Government, continue the agency's program, with increased effort, for the opening of greater training and education opportunities for minority group people."

The Committee also renewed its recommendation for "the enactment of legislation by Congress which would create a permanent commission to advance the cause of equal job opportunity for workers engaged in performance of contracts or subcontracts which provide the Government with goods or services."

THESE recommendations made by the Committee in its report to President Eisenhower made up the final portion of the report, which, in the main was devoted to progress achieved in its fight against discrimination during the period from October 1, 1959 to November 30, 1960.

In support of its recommendation with respect to agreements between the Federal Government and state and local agencies, the Committee said its seven-year analysis leads to the conclusion that "the Federal Government contributes funds to these programs, even though the benefits are almost wholly local . . . (they) provide a wide range of employment opportunities which should be open to all qualified workers."

REGARDING grant-in-aid programs involving education, training, recruitment or referral, the Committee reached this conclusion:

"Overt discriminating in the sense that an employer actually refuses to hire solely because of race, relgiion, color or national roigin is not as prevalent as is generally believed. To a greater degree the indifference of employers to establishing a positive policy of nondiscrimination hinders qualified applicants and and employees from being hired and promoted on the basis of equality.

The Committee's recommendation for extending the principle of equal opportunity to housing, where Federal subsidies are involved, stemmed from its finding that "the relationship of housing to economic deprivation of some minority group members is an increasing problem. Frequently, distance from suburban plants to housing available to minority group members, particularly Negroes, causes commuting problems which, in effect, create an employment barrier."

IN ASKING for legislation to create a statutory commission, the Committee noted in its report that Congress had turned down such a proposal three times in the past two years.

Conclusions of the Committee's analysis show that "one of the causes of economic deprivation of minority group members is an insufficient number of trained personnel. This is partly due to less training opportunity than is open to other people but, to a greater, extent, to the failure of many minority group people to seek and obtain training. With considerable success, the Committee has devoted a large part of its education and information program toward removal of these obstacles."

IN THE REPORT, the Committee also said it "recognizes that the Federal Government alone cannot cure all the ills in regard to equal job opportunity. . . (and) expresses the hope that individuals and organizations, as well as other levels of Government, will undertake their full responsibility in solving this, the country's most destructive social and economic problem."

Commenting further, President Eisenhower said:

"OUR NATIONAL policy calls for equal job opportunity irrespective of race, color, religion, or national origin. Our world image as a nation and as a people depends to a great extent on how well we implement that policy. I am confident that every American will strive to make equal job opportunity in the United States a reality. The work of this Committee and its recommendations will go far in helping to achieve that worthy objective.

"I want personally to thank all members of the Committee for their dedicated service."

MR. EISENHOWER also said the response to the Committee's efforts by Government contractors, employing hundreds of thousands of workers, has been gratifying.

Members of the Committee, in addition to the Vice President include the vice chairman, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, and other government representatives: Perkins McGuire, Assistant Secretary of Defense, George T. Moore, Assistant Secretary of Commerce; J. H. Macomber, Jr., General Counsel, General Services Administration; Harry S. Traynor, Assistant General Manager for Administration, Atomic Energy Commission; Lawrence E. Walsh, Deputy Attorney General of the United States.

The public members of the Committee are Robert L. Chambers of San Francisco, California; Harold L. Graham, Jr., Washington, D. C.; Fred Lazarus, Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio; George Meany, Washington, D. C.; James M. Nabrit, president, Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Helen Rogers Reid, New York; Walter P. Reuther, Detroit, Michigan and John A. Roosevelt, New York.

16j 1959 ALABAMA

Peonage Cases Dismissed by Alabama Judge

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 10-14-59

MOBILE, Ala. (AP) — Peonage charges against two south Alabama men were dismissed in U.S. district court Tuesday. The prosecution said its chief witnesses changed his testimony. p. 8

U.S. District Judge Daniel H. Thomas dismissed the charges against Raymond Pope and James Fillmore, employes of Stallworth Pine Co. of Vinegar Bend, Ala.

U.S. Atty. Ralph Kennamer moved for the dismissal after testimony by Willie Lee Hicks, a Negro. The two defendants had been charged with holding Hicks in involuntary servitude.

Kennamer told the court the testimony by Hicks Tuesday was not the same as given before the federal grand jury that indicted the two men.

Hicks said he worked for Stallworth about a year. He said he left to work at Josephine, Ala., and the men later visited him and discussed an automobile the company was paying off for him. Hicks said he later returned to his former job with Stallworth because he was afraid of losing the car. He testified he was not threatened by the men.

16 L 1961 NEW YORK

Kennedy Enters Airline Strike

The Talladega Daily Home

Talladega, Ala.

By PIERCE LEHMBECK

Wed. 2-22-61

P. 1

NEW YORK (AP) — Flight engineers whose strike has entangled the nation in its worst airline tieup in history announce their decision today on whether they will bow to a return-to-work plea from President Kennedy.

The Flight Engineers International Association began polling its 3,500 members Tuesday night after Kennedy set up a three-member commission and asked the engineers to end their walkout while it studied the dispute.

The commission's powers will be only advisory, and there was pessimism among union leaders that the strikers would return to work.

16 L

The six-day-old wildcat strike has closed three of the nation's biggest passenger lines and has all but shut down three others. More than a half million passengers have been inconvenienced.

Eastern, American and Trans World all have ceased operation. Pan American, National and Western are maintaining only token service.

Losses in revenue by the six airlines are estimated at more than $5 million a day. More than 84,000 employees of the struck airlines have been laid off.

At Los Angeles, Western Airlines fired its 130 striking engineers and said they would be replaced by pilots as soon as the latter could be trained to handle the duties.

Kennedy's appeal was made through Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg, who said the airlines had promised there would be no disciplinary action against the strikers.

The commission, which is to report to the President within 90 days, consists of three professors —Nathan Feinsinger of the University of Wisconsin, chairman; Richard Lester of Princeton and J. Keith Mann of Stanford.

Ronald A. Brown, president of the Flight Engineers' Association, said the crux of the situation is whether the findings of the commission would supersede a decision by the National Mediation Board that touched off the strike.

That decision ordered members of the union and the Air Line Pilots' Association at United Air Lines to vote for a single union as their bargaining agent.

Pilots outnumber engineers by more than three to one, and the engineers fear the ruling might lead to the eventual death of their union.

Goldberg has stressed, however, that the mediation board's decision in the United case is not necessary applicable to other airlines.

16m 1961 A.F.L C.I.O.

Steps Up Feud With Jim Crow Unions

The Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Phil Randolph Is a Good Bet!

NEW YORK (ANP)—If you're a betting man put your money on A. Philip Randolph.

The venerable but still militant labor leader has been carrying on a long time feud with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enignemen over its persistent refusal to accept Negroes into membership.

If he lives long enough, the founder and president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porter is going to win his fight.

THE UNION'S all-white policy is an overt violation of the civil rights cluase of the AFL-CIO constitution adopted by the convention that merged the two formerly rival labor federations in December, 1955.

To date, so far as is known, the top leadership of the AFL-CIO has taken no positive action to secure compliance of the enginemen to the declared non-discriminatory policy of the national federation.

The union is in good standing in the house of labor, according to a spokesman at AFL-CIO headquarters.

16m

HOWEVER, RANDOLPH who is not easily fooled, points out that the dropping of the exclusion provision from the constitutions of many AFL-CIO member unions is more of a public relations gesture and changes nothing because Negroes continue to be barred after the clauses have been removed.

Constitutional debarring of Negroes is only one of four kinds of racial discrimination currently practiced by unions belonging to the AFL-CIO, according to authorities on the subject. The other are:

Limiting Negroes to segregated (Jim-Crow) and auxiliary locals; separate seniority clauses in collective bargaining agreements for colored and white workers; and banning Negroes from apprenticeship training programs controlled by unions.

It is clear from the record that the strongholds of racism in organized labor today are the old line AFL building trades unions and the railroad labor organizations.

A scattering of unions in mass production industries also indulge in racial discrimination, but their sins appear to be mostly on a regional or local level.

■

AT LEAST 11 AFL-CIO member unions apparently continue to bar Negroes by tacit consent or relegate them to jim-crow locals both in the North and the South.

Instead of letting up on his drive, Randolph is stepping up the tempo. His Negro American Labor Council, created over the bitter objections of George Meany, head of the AFL-CIO, has just rededicated itself to the task of eliminating bias from organized labor.

OUSTER OF NEGRO STIRS LABOR RIFT

The New York Times

A. F. L.-C. I. O. Assailed Over Right's Aide's Dismissal

By A. H. RASKIN

A new tension point has developed in the strained relations between the merged labor federation and major Negro organizations.

P 29

It stems from the dismissal two years ago of Theodore E. Brown, a Negro, as assistant director of the civil rights department of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said last night that the association was "shocked" to learn of Mr. Brown's ouster.

"Mr. Brown has been a tireless and effective fighter against racial discrimination in organized labor, and the public will find it hard to believe otherwise than that he was dismissed because of his insistent efforts to achieve the goal of full equality for the Negro worker in the American labor movement," Mr. Wilkins said.

federation spokesman in Washington confined himself to the comment that "Mr. Brown knows well why he was discharged and his discharge has nothing to do with civil rights." From other sources, it was learned that the ouster followed an injuiry into alleged unauthorized use of Mr. Brown's ai travel card.

A. Philip Randolph, the federation's only Negro vice president, has asked its president, George Meany, to reconsider the Brown dismissal. Mr. Randolph who heads the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, has been an associate of Mr. Brown for fifteen years.

Discontent is Voiced

The ousted official became assistant chief of the federation's machinery for abolishing Jim Crow practices in labor shortly after the merger of the A. F. L. and C. I. O. in 1955. Before that he had been research director of the brotherhood and managing editor of its paper, The Black Worker.

The discord over the discharge comes when Negro groups have been voicing increasing dissatisfaction with the federation's record in combating racial discrimination in unions. This discontent manifected itself last year in the establishment of a Negro-American Labor Council, with Mr. Randolph as president and Mr. Brown as secretary.

At the last meeting of the federation's executive council in Miami Beach last February, Mr. Randolph demanded that labor set a six-month time limit for the elimination of discriminatory practices and that it overhaul its enforcement machinery to provide more direct representation for Negroes.

A few weeks later Charles S. Zimmerman, chairman of the A.F.L.-C.I.O. Civil Rights Committee, notified Mr. Meany that he was resigning because of the pressure of his duties as manager of the Dress Joint Council of the International Ladies aGrment Workers Union.

This has left the committee without a head. Mr. Meany is expected to designate a successor before the next meeting of the executive council in Unity House, Pa., June 26. The council is also scheduled to consider the Randolph plea for more stringent measures to eradicate bias.

Meany Promises Efforts To Halt Union Race Bias

Atlanta World C 1
Wed 12-6-61
Atlanta, GA. 16m

Assures Negro Leaders He Will Work Close With Them

By WILLIAM J. EATON
(United Press International)

MIAMI BEACH (UPI)—AFL-CIO President George Meany assured Negro union leaders Tuesday that he would work closer with them in the future to try and halt racial discrimination within organized labor.

Meany met for two hours with an 18-man delegation from the Negro American Labor Council(NALC to discuss its appeal for a crackdown on unions that it accuses of racism.

The AFL-CIO leader, who has criticized the council for making repeated public attacks on the federation's leaders for not moving fast enough to end discrimination, apparently pledged cooperation with the Negro group to make peace.

He referred the delegation's demands for adoption of a "fair racial practice code" and a strengthened AFL-CIO civil rights enforcement agency to the federalation's executive council for study.

The sessions may have helped to heal a rift between Meany and A. Philip Randolph, the AFL-CIO's only Negro vice-president and the president of the NALC.

The split was widened last October when the AFL-CIO high command rejected Randolph's charges of a showdown on civil rights and accused him of causing the breach between the AFL-CTO and the Negro community.

Meany faces a floor fight with AFL-CIO Vice President Walter P. Reuther over inter-union disputes and a running battle with Teamsters President James R. Hoffa on the truck union's readmission to the AFL-CIO convention opening on Thursday.

Randolph was not present at Tuesday's meeting. The delegation issued a statement afterward that said Meany assured the Negro leaders that he would see that warmer working relationship would be established with the NALC.

Cleveland Robinson of New York, a vice president of the Retail, Wholesale Department Store Union, told newsmen in advance of the meeting that Negroes were excluded from membership, forced to work under sub standard conditions, barred from apprentice programs and discriminated against on promotion.

The delegation said AFL-CIO unions which follow "Jim Crow" practices should be expelled from the federation.

16m 1961 (X) AFL-CIO ✓

"Aligned Against Human Progress"

Meany Terms Opposing Civil Rights By Solons Un-American

Atlanta Daily World P. 1 Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON —(UPI)—AFL-CIO President George Meany on Thursday accused Southern congressmen who oppose civil rights proposals and labor-backed legislation of following "un-American" policies.

Tues. 11-21-61

Meany said that Negroes and trade unions have common enemies in Congress who are "aligned against human progress" and want to turn back the clock.

"It is no mere coincidence that the last anti-Negro stronghold in America is likewise the last anti-union stronghold," Meany said in an obvious reference to the Southern states.

"The very same Southern congressmen who vote consistently against civil rights legislation line up solidly against labor and against labor's program," he said in a speech prepared for an Equal Opportunity Day luncheon.

"They are working, perhaps without realizing it, to weaken and stultify their country. Their program is for all practical purpose un-American," he added.

Meany, who has been under attack from Negro union leader A. Philip Randolph for not doing enough to wipe out discrimination in unions, defended the record of organized labor on civil rights issues.

Tues. 11-21-61

"No other group in America — educators, clergymen, scientists, lawyers, doctors and certainly not employers — comes within hailing distance of our accomplishments," he said.

He acknowledged that pockets of discrimination by unions still exist but said that the AFL-CIO machinery to enforce its ban on race discrimination was working "smoothly and effectively."

16m 1961

AFL-CIO

Negroes Won't Strike For Segregated Union

The Pittsburgh Courier

P.C. Sec. 2

An old grievance has reared up its head to haunt officials of the AFL-CIO United Steelworkers of America who recently announced a "step up" in its drive to end discrimination in the Union.

Nathaniel Brown, leader of a group of Negro steelworkers in Atlanta, Ga., told USW President David J. McDonald in a recent telegram that his group has "voted overwhelmingly against a strike and we will not come out."

Sat. 8-12-61

The Negro steelworkers, member of Atlantic Steel Company, Local 2401 have charged that the union has failed to eliminate discriminatory practices within Local 2401.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

MR. BROWN'S wire to Mr. McDonald asserted, "Vast majority of Negro employes cannot support the strike which is under consideration. Our complaints have gone unheeded for several years and we received no benefits from the last strike.

"Nothing in recent months indicates any change in attitude of Local 2401 bargaining agents toward job classifications and seniority rights for Negroes."

Recently, the Steelworkers Union issued a "statement of principles" signed by President McDonald, Vice President Howard Hague and members of the union's civil rights committee.

The statement pladged union members full equality, including all matters within union jurisdiction such as grievances, employment, election or appointment to union office, or designation to position of union responsibility.

IN A LETTER to union members, Mr. McDonald had emphasized, "I further direct that these documents in all their aspects be fully adhered to and that any complaint of violation of any kind shall immediately be investigated by the proper local and district authority of the union and resolved . . . "

The protesting Negro group in Atlanta based its actions on the charge that Negroes are kept within manual labor lines and have no job seniority outside of these situations.

Mr. Brown has charged that Negroes cannot advance beyond line 11 and has explained, "We will not support any strike until unfair practices are eliminated. As far as we know, the contract they are bargaining for will include the same discriminatory practices we have now. We don't want any special privileges, we want the same thing our white brothers have, no more, no less."

Key Union Policy Job For Negro

The Pittsburgh Courier

P.C. Sec. 2

PITTSBURGH—For the first time since 1946 a Negro will sit in on wage policy committee deliberations of the AFL-CIO United Steelworkers of America.

Vernon Sidberry, a member of USW Local 1256, U. S. Steel, Duquesne, Pa., was elected to the post last month over strenuous opposition from members of his own local union, including the president.

Sat 8-12-61

In 1946, the Steelworkers had two Negro members on the committee. Lucius Love, at that time a member of USW Local 1422 in Gary, Ind., and Carl Dickerson,

HILBERT, LEFT, AND SIDBERRY

. . . key union job

like Mr. Sidberry, a member of Local 1256.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE WAGE policy committee formulates Steelworker policy in its contract negotiations with the industry.

Its membership is drawn from the various districts.

Mr. Sidberry's district is number 15 which is headed by Director Paul M. Hilbert whose offices are located in McKeesport, Pa.

Randolph Raps AFL-CIO Prexy

The Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Meany Stalls Anti-Bias Fight!

16 m

MIAMI, Fla. — AFL-CIO President George Meany again has put off the attempt of the AFL-CIO vice president A. Philip Randolph to begin cleaning "the house of labor or racial discrimination."

Sat. 3-11-61

However, Randolph, still smarting from the denial at the meeting of the labor federation's executive council, told the press that he will present at a June meeting, a specific code of fair racial practices.

P. 2

The code is to call for a six-month deadline for the end of racial segregation unions and a similar deadline for integration of Negroes in apprenticeship programs.

At the Miami meeting, Randolph, after being rebuffed by Meany, assailed the AFL-CIO president for the failure of the federation's committee on racial discrimination to end bias in the member unions.

"I feel that it failed because the president had not placed the full weight of his moral force **behind the civil rights committee and therefore there is a need for a reorganization.**

THE DYNAMIC labor leader said the committee would be more effective if Meany was chairman and a Negro was appointed director.

In rebuttal to Randolph's words, Meany maintained that the AFL-CIO is proceeding with all deliberate speed on the racial issue.

He added that the Negro American Labor Council, of which Randolph is president, was making cooperation impossible by issuing "broadsides" against the AFL-CIO without checking the validity of complaints.

Tennessee Project Sparks Cooperation

N.Y. Teamster, AFL-CIO Units Forget Differences to Help

The Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 4-29-61 P. 1

NEW YORK—Proof that rank and file members of the Teamsters Union and the AFL-CIO can cooperate has been presented in the form of tangible assistance to several hundred Negro families in Tennessee.

16 m

This proof was contained in a 10-ton truck loaded with food and clothing provided by members of Teamsters Joint Council 16, the United Auto Workers Local 25, and the Hotel and Club Employes Local 6 of this city.

The food and clothing went to Tennessee sharecroppers who have been dispossessed for having registered to vote.

■

ON FEB. 15, the first Teamster-driven truck left New York City on a 1,500-mile trip to Fayette and Haywood Counties.

Donations of food and clothing were made by members of the Auto Workers local and the Hotel and Club Employes local. The truck and drivers for the long trip were provided by the Teamsters Joint Council.

The truck, which was first of several to make the trip, was obtained from the Jacob Ruppert Brewery and driven by Teamster brewery drivers. The collection of Local 259 is continuing as part of an area-wide undertaking of Region 9A of the United Auto Workers headed by Charles Kercigan, regional director. The Teamsters effort is under the direction of Joint Council 16 president and Teamster vice president, John J. O'Rourke.

RUPPERT
REGION 9A UNITED AUTO WORKERS AFL-CIO LOCAL 259
NEW YORK COUNCIL OF TEAMSTERS • 16
LOCAL 6 HOTEL & CLUB EMPLOYEES UNION AFL-C
UP
CLOTHING & FO
16 m

The Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

MERCY MISSION—Teamsters and Auto Workers were on hand as a 10-ton truck started on a 1,000-mile mercy mission, to deliver donated food and clothing to dispossessed families of Tennessee sharecroppers. Tons of food and clothing were collected from members of local unions, with the entire cost of delivery, to the hungry families, covered by Teamsters Joint Council 16, of New York City.

Where Will the Axe Fall Next?

The Pittsburgh Courier   Pittsburgh, Pa.

Firing of Brown by AFL-CIO Riles Negro Trade Unionists

Sat. 5-6-61 – P. 3

By HAROLD L. KEITH
(Courier Managing Editor)

Who fired Theodore Brown from his position with the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department in Washington?

Why was he fired?

Where will the axe fall next?

These question are being asked all over the United States in labor's ranks this week.

Mr. Keith

Robert J. Wentworth, assistant director of Public Relations for the AFL-CIO answered with a terse "no comment" to The Courier's inquiry regarding Mr. Brown's dismissal.

He added, "Any comment will have to come from Mr. Brown, himself."

Mr. Brown also had "no comment" to make on the situation.

●But insiders acquainted with the workings of the AFL-CIO's Civil Rights Department, say that the real story is that the reasons for Mr. Brown's dismissal are tied, hand and foot, to A. Philip Randolph's demand for a reorganization of the entire department.

Mr. Randolph, it is reported, has been calling for a Negro to head the department, in his capacity as an international vice president of the AFL-CIO.

● Reaction from labor's ranks has been swift. Horace Sheffield, an influential member of the United Auto Workers Union in Detroit, asserted, "Unless the dismissal of Ted Brown is reversed forewith, it amounts to a clear declaration of war upon the total Negro community by AFL-CIO leaders George Meany and William Schnitzler."

Mr. Sheffield is a national vice president of the Negro American Labor Council of which Mr. Brown is national secretary.

■

THE NAACP also had something to say about the situation.

● Roy Wilkins asserted, "The NAACP is shocked to learn of the dismissal of Theodore Brown from his civil rights post on the AFL-CIO staff. He has been tireless and an effective fighter against racial discrimination in organized labor and the public will find it hard to believe otherwise than that he was dismissed because of insistent efforts to reach this goal."

Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP's Washington Bureau, said, "The news that Theodore Brown has been dropped by the AFL-CIO shows that someone in a high position must be opposed to Mr. Brown's strong and courageous support of civil rights.

● In the 20 years that I have known him, he has been an uncompromising and highly effective fighter of justice. His dismissal raises the question of whether the technique of using economic reprisals to silence colored people has reached from Dixie to Washington. Labor leaders should restore him to his post immediately and take strong disciplinary action against whoever it was that ordered the firing!"

Mr. Sheffield added in his statement, "If this is to be then the Negro community must face this challenge by uncompromisingly declaring all-out war on this AFL-CIO leadership and all of the reactionary anti-Negro elements within it."

● He then injected a note of caution with, "This must not be a shotgun attack, however, because we do have many sincere liberal friends in several of the international unions affiliated to the AFL-CIO. But our hostility and unrelenting opposition to this AFL-CIO leadership and those jim crowed anti-Negro affiliated unions on which it relies for support must be clearly demonstrated.

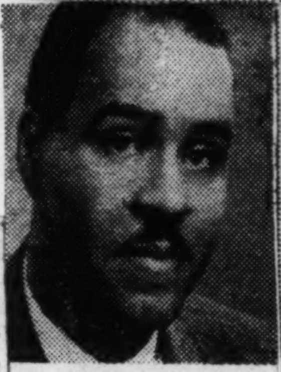
"Ted Brown is an imminently capable and militant Negro trade unionist, who, like A. Philip Randolph, is an uncompromising fighter for the Negro peoples' freedom. Our responsibility in this situation stands clear. Negroes across the nation, and, in and out of the labor movement, must meet this challenge for it means that the AFL-CIO merger in the area of civil rights has been and is a complete failure.

● "This discharge of Ted Brown gives irrefutable evidence that this backward, but substantial element of the AFL-CIO's leadership has no intention of willingly giving the black worker first-class status in the labor movement which inherently is the right to learn and the right to earn without discrimination. We must take them on."

Ever since the organization of Mr. Randolph's Negro American Labor Council, many prominent labor union leaders who have openly spoken against the organization.

FRIENDS OF Mr. Brown say that he has undergone a "harassing experience" ever since he helped Mr. Randolph to organize the NALC, which now boasts chapters from coast-to-coast.

The possibility does exist that the dismissal might be reversed. But the question is still unanswered, who ordered him fired and why?



Roy Wilkins

Clarence Mitchell

Horace Sheffield

TED BROWN, left, in a characteristic pose as he huddled at a meeting of the National Urban League, with Frank Evans, center, an NAL vice president of Cleveland, Ohio, and Robert W. Dowling.

16m 1961 AFL-CIO DEC

Efforts to End Civil Rights Dispute in Labor Suffer Setback

Special to The New York Times.

BAL HARBOUR, Fla., Dec. 12 —A formula for ending the civil rights controversy between Negroes and leaders of the merged labor movement fell apart today with each side accusing the other of broken promises.

Georeg Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, charged that A. Philip Randolph, the federation's only Negro vice president had run out on a pledge not to speak critically of an Executive Council committee that censured the veteran Negro labor leader last October.

Dec 12-13-61

Mr. Randolph in turn denied that he had made any agreement on what he could say to delegates to the A. F. L.-C. I. O. convention here. And he accused Mr. Meany of reneging on a promise to send the censure report back to the Executive Council for reconsideration.

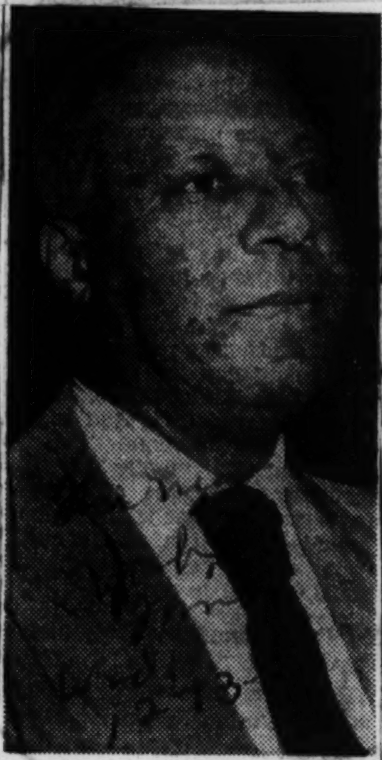
The net result of the disagreement was to renew the bad feeling that was developed in recent years over the civil rights question inside the federation. Mr. Randolph and his followers insist that the A. F. L.-C. I. O. has dragged its feet in dealing with evidences of discrimination by affiliates. Mr. Meany has acknowledged the existeence of the problem but has objected to Mr. Randolph's tactics.

Quarrel's Scope Narrow

In the last two weeks both Mr. Randolph and Mr. Meany were apparently moving to patch up their differences for the sake of developing a stronger civil rights policy. The federation president, for example, agreed to recognize Mr. Randolph's Negro American Labor Council, which he had previously ignored as a form of dual unionism.

The quarrel that developed today was narrow in scope and academic in detail but broad in its symbolism and significance to both sides. It left Negroes of lower rank than Mr. Randolph angry and resentful. It left some groups in the federation leadership more convinced than ever that the Randolph camp was impatient and unreliable.

Nevertheless, both sides put aside their differences long enough to agree on a civil rights resolution that was adopted unanimously by the convention.



The New York Times

ARGUES WITH MEANY: A. Philip Randolph, vice president of A. F. L.-C. I. O.

emphasized a voluntary approach by affiliates to the problem. But it also set up a complicated procedure for the processing of complaints against offending unions.

A Significant Point

Most significantly, from the point of view of Negro delegates, the resolution empowered the federation's Civil Rights Committee to initiate complaints of its own "on the basis of primafacie evidence that discrimination is being practiced."

The censure of Mr. Randolph was voted last October by the A. F. L. - C. I. O. Executive Council in accepting a report from a special three-man committee. The report accused Mr. Randolph of being largely responsible for the gap that exists

It pledged that the federation would "intensify its drive to make fully secure equal rights for all Americans in every field of life and to assure for all workers without regard to race, color, creed, national origin or ancestry the full benefits of union membership."

The new civil rights policy

between Negroes and the labor movement. In addition, it said he was guilty of racism in the operation of his own union, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

KING SCOLDS AFL-CIO

Says Labor Hasn't Done Enough

The Call

P. 1

Dec 12-15-61

By WILLIAM J. EATON

MIAMI BEACH. — (UPI) — AFL-CIO labor leaders were scolded here Monday, Dec. 11, by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. for not doing enough to wipe out "shameful" race discrimination by unions.

Kansas City, Mo

Dr. King, president of the Southern Christian Leadership conference, won applause from the fourth annual Constitutional Convention of the AFL-CIO despite his criticism.

The integration leader bluntly told the labor union leaders that the Negro "is a solid component within the labor movement. . . and should expect more from it exactly as a member of a family expects more from his relatives than he does from his neighbors."

"Organized labor has done much in civil rights but not nearly enough," King asserted.

Dr. King also proposed a political alliance of labor and Negroes in the South to unseat congressmen who fight liberal legislation.

He also asked AFL-CIO financial support of the Negro drive for equality and suggested a dollar-a-member donation—a potential total of $12.5 million.

In an obvious direct reference to the censure of A Philip Randolph by the AFL-CIO, Dr. King said, "When a Negro leader who has a reputation of purity and honesty which has benefitted the whole labor movement criticizes it, his motives should not be rebuked. Instead, the possibility that he is revealing a weakness in the labor movement which it can ill afford, should receive thoughtful examination."

He continued in strong defense of Mr. Randolph, calling him "a man who has dedicated his long and faultless life to the labor movement cannot be raising questions harmful to it anymore than a lifelong parent can become the enemy of his child."

The SCLC prexy continued, "Negroes in the U. S. read the history of labor and find it mirrors their own experience of exploitation, suffering and death."

He pointed out that "labor can rise to its potential statesmanship and cement its bonds with Negroes to their mutual advantage by clearly identifying itself with the Negro struggle for equality."

Meany Agrees To Work With Negro Labor

The Pittsburgh Courier

p. 3 Sec. 2

Sat. 12-16-61

(Courier Press Service)

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, has agreed to work with the Negro American Labor Council.

This concession was made to a group of Negro trade unionists who met with Mr. Meany prior to the opening of the AFL-CIO General Convention.

Nonetheless, A. Philip Randolph indicated that although he had a cordial luncheon with Mr. Meany and representatives of his NALC had met with the AFL-CIO leader under amiable circumstances, he would continue to fight on until the report which censored Mr. Randolph was either withdrawn or modified.

The Courier was told that Mr. Meany pledged himself to the revitalization of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee, in addition to officially recognizing the Negro American Labor Council as the AFL-CIO has already done in the case of such groups as the Jewish Labor Committee.

Mr. Randolph likened Mr. Meany's offer to that of holding forth a carrot while still wielding a stick.

Mr. Meany's meetings with NALC leaders were held in an effort to forestall heated debate on the convention floor over charges of discrimination which have been leveled, in the main, at various AFL-CIO unions.

■

PRIOR TO LAST week's meeting with Mr. Randolph, Mr. Meany had refused to recognize the NALC and most federation union heads refused to send speakers to its conventions or have any dealings with the two-year old organization.

Although the Jewish Labor Committee has never been considered as such, the Negro American Labor Council had been regarded by certain officials as a "dual union," an argument which Negro trade unionists have bitterly assailed.

Mr. Meany's concessions reportedly included a pledge to facilitate a closer working relationship between the AFL-CIO and the NALC which now boasts of a 10,000-strong membership.

■

MEMBERS OF THE NALC group, headed by Vice Pres. Joseph Overton of New York City said they were "satisfied" with the meeting and had "made it clear to Mr. Meany that we are not attacking the labor movement. We told him pointing out the facts is not an attack."

The group had presented Mr. Meany with a statement which read, in part:

"Our concern is deep and grave over the growing gap between organized labor and the Negro community. A gap which has deepened and widened as a consequence of the AFL-CIO Executive Council's unjustified and unwarranted attack upon the integrity, sincerity and judgment of labor's foremost champion of civil rights, brother A. Philip Randolph."

The group also told Mr. Meany, "This gap rests with those within the house of labor who engage in, acquiese in, and cover up practices of racial discrimination and exclusion. The AFL-CIO can no longer hesitate in fully recognizing the existence of this situation and can no longer delay in the adoption and implementation of a bold, imaginative and vigorous program to end discrimination within the labor movement."

The group made the following recommendations:

1. Withdrawal of the attack made on Mr. Randolph at the

16m 1961 AFL-CIO DEC.

AFL-CIO May Shift Stand On Randolph, Attack Bias

The Afro American Sat. 12-16-61 Baltimore, Md.

Truce hinted after Meany talks with Council group

The Afro American Sat. 12-16-61 P7

BAL HARBOUR, Fla. — Backing down on his previously firm position, George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, late last week, seemed headed for a truce with the veteran labor leader, A. Philip Randolph and the Negro American Labor Council.

Mr. Meany's change of attitude followed a meeting with a 20-man executive delegation from the Labor Council and a luncheon engagement with Mr. Randolph, vice - president of the AFL-CIO.

Baltimore Md

Mr. Meany assured the Council that there would be a closer working relationship between the AFL-CIO and the Council and pledged to increase his effort to halt racial discrimination by unions.

THE ASSURANCES were was calculated to quiet the council's allegations that the AFL-CIO is moving too slowly on civil rights.

It may indicate a truce between Meany and Randolph, NALC president. Randclph has been pressing for quicker action to end union racial bias.

Meany moved slightly away from his previous position that the coucil was a disruptive group, and also agreed to have the AFL- CIO reconsider a censure against Randolph on grounds that he caused a rift between organized labor and the colored community.

But the move to heal the breach between the council and organized labor was not expected to prevent a floor fight at the AFL- CIO convention opening last week over the NALC demands for adoption of a fair racial practices code and appointment of a colored man to head the AFL-CIO Civil Rights department.

* * *

chairman of the 20-man committee of labor executives which met with Meany, told the AFL-CIO president "the gap between organized labor and the colored community" has been "deepened and widened as a consequence of the AFL-CIO Executive Council's unjustified and unwarranted attack upon the integrity, sincerity and judgement of labor's fore-rights, A. Philip Randolph."

He pointed out that the trade unionism as documented by Mr. Randolph to the Executive Council had been "buttressed and substantiated by no less angency than the U. S. Civil Rights Commission."

In view of this, Mr. Overton said "It would be unconscionable to let stand the charge that Mr. Randolph bears the major responsibility for the growing gap" between labor and the colored communit.y

Mr. Overton charged that the "major responsibility for this gap rests with those within the House of Labor who engage in acquiese in and cover up practices of racial discrimination and exclusion."

He added that "the AFL-CIO can no longer hesitate in fully recognizing the existence of this situation and most champion of civil discriminatory practices in can no longer delay in the adoption and implementation of a bold, imaginative and vigorous program to end discrimination with the labor movement."

* * *

THEN MR. OVERTON asked that Mr. Meany give "personal support" for adoption of a six-point program calling for (1) reconsideration and withdrawal of the attack on Randolph made at a meeting of the Executive Council on Oct. 12; (2) a fair racial practice code; (3) reorganization of the civil rights department;

(4) non - discrimination clauses for hiring, training and promotions in all collective bargaining agreements; expulsion of unions which persist in discriminatory practices, and equal opportunity for colored trade unionists to advance to all levels of union leadership.

Later, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, in a prepared speech, told the AFL-CIO Convention at Miami Beach's Americana Hotel that the colored worker "is a solid component within the labor movement...and should expect more from it exactly as a member of a family expects more from his relatives than he does from his neighbors."

"Organized labor has done much in civil rights but no nearly enough," asserted Dr. King.

In an obvious direct reference to the censure of Mr. Randolph, Dr. King said, "When a colored leader who has a reputation of purity and honesty which has benefitted the whole labor movement criticizes it, his motives should not be revealed nor his earnestness rebuked,

"Instead, the possibility that he is revealing a weakness in the labor movement which it can ill afford, should receive thoughtful examination," he continued in strong defense of Mr. Randolph, "a man who has dedicated his long and faultless life to the labor movement cannot be raising questions harmful to it anymore than a lifelong parent can become the enemy of his child."

AFL-CIO drive against discrimination outlined

The Afro American p7

MIAMI — Organized labor in the past two years has been "a major force" in the drive to end racial discrimination practices, the AFL-CIO Executive Council decolored in its report to the 1961 convention here last week.

Baltimore, Md

The report said the AFL-CIO has directed its efforts at:

Sat. 12-16-61

1. Stepping up the pace of the civil rights drive in its own ranks through compliance procedures, area and regional conferences, and expanding civil rights machinery among AFL-CIO affiliates.

2. Helping to mobilize public opinion and community action in behalf of equal opportunity for all Americans through meetings, conferences, publications, films, and radio and television programs.

* * *

ACCOMPLISHMENTS of the AFL - CIO in the field of civil rights since the 1959 convention, reported by the Council, included:

1. Establishment of civil rights committees or administrative machinery by 24 national and international unions — an increase of 10 — with 14 international unions reporting civil rights programs administered by their officers and staffs.

2. Continued efforts of the AFL-CIO Southern Advisory Committee, made up of executive officers of state bodies in 13 southern states, to help develop a practical program of furthering civil rights in the South.

3. Establishment in 1960 of the AFL-CIO Midwestern Advisory Committee on Civil Rights, composed of representatives of central bodies in six midwestern states.

4. Increasing use of trade union education programs to win recruits for labor's civil

vote of the union's convention in January, 1960, pursuant to its commitment at the 1959 AFL - CIO convention.

(The only remaining union with such a bar, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, which made a similar commitment, is to hold its next convention in July, 1962.)

6. The Executive Council voted financial aid, contributed by affiliates, which enabled some 400 sharecroppers in Fayette and Haywood Counties, Tennessee, to subsist despite an economic boycott against them because they had registered to vote.

rights drive through conferences summer schools, and special seminars.

5. Removal of the color bar from the constitution of the Railway Trainmen by

16m 1961

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

Takes issue with AFL-CIO censure

The Afro American P.1 Sat. 10-21-61

Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK — "I've just begun to fight." This was the militant response of A. Philip Randolph Saturday in brushing off the "censure" action of the AFL-CIO executive council.

The hard - hitting president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters disclosed to the AFRO elaborate new plans to continue his one - man campaign against discrimination in the powerful labor unions.

And as for George Meany's comment that he isn't cooperating since "he's gotten close to these militant groups," Mr. Randolph declared, "I would be insulted if someone said I wasn't militant.

"I've been connected with all of these organizations for years," he added, "with the exception of the American Labor Council which was organized only a year ago."

* * *

THE AFL - CIO leaders, through the executive council, issued a 20 - page subcommittee report censuring Mr. Randolph — also a vice president of the union —at the close of a three - day meeting here Thursday.

Meany, head of the AFL-CIO, gave his personal endorsement to the stinging censorship which was designed to answer charges and suggestions introduced by the leader of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in June.

Mr. Randolph particularly called for an end to racial discrimination in the apprenticeship program in the building trades.

He also called for expulsion of local unions which fail to eliminate racial segregation policies in a given period of time and asked the hiring of more colored persons in policy - making positions.

MEMBERS OF the three-man subcommittee, which drew up the report, attempted to shift all blame on Mr. Randolph. It called Mr. Randolph's attacks "unwarranted" and contended that "seemingly discriminatory practices were either the fault of employers," or that colored persons were already in the job.

A report issued by the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, however, supports charges made by Mr. Randolph.

In its report for release Friday, the Commission recommended that Congress amend the Labor - Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 to provide that no union deny membership to, segregate or expel any person because of race, color, religion or national origin.

"The Commission found few colored persons in the construction craft unions.

"In the building and construction trades, where the unions are the main source of recruitment and largely determine admission to apprencticeship programs, denial of union membership effectively forecloses the colored man from obtaining employment or apprenticeship training."

The Commission also charged that "existing civil rights machinery within the AFL - CIO has been ineffective in eliminating discrimition."

* * *

MR. RANDOLPH rapped the sizzling subcommittee report, approved by every member of the executive council but himself, as "innocuous and sterile," declaring it contained "not a single proposal to meet the probe of second - class citizenship of the black laboring masses in the labor movement."

He also scoffed at charges by Meany and company that his own Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters Union practices racial discrimination.

"One - third of our membership in Canada is white," he told the AFRO Saturday. He further said that the union hires both white and colored lawyers and economists. He said he personally doesn't know of any white persons to apply for a porter's job on the railroad.

* * *

MR. RANDOLPH attributes the report as an effort to try and stop him from continually insisting and demanding the end to racial segregation in the union.

He said he would carry his fight to the AFL - CIO convention at Bal Harbour, Fla., in December. In the meantime, he said, recommendations and proposals will come out of the American Labor Council convention in Chicago Nov. 10-12.

And the greatest objection the executive council has to setting a target date for completely wiping out segregation, he continued, "is that it wants to travel at its own pace—which would take an astronomical length of time.

Mr. Meany accused Mr. Randolph of failing to cooperate, declaring:

"We can only get moving on civil rights if he comes over to our side and stop throwing bricks at us. I think we could do a lot with his cooperation. It seems in the last two or three years he's gotten close to these militant groups and he's given up cooperation for propaganda."

Mr. Randolph shot back that he has always cooperated, but resent "the policy of some AFL - CIO leaders in equating opposition to the trade union policies with opposition to the trade union movement."

* * *

ROY WILKINS, NAACP executive secretary, has branded the report as "an incredible cover - up" and added that the NAACP rejects "the Federation's statement A. Philip Randolph caused 'the gap which has developed between organized labor and the colored community.' "

Joining the NAACP in portest were Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. of Atlanta, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and Daniel J. Schulder, president, New York Chapter, Association of Catholic Trade Unionist.

Although not issuing a protest, the National Urban League offered to help the union solve its problem of erasing "the pockets of racial discrimination in some unions."

* * *

DRAWING UP the report, with the blessings of the executive council, with the exception of Mr. Randolph, were:

George Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks; Richard F. Walsh. head of the International Alliance of Theatrical State Employees; and Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

He's Bound To Win

The Afro-American

(An Editorial)

P1. Sat. 10-21-61

The incredible report adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council "censuring" A. Philip Randolph for his courageous fight for a truly democratic labor movement could hardly have been a surprise to Mr. Randolph. Baltimore, Md.

With George M. Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, one of the most rigidly segregated of the craft unions, as chairman, the committee was bound at its inception to come up with a whitewash job.

The only surprise was that it would be so crassly and crudely done.

* * *

NO MATTER HOW loudly AFL-CIO President George Meany seeks to blame Mr. Randolph for the widening gap between organized labor and the colored community, the more glaringly apparent becomes the fact that the blame must fall squarely on Mr. Meany himself and the moral bankruptcy of his craft union leadership.

Hardly had the shocking "censure" of Mr. Randolph been made public before the Civil Rights Commission issued its enlightened report proving that his charges are correct and Mr. Meany and his segregation-ridden leadership are wrong.

* * *

MORE OVER, IF THE Purpose of the Meany whitewash was to separate Mr. Randolph from the high esteem in which he is held by all Americans who believe in justice and fairplay, it failed miserably.

We are sublimely confident that this is one fight Mr. Randolph is bound to win for his cause is just and morality and the trend of the times are on his side.

U.S. report supports Randolph

The Afro-American

P. 1

Sat. 10-21-61

Baltimore, Md.

By DAN DAY

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — "Existing civil rights machinery within the AFL-CIO has been ..... ineffective in eliminating discrimination by labor organizations."

That was the flat assertion made by the U.S. Civil Rights Commission Friday on the heels of the "censure" of A. Philip Randolph by the AFL-CIO Executive Council for repeatedly making the same charge.

The commission's report on employment, the fourth in a five-volume series, not only accused organized labor, but Federal and private employers as well.

The report called for legislative and executive action to ensure equality of opportunity in all Federal employment, both civilian and military, and in employment supported by government contracts and by grant-in-aid funds.

* * *

IN SUBMITTING a number of recommendations to President Kennedy and the Congress, the Commission emphasized the necessity of providing equality of opportunity in federally sponsored training and recruitment facilities, in order to achieve the goal of equal employment opportunity. 92

A set of nine recommendations is contained in the report.

Sat 10-21-61

Previously issued volumes have dealt with voting, education, and housing.

In about two weeks, the Commission said, it will issue its fifth and last report, covering the administration of justice.

* * *

THE COMMISSION recommended:

1. That Congress establish an administrative agency to promote and enforce a policy of equal opportunity, in all employment financed in whole or in part with Federal funds, in all federally assisted training and recruitment services.

This would also include membership in or activities of labor organizations affecting employment with firms operating under Government contracts or Federal grants-in-aid.

This proposal advocates the creation for the first time of an agency, endowed with statutory authority and permanence, to promote and enforce the Federal nondiscriminatory employment policy.

* * *

2. **THAT THE** President provide for equality of treatment and opportunity in the Reserve components of the Armed Forces, including the National Guard and student military training programs, and direct an immediate survey of colored membership in these Reserve components as will as in the Armed Forces.

3. That the President clarify the scope of Executive Order 10925, applicable to employment by Government contractors to include specifically employment supported by Federal grant funds.

4. That Congress and the President expand and supplement existing programs of Federal assistance to vocational education and apprenticeship training, including provision for retraining unemployed workers, and to ensure that such training is made available on a nondiscriminatory nonsegregated basis, predicted on future national occupational needs rather than on traditional and local needs and opportunities.

5. **THAT CONGRESS** adopt legislation to assist youths (aged 16 to 21), and particularly minority group youths, to obtain employment and to complete their education by providing for federally subsidized training and employment, made available on a nondiscriminatory basis, and for special placement services in the schools.

This recommendation was based on findings made by the Commission of the additional employment handicaps suffered by young persons who drop out of school. The colored school dropout is particularly handicapped; his rate of unemployment is four times the average unemployment rate.

6. That the President direct an affirmative program of dissemination of information to encourage training for an application for jobs, particularly for those jobs where there is currently a shortage of qualified applicants.

7. That the United States Employment Service regulations and statements of policy regarding the operation of state employment offices be reexamined and made consistent with the overall policy of encouraging merit employment.

Consideration should be given to changing the method of determining Federal appropriations for State employment offices so that budgetary formula used (presently keyed primarily to the number of job placements made) will encourage rather than discourage referral on a nondiscriminatory basis.

* * *

8. **THAT FEDERAL** funds be granted only to those State employment offices operating on a nondiscriminatory basis and to those which refuse to accept or process discriminatory job orders. (Although recently adopted changes in USES policy prohibit the filling of discriminatory job orders, this step may be merely advisory.)

9. That Congress amend the Labor - Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 to provide that no union deny membership to, segregate, or expel any person because of race, color, religion or national origin.

The Commission found few colored members in the construction craft unions and concludes that denial of union membership effectively blocks the colored worker from obtaining employment or apprenticeship training.

THE COMMISSION found that the former Committee on Government Contracts and Committee on Government Employment Policy, limited in authority and resources, had not been effective in eliminating or even substantially reducing discrimination in employment by Government contractors by the Federal Government.

In both private and public employment, colored workers are still disproportionately concentrated in the ranks of the unskilled and semiskilled.

Their depressed economic status, the Commission found, is the product of many forces including discrimination in several federally financed or sponsored programs — vocational education, apprenticeship training and state employment services. Included also, the Commission found, is discrimination by labor organizations, particularly in the construction and machinists' crafts.

The Commission's study revealed that even where they are opened, there are few qualified colored persons available. It is estimated that for every 100 skilled workers the nation had in 1955, it will need 122 in 1965, and 145 in 1975.

* * *

THE COMMISSION noted a recently announced policy of the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training requiring as a condition of future registration, that apprenticeship programs provide specifically for nondiscriminatory admission. However, the Commission saw slight significance in this new policy.

It was shown that no Federal law specifically prohibits unions from discriminating on the basis of color, race, religion, or national origin in determining membership or job referrals.

Nor has the National Labor Relations Board, in enforcing the provisions of the Labor Management Relations Act, demonstrated a significant effect on hiring in the building and construction trades.

EXISTING CIVIL rights machinery with the AFL-CIO has been similarly ineffective in eliminating discrimination by labor organizations.

Some attention was paid to the effect current conditions have on the employment of Puerto Ricans and Orientals, but the Commission said this aspect received no special attention in its report.

The members of the Commission are: John A. Hannah chairman; Robert G. Storey, vice chairman; Erwin N. Griswold, the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C.; Robert S. Rankin, and Spottswood W. Robinson 3d. Berl I. Bernhard is staff director of the Commission.

Randolph Still Pressing Fight To Integrate Locomotive Firemen

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Tues 2-28-61

NEW YORK —) (ANP) — If You're a betting man put your money on A. Philip Randolph.

The venerable but still militant labor leader has been carrying on a long time feud with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen over its persisted refusal to accept Negroes into membership.

It's the only AFL-CIO affiliated union still maintaining a racial bar and Randolph has been warring on it for more than two decades.

If he lives long enough, the fonuder and president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porter is going to win his fight.

RAILROAD BROTHERHOOD LAST HOLDUP

When he started his crusade against jim crow unions, they were legion. There's only one now -- the Brotherhood -- and it can't hold out much longer. The pressure is getting greater all the time.

The union is in good standing in overt violation of the civil rights clause of the AFL-CIO constitution adopted by the convention that merged the two formerly rival labor federations in December, 1955.

To date, so far as is known, the top leadership of the AFL-CIO has taken no positvie action to secure compliance of the enginemen to the declared non-discriminatory policy of the national federation.

Th eunion is in good standing in the house of labor, according to a spokesman at AFL-CIO headquarters.

However, Randolph who is not easily fooled points out that the dropping of the exclusion provision from the constitutions of many AFL-CIO member unions is more of a public relations gesture and changes nothing because Negroes continued to be barred after the clauses have been removed.

FOUR KINDS OF JIM CROW

Constitutional debarring of Negroes is only one of our four kinds of racial discrimination currently practiced by unions belonging to the AFL-CIO, according to authorities on the subject. The other are:

Limiting Negroes to segregated (Jim Crow) and auxiliary locals; separate seniority clauses to collective bargaining agreements for colored and white workers; and

banning Negroes from apprenticeship training programs controlled by unions.

Herbert Hill, labor secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), insists that numerous AFL-CIO unions are guilty to some degree of discriminating against Negro members in spite of Randolph's heroic efforts.

It is clear from the record that the strongholds of racism in organized labor today are the old line AFL building trades unions and the railroad labor organizations.

A scattering of unions in mass production industries also indulge in racial discriminaton, but their sins appear to be mostly on a regional or local level.

At least 11 AFL-CIO member unions apparently continue to bar Negroes by tacit consent or relegate them to Jim Crow locals both in the north and the south.

INCREASE THE TEMPO

Instead of letting up on his drive, Randolph is stepping up the tempo. His American Negro Labor Council, created over the bitter objections of George Meany, head of the AFL-CIO, has just rededicated itself to the task of eliminating bias from organized labor.

Now supported by the ANLC where once he had only his own union; a large segment of organized labor itself, and the pledges of President Kennedy and Labor Secretary Arthur Goldberg it's a safe bet that Randolph and democracy are going to come out on top.

Union Asks End To Racial Bias

Commercial Appeal

Punitive Measures Rejected By AFL-CIO — Meany Is Criticized By Negro

Memphis, Tenn.

By The Associated Press

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Feb. 28. —The AFL-CIO executive council Tuesday issued a strong entreaty to its unions to end racial bias but put aside a tough enforcement plan advanced by the council's lone Negro member.

A. Philip Randolph, Negro president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, proposed expulsion of any AFL-CIO unit failing within six months to end membership or job discrimination against Negroes.

Wed 3-1-61

A clash between Randolph and Federation President George Meany featured the windup session of the executive council's 10-day winter meeting.

Statement Issued

Putting aside Randolph's half dozen proposals for drastic anti discrimination procedures, the 29-man council adopted instead a policy statement pledging continuing strong measures to bring all federation unions into compliance with the AFL-CIO constitutional ban against discriminatory practices.

"Prejudice and the century-long practices cannot be wiped out overnight by decree," the council statement said.

Randolph delivered a scathing attack on Meany himself at the council meeting, saying the AFL-CIO president "has not placed the moral weight of his office against racial bias to the same extent that Meany did in combating union corruption and communist influence."

Following Randolph's sharp criticism of the AFL-CIO civil rights department, Charles ZIM ment director. Meany took no immediate steps to name someone else. Randolph suggested putting a Negro in as department head.

Meany, in answering Randolph, reported that the Negro American Labor Council, a 10,000 member organization made up predominately of Negro AFL-CIO members and which Randolph helped establish, is clouding the racial problem rather than helping solve it.

Attacks Cited

"We want to co-operate with them," Meany said. "But we just can't co-operate on the basis of broadside attacks being made on us and our affiliates without any hearing or any attempt to find out whether there's another side to the story. I hope Phil (Randolph) takes my words to heart."

Randolph told the AFL-CIO council that Negroes make up 10 per cent of the nation's work force but that unemployment is twice as heavy among Negroes as white workers. He said this is due to lack of opportunity that keeps Negroes largely unskilled or semi-skilled. He said union practices prevent Negroes from getting a fair share in apprentice training, particularly in the building trades.

AFL-CIO to study discrimination ban

The Afro American

Baltimore, Md.

Sat 3-11-61

F17

16m

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. — Warning of a "widening breach" between the colored community and the trade union movement, A. Phillip Randolph Tuesday demanded "affirmative and postive action against discrimination by organized labor.

Mr. Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and AFL-CIO vice president, made his demand during a closed-door "summit conference" of the 29-member executive council of the AFL - CIO held at Miami Beach's Americana Hotel.

A nine-point program for the elimination of discrimination in the trade union movement was presented by Mr. Randolph and will be considred at the June meeting of the executive council.

* * *

GEORGE MEANY, AFL-CIO president, said later that Mr. Randolph's anti-segregation program was not acted upon at Tuesday's meeting because copies of it had not been distributed among council members for study prior to the meeting.

In presenting his program, Mr. Randolph pointed out to the council that while 10 percent of the population of the country is colored, the unemployment rate among non - whites is double that among whites.

Colored workers, he declared, are barred from acquiring skills by artificial barriers set up in the old craft unions, which limit the recruitment of apprentices to the sons of skilled workers.

"Less than one per cent of the apprentices in the building trades are colored," he complained.

* * *

IN HIS program, Mr. Randolph, who has been spearheading a continuing battle against labor union racial discrimination, asked the council to:

1. "Order the desegregation and integration of all racially segregated unions, regardless of the desires of officials or members of these unions,"
2. Give the unions six months from the date of this meeting to comply with the order.
3. Reorganize the AFL-CIO civil rights committee, and give the chairmanship to either Meany or William F. Schnitzler, the AFL-CIO secretary - treasurer, to give the group prestige.
4. Call on each member of the Executive Council to set a civil rights department in his own union as an example.
5. Have the AFL-CIO make its own national survey of the extent of discrimination in unions, and keep the survey up to date.
6. In the interests of labor union democracy, require that a certain number of delegates to the AFL-CIO conventions be colored.

the job of heading the AFL CIO department at present.

8. Limit the time for processing complaints on racial bias.
9. Put colored on the policy making bodies of all the international unions.

* * *

MR. RANDOLPH stated following the council meeting that James Carey, president of the International Union of Electrical Workers, had spoken in support of his position.

President Meany, talking to newsmen after the session, declared:

"We want to cooperate, but we just can't cooperate on the basis of broadside attacks being made on us and our affiliates without any hearing or attempt to find out whether there's another side to the story.

"I think the trade union record in integration is good, but perhaps not as good as I would like it to be, but I think we're going to make progress.

"Phil (Randolph) should look for the co-operation of the trade union movement and not follow a policy of criticism and slander just accepting any complaint at face value and reaching the conclusion that the complaint is right just because it happened to be made a colored person."

Criticizing Mr. Meany's stand, Mr. Randolph said:

"George Meany has not placed the moral weight of his office back of civil rights to the extent he did in getting rid of corruption and communism.

Because he has not done this, members of the (AFL-CIO) civil rights committee do not take the job seriously. As evidence of this, not many attend the meetings."

16m 1961 GENERAL

May demand public hearings—

The B'ham News P. 1

Negro leaders chart strategy to integrate more unions

B'ham, Ala., Thurs., 4-13-61

BY VICTOR RIESEL

NEW YORK, April 13—Recently the Quartermaster Corps dispatched some of its brass to a Miami meeting of cotton manufacturers to urge them to speed military production.

The Pentagon needs the uniforms and all the "soft goods" material for the men behind warfare's hardware. The plants need the orders. But some of the operators were not planning to bid on government contracts. Bluntly, they were saying they did not know if they could keep their white work force if they moved Negroes in on an equal basis.

16m

General

This is not a Southern story. This is not just a textile story. It's the story now, of U. S. Government contracts for over $10 billion worth of orders in a hundred big Northern cities as wel as Southern communities.

It's the story of the newest anti-segregation offensive of A. Philip Randolph's Negro American Labor Committee and the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People against unions as well as contractors—right across the U. S.

This drive has created such strain inside the AFL-CIO that the head of its Civil Rights Committee, Charles Zimmerman, resigned well over two months ago. He has not been replaced.

BEHIND THIS CRISIS are NAACP charges that such influential unions as the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks have 150 "segregated all-Negro locals with separate racial seniority rosters. . . ."

Furthermore, says the NAACP report by Herbert Hill, its labor secretary (whom the White House has been telephoning) "today in virtually every large urban center in the U. S. Negro workers are denied employment in the major industrial and residential construction projects because they are, with some few exceptions, barred from membership in the building trades craft unions. This includes the . . . . Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Operating Engineers, Iron and Structural Steel Workers, Plumbers and Pipe Fitters Union, Plasterers and Lathers, the Sheet Metal Workers Union, the Boiler Makers, etc. . . ."

Negro leaders, who have been meeting in New York this week, have a simple strategy. They want Negro workers admitted to all these unions and they want them integrated in the tens of thousands of installations and feeder factories. Or they will demand public hearings by Vice President Lyndon Johnson's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

If the public hearings don't force the unions to integrate on the factory floor, the Negro strategists will demand that the committee use the punitive sections of the new presidential directive.

THE VICE PRESIDENT has told some intimates that he will move. If he does, he has enormous powers in this field. For the first time a committee such as his has hundreds of professional investigators available. If they find that there has been no integration, and if he cannot get voluntary compliance, Johnson can cancel contracts outright.

P. 6

Johnson has the power to use a court injunction to force unions to accept Negro members. He can use similar injunctions to get at a union's records. If false information is filed, the vice president can order prosecution of officials. He can use an injunction to order contractors to hire Negroes, whether or not the colored workers are being sent in by the local unions.

16m

General

It is understood, too, that AFL-CIO President George Meany will pressure labor's high command when they meet next in June.

What will happen down below as this pressure comes from on top, no one can predict.

16m 1961 GENERAL

Will Powell's Labor Committtee Probe Jim-Crow Unions?

The Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

By HAROLD L. KEITH
(Courier Managing Editor)

Will Adam Clayton Powell's House Labor and Education Committee conduct a probe into the operation of America's most jim-crow labor unions?

Sat 3-18-61

16m

This question is on the lips of many informed people in the ranks of labor this week with a persistent rumor going around to the effect that such an investigation is actually in the making.

Mr. Keith

General

- Laborites recall that George Meany, AFL-CIO president, was bitterly critical of Mr. Powell becoming a possible chairman of the committee. In addition, Mr. Meany has crossed swords with the intrepid A. Philip Randolph on a couple of occasions, the most recent ending with Mr. Randolph's demand that jim crow unions end discrimination within a period of six months,

p 6

Another factor involved is Mr. Powell's recent admonition to the effect that organized labor must cleanse its house of bias immediately when he addressed a rally staged by Mr. Randolph's Negro American Labor Council in Washington recently.

■

THE PROBE, if it turns up, could prove to be a devastating smack in the face to many of the AFL-CIO's craft unions, whose policies regarding the admittance of Negro members is notorious.

- **Helping matters no little is the apparent cooling off of relations between Mr. Meany and Walter P. Reuther, chief of the AFL-CIO's Industrial Union Department. Their relationship became strained when Mr. Meany failed to show up for a speaking engagement at a two-day legislative conference held by the IUD in Washington last week.**

It seems that Mr. Powell addressed a morning session and Mr. Meany was slated to speak at a luncheon. When the latter failed to show, Sen. Paul Douglas of Illinois was cast in the role of pinch hitter.

■

ASKED WHY Meany failed to show, Reuther is reported to have said, "Why don't you ask Meany? And if you find out, let me know, I'd be very interested."

In summation, the snubbing of the Negro American Labor Council and the criticism of Phil Randolph just might prove to be the thing that will put pressure on Mr. Powell and his committee to conduct an investigation into jim crow labor unions.

One thing is certain, the probers would get plenty of material on which to base their questions.

Johnson studies reports—

Job training to lessen discrimination urged

The B'ham News

B'ham, Ala.

Tues. 3-21-61

BY JACK BELL

WASHINGTON, March 21—(AP)—Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson is reported studying a recommendation for intensified training of Negroes to lessen racial job discrimination.

p 21

16m

General

As chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunities, Johnson has received reports indicating that lack of skills in engineering, chemistry, physics and biology are contributing to a higher rate of unemployment among Negroes than among whites.

He also has been told that union rules which disqualify many Negroes from membership are increasing the number of Negro jobless.

WHEN JOHNSON was named to head the committee early this month, President Kennedy clothed it with authority to impose stiff penalties on contractors for racial or religious discrimination on government projects. The Johnson committee also took over the duties of the old Government Employes' Committee.

The vice president was reported to have insisted that enforcement operations be placed under Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg, named as vice chairman of the group. Goldberg may pass the primary responsibility along to Jerry R. Holleman, assistant secretary and former labor union official.

Thus complaints such as that made yesterday by Clarence Mitchell of the National Assocaition for the Advancement of the Colored People (NAACP) will be channeled to the Labor Department for review and action.

Mitchell charged in a telegram to Johnson that South Carolina plants holding government contracts are discriminating against Negroes in hiring workers.

JOHNSON APPARENTLY has reserved for himself and members of the parent committee the broad field of policy-making.

One of the factors that has been brought to the vice president's attention is that most Negroes with the opportunity to gain a higher education go into medicine or dentistry. He has been told that it is essential that educational work be done in Negro communities to convince parents that their children should enter other fields which offer greater chance for advancement.

The committee also has run into the difficulty that many skilled crafts are handed down from father and son. Negroes encounter barriers, for instance, when they seek the apprenticeship training necessary to become a journeyman carpenter.

To counter these economic factors, Johnson is thinking in terms of a training program aimed at lifting the skills of Negro workers.

THE COMMITTEE has been told that Negro unemployment is disproportionate to that of whites in many areas. It has learned that in Chicago, where 5.7 per cent of the work force is unemployed, 17.3 per cent of the Negroes are jobless.

In Detroit, Negro unemployment is calculated at 39 per cent, compared with an over-all average of 13 per cent. In Cleveland, unemployment is at 20 per cent for the Negroes against an over-all average of 6.3 per cent.

The figures for Fort Wayne, Ind., list 44 per cent of the Negroes out of jobs as in an area where 6.3 per cent of the work force is unemployed.

To Visit 24 Negro Colleges

The Black Dispatch

Oklahoma City, Okla

U. S. Civil Service Official To Encourage More Students To Apply For Federal Jobs

Fri 4-7-61

WASHINGTON.— (ANP)—The list of 24 predominantly Negro colleges to be visited by a representative of the Civil Service Commission to encourage more Negroes to apply for employment in the Federal Government, was released this week.

16m

p 1

The CSC representative is Ross Clinchy, newly appointed special assistant to the executive director for minority group matters.

Beginning his tour on April 2, Clinchy will visit college ranging in enrollment from 256 students to 4,765, during the 6-week tour.

General

In Texas he will visit Prairie View A&M at Prairie View; Hexas Southern at Houston; Huston-Tillotson in Austin; and St. Phillip's at San Antonio.

In Louisiana he will visit Southern U. and A&M in Baton Rouge; Dillard, New Orleans; Grambling college, Grambling; Xavier university in New Orleans.

He plans to visit in Florida, Florida A&M at Tallahassee; Bethune-Cookman, at Daytona Beach; and Edward Waters of Jacksonville.

His tour also takes him to the following colleges in Mississippi: Alcorn A&M at Lorman; Mississippi Industrial and Rust college, both at Holly Springs, and Tougaloo Southern Christian.

He will also visit colleges in Alabama and Georgia. In Alabama he hopes to visit Alabama State at Montgomery, Tuskegee at Tuskegee; Alabama A&M, Normal; and Miles college at Birmingham.

In Georgia he will visit Atlanta university, Morehouse, Clark, Morris Brown and Spelman college, all in Atlanta.

Following his southern tour, Clinchy hopes to visit 70 additional colleges with heavy minority group enrollments throughout the country.

Powell again threatens labor with race probe

The B'ham News

B'ham, Ala

WASHINGTON, March 20—(AP)—Rep. Adam C. Powell (D., N. Y.) threatened labor again today with a congressional investigation of racial discrimination in unions.

Mon 3-20-61

The Negro chairman of the House labor committee said he would launch such an investigation unless Negro employment opportunities were improved under President Kennedy's recent executive order banning discrimination by government contractors.

p 1

16m

Powell sounded his warning in remarks prepared for delivery before a meeting of representatives of the building trades unions.

"Organized labor's denial of free access to the Negro to engage in crafts and trades under its jurisdiction represents a combination in restraint of employment," Powell said.

General

Powell told the union officials: "Your enemies have routed the forces of labor in the South. In the North, East and West you are either in retreat or unable to advance.

"You have lost your forward thrust; your ranks are divided—crafts against industrial, white against Negro."

VISITING COLLEGES WITH HEAVY NEGRO ENROLLMENT

B'ham World B'ham Ala 4-8-61 P.1

Open Drive To Get Negroes For Government Positions

By ALVIN SPIVAK

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — A Kennedy administration talent scout is touring the nation's colleges as the first big step in a drive to recruit Negroes for upper level jobs in the federal government.

Ross Clinchy, a Civil Service Commission official specializing in minority group matters, left Sunday on a six - week tour of 24 predominantly Negro collegs.

Later he will visit 70 more colleges with heavy Negro enrollments. The Labor Department sent its personnel director on a three-week recruiting trip to Negro colleges earlier this year.

Clinchy's mission - which eventually could have political importance - was undertaken in response to President Kennedy's order for the government to take "positive measures for the elimination of any discrimination direct or indirect, which now exists in government hiring.

16A

General

Some officials believe that few Negroes hold federal jobs paying $10,000 a year or more because: 1. They don't apply for fear of meeting discrimination and 2 they don't have the proper training.

BACKED BY JOHNSON

Clinchy's talent hunt was the brainchild of Civil Service Commission Chairman John W. Macy Jr. It was strongly backed by Vice Presdent Lyndon B. Johnson, chairman of the President's Committee On Equal Employment Opportunity.

The endeavor is the first concrete move by the new committee to implement what Johnson has described as "the basic policy of this administration" that federal jobs should not be denied on the basis of race, creed, color or national origin.

Administration officials ran into an early roadblock in trying to carry out Kennedy's request for figures on the percentage of Negroes in government jobs.

The roadblock ironically was a product of past anti - discrimination action — a ban against mention of race on applications or records of government employes. The computation will have to await an agency - by - agency count in conjunction with surveys of hiring procedures.

NEED PROPER TRAINING

Officials of the Equal Employment Committee said Clinchy's trip was motivated by Johnson's and Macy's desire to convince college-age Negroes they could have good government jobs if they would qualify themselves through the proper training.

Bigotry isn't the cause, or, at least it isn't the only cause, as far as Johnson and other officials are concerned. They place much more blame on lack of training among Negroes in fields such as economics, metallurgy, physics, chemistry and agronomy, where government doors could open for them.

"Our specific drive is to encourage Negroes to get the kind of training that will enable them to compete with whites for government jobs, and let them know that positions will be open and available to them if they make the grade," a Johnson aide said.

Is Negro Recruiting Legal?

Jackson Daily News

A news article out of Washington says a Civil Service Commission representative will visit four Negro colleges in Mississippi this spring to encourage well-qualified students to apply for Federal jobs.

Jackson, Miss.

The CSC said Ross Clinchy, newly appointed special assistant to the executive director for minority group matters, will make a six-week tour of 24 predominantly Negro colleges, beginning April 2, as first step in carrying out of a new recruitment program for minority groups in keeping with the recent executive order establishing the president's committee on equal employment opportunity.

16A

Tues 3-28-61

General

pg 8

In Mississippi, he will discuss the recruitment program with students and faculty members at Alcorn A&M in Lorman; at Mississippi Industrial in Holly Springs, at Rust College in Holly Springs, and at Tougaloo Southern Christian in Tougaloo.

The announcement opens up numerous avenues for comment.

Firstly, all of Mississippi will cheer the news that more and more natives are to take up high and important posts in government in order to share in running the country as well as the world.

Secondly, by its announcement the Civil service Commission firmly debunks the propagandists who have been trying to say Mississippi Negroes have no educational opportunities. One would think they are so well educated they are to be placed in charge of many segments of our government.

Thirdly, it is sincerely hoped the Civil Service Commission will be able to perform its recruiting without running afoul of Civil Rights snoopers for signing up government workers on a basis of flagrant racial discrimination. Will the Civil Service be accused of being unconstitutional and unChristian?

16m 1961 INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

Seek to Expose Rail Union Discrimination

The Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

IARE Would Welcome Powell Probe Of Jim-Crow Labor Organizations

Sat. 3-25-61

By HAROLD L. KEITH

(Courier Managing Editor)

16m

If and when Cong. Adam Clayton Powell's House Labor and Education Committee decides to probe into jim crow unions, it will have the unqualified support of the International Association of Railway Employes.

John W. Whitaker, president of the IARE which has its headquarters in Albany, Ga., told this writer, "In support of your article in the March 18 issue of the Courier as to whether or not Rep. Adam. Clayton Powel's House, Labor and Education Committee will conduct a probe into the operation of America's most jim-crowed labor unions, was timely and welcomed by this organization.

Mr. Keith

We are, at the present time, trying to get before the committee appointed by President Eisenhower to investigate work rules between the U. S. railroads and the five operating brotherhoods."

The International Association of Railway Employes holds contracts and carries on collective bargaining for railroad employes on several railroads in the United States. It extends membership to Negro employes who are denied membership in the five operating train unions.

Its membership lies almost wholly on Southeastern railroads.

The IARE has been for years the collective bargaining representative for the craft of locomotive firemen on the Florida East Coast Railroad, the Missouri Pacific (Gulf Coast District), the Gulf and Ship Island, the Georgia Northern Railroad Company, the Georgia, Ashburn, Sylvester and Camilla Railway Company, and the Albany and Northern.

■

MR. WHITTAKER revealed that his organization has been seeking the right to produce and cross-examine witnesses, and to be heard in person.

Other offices of the organization include Cyrille Savant, secretary, of Mobile, Ala.; William Henderson, first vice president, of Waycross, Ga.; Ed Carter, treasurer, of Texarkana, Ark.; R. H. Maddox, employe representative, of Jackson, Miss.; H. R. Barnett, auditor, of Knoxville, Tenn., and George Palmer of Atlanta, Fred Davis of Montgomery, Ala., W. J. Crosby of Tampa, Fla., Eugene Carter of Manchester, Ga., W. A. Ratcliff of New Smyrna Beach, Fla., and Miles Jackson of Birmingham, Ala., executive board members.

The IARE's legal staff is composed of Atty. Joseph C. Waddy of Washington, D. C.; Oliver Hill of Richmond, Va.; Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham, Ala., and Henry D. Espy of St. Louis, Mo.

Informed sources have told this writer that there is a good possibility that organizations such as the IARE will have an opportunity to appear before Mr. Powell's committee. They also predict that the Labor Committee will conduct a probe into jim crow unions.

Pittsburgh Pa. 8/16 m
Sat. 3-11-61 B

PRESIDENT JAMES R. HOFFA of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters congratulates John Cleveland, "Mr. Big," Eastern regional vice president, for his civic activities in the Washington, D.C., community. Mr. Cleveland is also organizer and president of the D.C. local.

Negro Teamster Leaders Hail Hoffa Victory

The Courier
Pittsburgh Pa. 16 m
Sat. 3-11-61

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Negro leaders of the powerful 1,700,000 International Brotherhood of Teamsters, have hailed the decision of U. S. District Judge F. Dickinson Letts.

Judge Lett's decision, handed down last week, authorized the Teamsters to call a convention and election for president. He also dissolved the board of monitors.

Thus ended, dramatically, a three-year struggle to unseat James R. Hoffa as president of the organization, and established him as one of the most powerful labor leaders in the nation.

HOFFA'S victory was hailed by Negro leaders in the Teamsters' Union, an organization which they insist is the most actively democratic in the nation.

These men point to the numerous "key" positions held by Negroes in the International, including positions of trust and policy making at every level. The locals, for years, have been completely integrated, they boast.

The judge's decision, which opened the way for an election of officers at the convention, thus turns over once again the reins into the hands of union officials.

While no date has been set at this writing for the convention, it will be held in Miami or Miami Beach, and Negro delegates to the convention will be treated on a non-segregated basis, the same as any other delegate.

Date for the convention has been tentatively agreed as occurring some time during May.

Commenting on the decision, Luther R. White of Cleveland, head of Luther R. White and Associates, and public relations consultant for the organization, hade the following announcement:

"Negro teamsters are satisfied that their union practices the Democracy so many other unions give lip-service to.

"They have watched the formation of the Negro American Labor Council (Phil Randolph's group) to force the unions to match words with action.

"Mr. Hoffa's plans call for a continuation of the democratic principles to which tthe Teamsters are dedicated."

Sat. 3-11-61
Pittsburgh
16m
B

Top: Nancy Davis, center, is one of 22 cashiers in the credit union of Local 688, St. Louis, Mo. Others are Kathleen Mueller, Willie Shafer and Helen Crow. Picture tells its own story of the Teamsters' integration policy. Insert: William Lewis, president of Local 237, New York International Brotherhood of Teamsters, largest of all Teamster locals. He also heads Local 80. Bottom: William E. Miller, right, State Compensation Referee and president of Local 609, Pittsburgh, looks on as Theodore Williams, left, secretary-treasurer, and Harry A. Tevis, president of the joint council of Teamsters, No. 40, of Pittsburgh, and second vice president of the international union, discuss common problems.

16m 1961

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, AFL-CIO

The Pittsburgh Courier
Sat. 10-7-61
Pittsburgh, Pa.
P.2

UNION REGAINS $43,000—Clarence (Chink) Henry (above, center), president of Local 1419, International Longshoremen's Association, AFL-CIO, turns over to Gilbert Watkins, new secretary-treasurer, two checks totaling $43,590.18. The checks were received from two bonding companies, in reimbursement of a shortage discovered in the books of the former secretary-treasurer. Looking on, from left, are Prince Hampton, Wilfred Daliet, recording secretary; L. Toney, Dave Todd, Mr. Watkins, Paul Guillory, vice president; Mr. Henry, the Rev. James Tankerson, second vice president, and Alvin Bocage.—Porter Photo

16m 1961

In Geneva, Switzerland June 7-29

The Pittsburgh Courier

Browne Is Delegate To Labor Conference

Pittsburgh, Pa
Sat. 4-15-61 P.6

KANSAS CITY, Kan.—James H. Browne, president of the Crusader Life Insurance Company and vice president of the Douglass State Bank, has been nominated by the United States Chamber of Commerce to serve as an advisor in the United States Employers Delegation to the 45th conference of the International Labor Organization in Geneva, Switzerland, from June 7 to 29.

16m

Browne and six other corporation executives have been asked to work as advisors to Richard Wagner, the Employer delegate. Wagner is chairman of the board of directors of the Champion Oil and Refining Company.

■

FINAL approval of Browne's nomination will be possible when the United States Department of Labor has investigated his loyalty record. All delegates and advisors are appointed subject to investigation and clearance.

The conference in Geneva will consider the international aspects of such problems as the reduction of working hours, workers' housing, employment questions and policies, vocational training, technical assistance and the equality of treatment of nationals and non-nationals in social security.

First-class transportation from Browne's home to Geneva and back, along with a substantial per-diem allowance, will be supplied by the Federal Government. Browne will stay at the Beau Rivage Hotel and attend sessions at the Palias des Nations.

■

PRIOR TO THE GENEVA conference, Brown will attend an intense two-day briefing session conducted by the national Chamber of Commerce in Washington, D. C., in May.

Other preparatory meetings will be held on Monday, June 5, and Tuesday June 6, in Geneva.

JAMES H. BROWNE
. . . labor delegate

INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION

Negro Named Aide To United States Delegate To World Labor Meeting

Jackson Advocate
Jackson, Miss.

Kansas City, Kas. — One of seven employer-advisors to the U. S. delegate to the 45th International Labor organization conference in Geneva, Switzerland June 7-29 will be James H. Browne president of Crusader Life Insurance Co., with home office here.

The insurance executive was recommended for the post by the United States Chamber of Commerce of which Browne's company is a member. Crusader Life is also a member of the Kansas City, Kas., Chamber of Commerce.

Browne is the only Negro chosen for the conference of International Labor Organization of 82 member nations operating association with the United Nations.

The Crusader Life firm, three years old, has four and a half million dollars of insurance in force. It is the only Negro underwriting company in Kansas.

Browne, formerly with Atlanta Life Insurance company, is also first vice president of Douglass State bank.

16m 1961 NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL

Future of NALC at Stake In Chicago Convention

The Pittsburgh Courier

Ponder Meany Rebuke of Randolph

p.3

Sep. 2

By HAROLD L. KEITH
(Courier Managing Editor)

CHICAGO—A. Philip Randolph's Negro American Labor Council will go a long ways towards proving whether or not its membership is composed of "men" or "chattel" when it convenes this week in Chicago's Hamilton Hotel.

The convention will be facing several areas in which fast action must be taken lest it bog down and move into limbo like so many other promising Negro groups have done.

Mr. Keith

One area of specific importance lies in what the NALC intends to do about the rebuff handed its Philip Randolph, by AFL-CIO President George Meany and the AFL-CIO executive board.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE NALC conventioneers must also promulgate a program of "action" which will be geared to nation-wide participation on the part of its members.

The NALC executive board will also have to deal with the rising dissatisfaction with Negro rank and file trade unionists over the fact that its national executive board does not have enough rank and file voices.

Finally, the NALC will have to get rolling on a massive program of enrolling new members, and showing up weak local chapters.

Mr. Randolph and his key lieutenants have been working hard to lay the groundwork for an all-out recruitment campaign to buttress the NALC's membership rolls.

But, for this to be an effective campaign, the organization's leadership is going to have to draft some drastic purposes in Chicago this week.

After the convention closes this Sunday, the nation will have a good idea of whether or not the NALC is going to move up or down. It has to move one way or the other. History demands that it can't stand still.

ALL - STAR BILLING at the NALC (Negro American Labor Council) Conference held last weekend included from left to right, Dr. James Nabrit, president of Howard University; Martin Luther King, one of the country's most distinguished colored leaders; and James McFerren, leader of vote drive in Fayette and Haywood Counties, Tenn., which resulted in sharecroppers and the founding of "Freedom Village." Highpoint at Saturday's program was the speech given by McFerren, who vividly described the conditions in the Tennessee counties.

16m

UNIONS HELD LAX ON RACIAL POLICY

The N.Y. Times

Randolph Bids A.F.L.-C.I.O. End Discrimination Soon—Meany Defends Record

New York

By A. H. RASKIN

Special to The New York Times.

BAL HARBOUR, Fla., Feb. 28—The labor federation's only Negro vice president demanded today that the group set a six-month limit for abolishing racial discrimination in member unions.

3-1-61

A. Philip Randolph, president of the Negro American Labor Council, told the federation's high command that its machinery for eliminating Jim Crow practices in labor had "failed completely."

Mr. Randolph also assailed George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations. He said that Mr. Meany had failed to put the same vigor into the campaign to eradicate discrimination in union's that he had put into efforts to stamp out corruption and communism.

Meany Strikes Back

Mr. Meany defended the federation's record and charged that the Randolph group was making cooperation impossible by issuing "broadsides" against the A.F.L.-C.I.O. without first attempting to check the validity of its complaints.

He advised the Negro Labor Council to work with the federation, instead of following a policy of "criticism, slander and acceptin gevery complaint as true just on the basis that it is made."

Mr. Randolph's specific proposals for a "code of fair trade-union racial practices" were put off for consideration in June at the next quarterly meeting of the federation's executive council.

The lack of immediate action was expected to spur a move by Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr., to initiate a Congressional inquiry into the difficulties Negroes encounter in unions. The Manhattan Democrat, who is chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, has made no secret o fhis dissatisfaction with the A.F.L.-C.I.O record.

No Deadline Is Set

A resolution adopted by the federation leaders at their final session today called on all unions to eliminate segregated locals. It said that such locals violated the A. F. L.-C. I. O. constitution, but it fixed no deadline for their elimination.

In general, the resolution voiced pride in the steps labor had taken to promote equality of opportunity but cautioned that century-old practices could not be wiped out overnight by decree. It recommended that each affiliate set up an adequately staffed civil rights committee to promote more rapid progress.

Behind the debate at the council meeting today was a deepening rift between the Negro community and organized labor. The same forces that are pressing for the overthrow of colonial rule in Africa and for open defiance of racial exclusion in the South, are operating to stir rebellion against the survival of discrimination in labor, Mr. Randolph said.

He noted that the unemployment rate among Negroes was twice as high as among whites. He said that automation threatened to make the spread even greater through mass eliminination of the unskilled and semi-skilled jobs in which most Negro workers were concentrated.

Mr. Randolph said that this condition existed because of the exclusion of Negroes from union apprenticeship programs in the building trades and other skilled fields. He said that fewer than 1 per cent of all apprentices in the country were Negroes.

Leader asks code of fair racial practice

The Afro-Am-
Baltimore Md

By EDWARD PEEKS

WASHINGTON

The Negro American Labor Council prodded the AFL-CIO in a resolution Saturday to rid organized labor of racial discrimination in local unions and apprenticeship training programs.

Sept 4-61

Delegates at the two-day meeting unanimously passed the resolution that was offered by A. Phillip Randolph, council president and a vice president of the AFL-CIO.

[illegible]

The resolution calls for expulsion of jim-crow unions and "severest discipline' for any union member or officer found guilty of discrimination "by word or deed."

Mr. Randolph, who is also president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, offered a "Code of Fair Racial Trade Union Practice," which was acted on at the meeting that featured testimony of witnesses before a panel on union discrimination.

* * *

A PUBLIC meeting highlighted the job parley at Metropolitan Baptist Church, the Rev. E. C. Smith, pastor, where an overflow audience of 3,000 on Friday night heard:

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Mr. Randolph, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., and Dr. James M. Nabrit, president of Howard University, who presided over the meeting.

They said that President Kennedy should use his executive power to wipe out job discrimination in government and in industry holding government contracts.

The audience applauded Rep. Powell when he said:

"I pledge to you that I shall use every power in my arsenal of weapons, as chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, to see that Democracy shall be practiced where there can be not the slightest valid excuse, namely, the labor movement.

"I call on the House of Labor to fight racial discrimination with the same degree of diligence that it has fought Communism," he said.

Dr. King said, "We call upon President Kennedy to use all of his constitutional authority and eliminate discrimination in employment."

He linked the job struggle to the sit-down movement of "students in the South who have and are working in such a magnificient manner to make freedom a reality."

Their action has brought about lunch-counter desegregation in 133 cities in the South, he said.

The movement and all others in the civil rights struggle, he said, seek to make the American dream a reality for "the dignity and worth of all human personality."

"Every man is an heir of the legacy of dignity," Dr. King said.

The audience interrupted him with applause time and again.

* * *

WITNESSES AT the Saturday afternoon session were:

William Henderson, International Association of Railway Employees, Waycross, Ga., who cited cases of union discrimination against firemen and trainmen; Waven O. Webb, Bricklayers Local 41, Long Island, N.Y.

Charles Thomas, Baltimore Firefighters; Howard Atkins, Seafarers International Union, Detroit; John McFerren and Mrs. Georgia Turner, both from "Freedom Vilage" in the battle for the ballot in Fayette and Haywood Counties, Tenn.

Earl T. Eaton, Ford Motor Company, Detroit; Ernest Carlton and Theodore Richards, who complained against Plumbers Local 55, Cleveland, and Frank N. Johnson, mortician from Orange, Va.

Also James B. Cobb and Charles R. Braxton, both of the National Alliance of Postal Employees, and S. B. Stout, Local 1, International Hod Carriers.

Joseph A. Beavers, council vice president, served as chairman of the panel.

Examiners were Dean Spottswood Robinson 3rd, of the Howard Law School and Max Delson, noted labor attorney.

* * *

PANELISTS AT morning and afternoon sessions were:

Dr. Edward C. Mazique, past president of the National Medical Association; Julius Thomas, National Urban League; Herbert Hill, NAACP; George Hunton, Catholic Interracial Council; Dr. Harold Lewis, Howard University.

Dr. Rosa Gragg, president of the National Association of Colored Womens Clubs; Miss Dorothy I. Height, president of the National Council of Negro Women; John M. Thornton, vice president of NALC; Robert Battle, also vice president, and John H. Coston of Buffalo.

Other participants were Judge Raymond Pace Alexander of Philadelphia; Dr. Clyde W. Summers of Yale Law School; Dr. Herman D. Bloch, Cornell University, and Victor R. Daly, U.S. Employment Service.

* * *

THE CONFERENCE registered 850 delegates, some coming from as far as Florida and the West Coast, officials said.

Delegates urged the AFL-CIO to set up a special committee to implement the Code of Fair Racial Trade Union practice.

The Rev. E. Franklin Jackson, president of the D.C. NAACP, served as chairman of the local committee on arrangements.

Other local participants were the Rev. S. Everett Guiles, pastor of Turner Memorial AME Church, and Miss Cleomine Lewis, who sang at the public meeting.

16m 1961

NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL

Randolph Sets Up 15-Point Platform

Chicago Defender

Chicago Ill.

Mar 4 1961

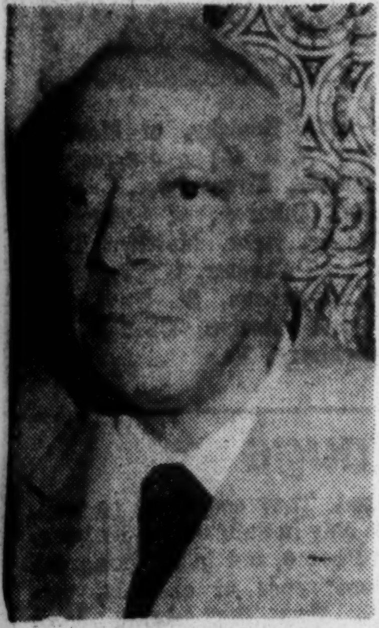
p. 2A

WASHINGTON, D. C. — An all-out drive against job discrimination was launched here, Feb. 17 and 18, at a Workshop and Institute, sponsored by the Negro American Labor Council, which was attended by 800 delegates and visitors from all parts of the country.

For eight hours the delegates listened to 20 witnesses who testified on the exclusion of Negro youth from apprenticeship training program and racial and ethnic violations of union and economic democracy by trade unions, industry and government.

NAME UNIONS

Among the unions cited for discriminatory practices were: Sheet Metal, Electrical Workers, Carpenters, Plumbers, Bricklayers, International Longshoremen Association, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, International Moulders and Laundry Workers, International Association of Railway Employees, Baltimore Fire Fighters, Seafarers International Union and the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers.



A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

A 15 point platform to abolish discriminatory practices by organized labor, industry and government, presented in the keynote address of A. Philip Randolph, president of the Negro American Labor Council, was adopted as a program of action to be pushed by Negro trade unionists.

The serious employment crisis of Negro Labor was highlighted in the speech of Secretary of Labor Arthur Goldberg who reported that unemployment in the current recession had hit non-white workers twice as hard as the whites, with 13.8 per cent of all colored workers out of work in January as compared with 7 per cent of the white workers.

KING AND POWELL

An over-flow mass meeting of 1,800 persons at the Metropolitan Baptist church on Friday night heard rousing attacks on unfair employment practices delivered by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, chairman of the House Labor and Education Committee; the Rev. Martin Luther King; and by A. Philip Randolph.

Declaring that "we are in danger of becoming a second-class nation because we have second-class citizenship," Congreeman Powell asserted that the "New Frontier must include black men as well as white."

Rev. King charged that the Federal Government is "the Nation's highest investor in segregation [illegible]crimination," and said that "with the stroke of a pen, the President can go a long way toward ending the crime of discrimination."

In a telegram to the conference President Kennedy stated: "I fully share your deep concern over the grave issue of unemployment and over the added burdens carried by those who suffer from the racial bias that still unhappily remains in our midst. We are seeking to mobilize the full resources of the government to help put America, all Americans, back to work."

Among other notables who spoke at conference sessions were: Elmer Carter, Commissioner of the New York Commission Against Discrimination; Victor Daly, Race Relations adviser, U. S. Employment Service; Julius Thomas, Industrial Relations director of the Urban League; Herbert Hill, labor secretary of the NAACP; Milton P. Webster, 1st Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and Dr. James M. Nabrit, president of Howard university.

Following is a summary of the action program that was adopted:

1. The President and Executive Council of the AFL-CIO should call all national and international unions into conference and advise and require them to move within the course of six months to initiate the desegregation and integration of local unions with respect to a common and specific target date, in order to bring their unions into compliance with the provision of the constitution of the AFL-CIO on race bias.

ADAM POWELL

2. Advise and require all unions to initiate action within the course of six months to abolish the practice of exclusion of workers of color from membership by tacit consent.

3. Advise and require all unions to initiate action to study and revise their policies of selection of workers for apprenticeship training programs with a view to elimination of nepotism and cronyism and opening the door of opportunity to apprenticeship training for the skilled trades to all qualified youth regardless of race or color.

4. Election of Negro trade unionists to policy - making bodies of local, national and international unions, and city and state central bodies.

5. Appointment of another Negro trade unionist to membership on the Executive Council.

MARTIN L. KING

6. Integration of qualified Negro office and staff workers into all departments of the general headquarters of the AFL-CIO in Washington, D. C., as an example to the national and international unions.

7. Place additional Negro trade unionists on the Civil Rights Committee. Members of the Executive Council should be urged to set an example by having their unions set up civil rights committees and departments.

8. Because of the failure of the Civil Rights Department to fulfill its mission it should be reorganized with a qualified Negro trade unionist as Director, with additional professional and office personnel.

This department should serve as an example of the application of the principles of civil rights to the entire labor movement.

A native white Southerner, who is sound on civil rights and a sound trade unionist, should be placed on the staff to work in the South and an additional sound Negro trade unionist should also be placed on the staff, with an adequate interracial office force. We recommend that the President or Secretary-Treasurer of the AFL-CIO serve as the Chairman of the Committee.

Union biggies made 'tragic mistake'

The Afro-American P. 8

Sat. 11-18-61

WASHINGTON

A union leader called the recent censure ~~of A. Phillip~~ Randolph by the AFL - CIO Executive Council a "tragic mistake."

"While there were some factual errors in Randolph's report, his basic charges of discrimination were, on the whole, correct," said Ben D. Segal, education director of International Electrical Workers.

"I can't help but mention the tragic mistake that the AFL - CIO Executive Council recently made in condemning A. Philip Randolph," he told the Community Conference on Integration last week at Georgetown University.

Baltimore, Md.

HE CITED some bright spots in the otherwise dark picture of job opportunities for non - whites in the District.

Mr. Segal said, "It should be noted that it is not only the union that is to blame.

"In fact in many cases the private contractors and employers are more to blame.

"However, as a trade unionist I expect a higher standard from the unions. For if they don't practice brotherhood and solidarity, they are betraying their heritage and reason for existence."

He stated that "no one can excuse the continuation of discriminatory practices in the apprenticeship training programs or in the employment opportunities which are denied to colored workers."

* * *

BRIGHT SPOTS, he noted, are in the Retail Clerks Union, Safeway and Giant food stores.

"Safeway is a good illustration of what can be done by labor and management when they have responsible leadership," Mr. Segal said.

He also cited the Communicatons Workers of America and the Chesapeake and Telephone Co., both of which have made progress in opening the doors of opportunity since the breakthrough in 1954.

"Since that first breakthrough, colored employees have also been hired as clerical people in the commercial traffic and marketing departments," he said.

The building trades, Operating Engineers Local 77 and the unions for bricklayers in the Washington area were cited as examples of fair play in opening up both their membership ranks and apprenticeship programs to all.

* * *

MR. SEGAL said he belives that "the atmosphere is right for a real breakthrough for employment opportunities in the District."

In connection with the question, George Meany, AFL - CIO president, is scheduled to speak at "Equal Opportunity Day" observances on Thursday at the Mayflower Hotel.

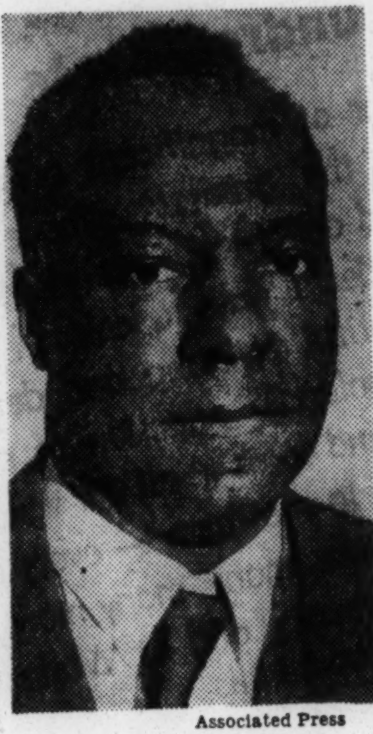
Mr. Meany joined the executive council in its condemnation of Mr. Randolph.

AFL-CIO Bias Is Put Up to U. S. By Randolph: Labor Can't Do Job

New York Herald Tribune P. 6

Fri. 11-10-61

By Joel Seldin
A Staff Correspondent



Associated Press

A. Philip Randolph

CHICAGO.

Veteran Negro labor leader A. Philip Randolph said yesterday he had given up hope that AFL-CIO can clean its own house of anti-Negro discrimination. Only Federal legislation, requiring those unions with racist policies to drop them will solve the problem now, he said.

New York, N.Y.

Mr. Randolph head the Negro American Labor Council which opens its second national convention here today. He said in an interview that a goal of the NALC will be to introduce two proposed laws in Congress. One would set up a general fair employment practices statute. The other would outlaw racial bias in apprentice training programs.

The policy is sure to bring a further widening of the rift between Mr. Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and the only Negro vice-president of the AFL-CIO and the other top officers of the federation.

In a speech in May, George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, took the position that Mr. Randolph's fight against unions which allow racial discrimination was an anti-labor fight. A special AFL-CIO subcommittee declared last month that the responsibility for the "gap" between organized labor and the Negro community falls not on the unions, but on Mr. Randolph, himself. In the federation's executive council, only Mr. Randolph voted against the report.

Mr. Meany personally indorsed the subcommittee's condemnation of Mr. Randolph, but the Negro union leader has consistently refrained from reciprocating with a personal attack on the AFL-CIO president.

Yesterday, Mr. Randolph said:

"My fight is bigger than Mr. Meany. He didn't start discrimination in the unions and if he were to die tomorrow it would not end. The whole labor movement is involved. These practices are 100 years old. They have become crystalized and institutionalized. We in the NALC will have to go wider and deeper than Mr. Meany."

Mr. Randolph said he hopes to contact Reps. Adam Clayton Powell, D., N. Y., and James Roosevelt, D., Calif., to see if they will introduce his proposed legislation in the House. On the Senate side, he said, he will seek the support of Sens. Jacob K. Javitz, R., N. Y., Paul H. Douglas, D., Ill.; Clifford P. Case, R., N. J., and Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn.

Unknown Attitude

There has been no contact with and no commitments from these legislators, Mr. Randolph said. He added that he has not yet explored the attitude of the Kennedy administration on such legislation.

Asked if he thought Mr. Meany might use his influence with the Administration in an attempt to block support of such legislation, Mr. Randolph said of the AFL-CIO president: "He's on the spot. He's got to do something. He claims he is doing everything possible now, but that is clearly only tokenism, and not applicable to a period like the present one."

Organized labor always has insisted that it is best qualified to overcome its own shortcomings and has resisted all regulatory legislation aimed at unions. Repeal of the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin laws is official federation policy. It is highly unlikely that the union leaders would change their policy to favor laws aimed at discrimination practiced by unions.

The NALC, with 10,000 members from among Negro trade unionists, expects 500 delegates at its second convention. The opening meeting tonight will be an open forum on "The Civil Rights Revolution." The business sessions tomorrow and Sunday will be aimed at developing means for building the national membership, with a goal of 50,000 members.

NEGRO UNIONISTS BACK RANDOLPH

The New York Times

P. 35 Mon. 11-13-61

Council Scores A.F.L.-C.I.O. for Censuring Leader

New York, N.Y.

By STANLEY LEVEY
Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12 — Delegates to the convention of the Negro American Labor Council denounced today the recent censure ofA. Philip Randolph, council president, by the top command of the labor federation.

They voted to send a committee to the biennial convention of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organization to make known their feelings to George Meany, head of the federation. The A. F. L.-C. I. O. convention starts Dec. 7 in Bal Harbour, Fla.

William Jennings, Chicago longshoreman, summed up the attitude of the delegates when he shouted to applause:

"I think we should go in force to Florida to let George Meany know that the Negro masses are behind Randolph."

Dismissed Complaints

Other speakers voiced incredulity that the censure of Mr. Randolph by the federation's executive council last month in New York had brought no objections from " liberal" labor leaders and had been met by a "wave of silence by white trade union leaders and many Negroes as well."

In its rebuke to Mr. Randolph, who is also president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the federation dismissed his complaints that some affiliates had been guilty of discrimination against Negro members.

Instead, the council accused the Negro leader of practicing racism. Only Mr. Randolph, the federation's sole Negro vice president, opposed the censure.

"Where was David Dubinsky!" asked Richard Parrish, natinoal treasurer of the Negro Council. "Where was Walter Reuther, where was Joe Curran, where was Jim Carey?

"Where were all these liberals on the council when the vote was taken? This was a show of power to demonstrate to Negro union members that they represent nothing when it comes to setting policies in the labor movement, even though they pay dues."

Mr. Reuther, head of the United Automobile Workers, was not present at the meeting in which Mr. Randolph was censured. Mr. Dubinsky, head of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, was there, as were Mr. Curran, head of the National Maritime Union, and Mr. Carey, president of the International Union of Electrical Workers.

"We resent the action of the [federation] council," said Cleveland Robinson, secretary of District 65 of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union in New York. "The action will destroy the labor movement.

"The day of pussyfooting with the A. F. L.-C. I. O. is over. We belong to the House of Labor and want to stay there. But when the house becomes so dilapidated, when the roof leaks, when the floor is warped, when the walls are shaky, then you either repair the house or build a new one—a clean house."

Mr. Randolph, a reserved labor leader of the old school, did not speak on the resolution. Now 72 years old, he has been fighting discrimination in the organized labor movement for forty years. In his keynote speech yesterday he replied firmly to the federation charges against him.

He will state his position in person at the federation's convention. A few unions have prepared resolutions supporting him.

Willoughby Abner, U. A. W. official, warned here Friday that Negro trade unionists would react strongly to any attempt by the federation leadership to deprive Mr. Ranoldph of his vice presidency.

At today's final session the Randolph administration beat back an attempt to lower membership dues from $4 a year to $2. The vote was 114 to 106.

The move to reduce dues was initiated by a group of young trade unionists in this city and Detroit. Implicit in their action was the desire to develop a more militant organization with a broader mass base.

They have felt that the council, with fewer than 10,000 members of 1,500,000 Negroes in the organized labor movement and 6,000,000 in the national work force, is too narrow in concept and direction.

Randolph alarmed at job bias

Afro American

Sat 11-18-61

By STEVE W. DUNCAN

NEWARK

A veteran civil rights and labor leader expressed great apprehension over the future status of non-whites in the country's economy at the 47th anniversary dinner of the Newark Branch NAACP Thursday night. Sat 11-18-61

A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and an AFL-CIO vice president, told nearly 800 persons gathered at the Terrace Ballroom:

"I'm greatly alarmed about the status of the colored citizen in America today."

Baltimore Md

MR. ..RANDOLPH, ..also president of the American Labor Council, explained that his alarm was based on the inability of colored workers to break down job discrimination in skilled trades.

"We're here because we're not yet fully free", Mr. Randolph told NAACP dinner guests. "We're not fully free because the civil rights revolution was not completed."

Mr. Randolph said the failure of the Civil War to fully emancipate the slaves necessitated enactment of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments. The Amendments he continued, were nullified by a counter-revolution carried on by southerners to deny rights to former slaves.

* * *

AFTER RECONSTRUCTION, Mr. Randolph stated, the South initiated such barriers to colored persons as the grandfather clause, poll taxes and white primaries. It was during this period, he noted, that the Ku Klux Klan was born.

"The wild winds of racial hate swept over the South," he declared.

The Plessy vs. Ferguson Supreme Court decision, the labor leader stated, constituted the legal basis for the separation of the races.

* * *

A NEW CIVIL rights revolution came into being at the beginning of the 20th Century with the founding of the Niagara Movement by W. E. B. DuBois, Mr. Randolph pointed out. This movement led to formation of the NAACP.

The civil rights leader reminded listeners that the NAACP broke down the legal foundation of segregation in the South, and the 1954 Supreme Court school desegregation decision started the civil rights revolution.

He cited the work of the student sit - in demonstrations, the Freedom Riders and the bus boycott led by the Rev. Martin Luther King as products of this new revolution.

Noting that the "winds of the civil rights revolution began to blow on other institutions", Mr. Randolph said the 1½ million colored labor unionists are fighting for total integration into the labor movement.

* * *

THE ..SPEAKER ..then turned his attention to another phenomenon he termed the "revolution of automation."

"This revolution is a challenge to all labor and it is a challenge to the black people of this country," Mr. Randolph declared.

He stated that the revolution of automation is so changing the nature of the work force that more and more unskilled workers are becoming unemployed.

"Black labor is one hundred years behind the white labor when it comes to skills," Mr. Randolph asserted.

HE POINTED out that today less than 900,000 railroad workers are producing more than 2 million workers in 1925. During this same span, he said, the number of coal miners has been cut in half.

Mr. Randolph quoted UAW head Walter Reuther as stating that due to automation over 200,000 auto workers have been laid off.

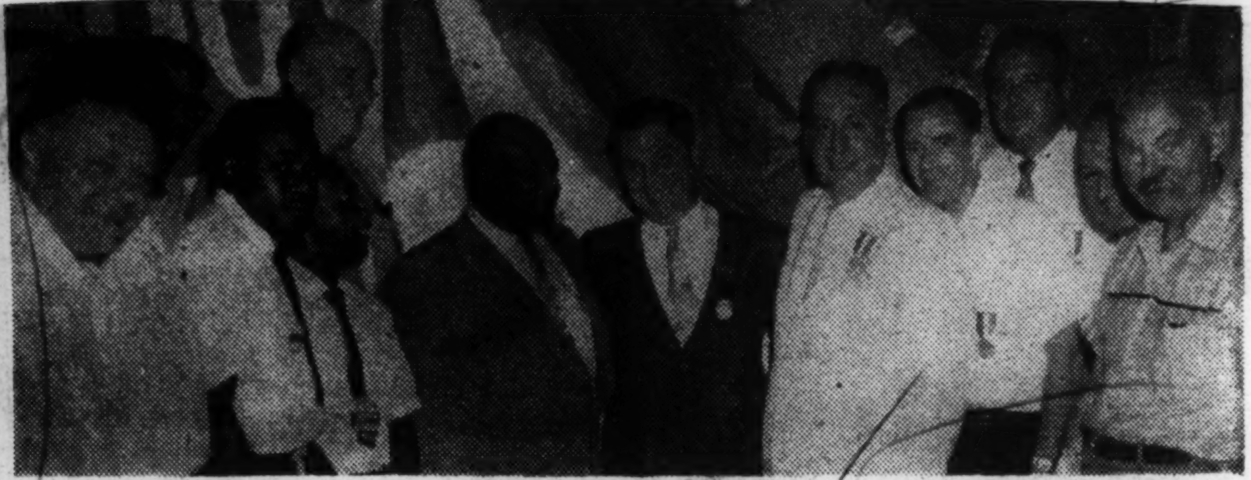
"The future of workers in this country is hardly reassuring," the speaker said.

Mr. Randolph sees the chief victims of the revolution of automation as colored persons who are kept out of apprenticeship programs.

He accused labor leaders of being "unconcerned, indifferent, apathetic and complacent" over the problems of colored persons and the apprenticeship program.

Emphasizing that colored persons must break through the barriers of job bias, Mr. Randolph stated, "If black labor becomes the denizen of the ghetto then the structure of the black community will break down."

CANDIDATES ARE GUESTS AT AWARD LUNCHEON: Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz, left, and Controller Lawrence E. Gerosa flank A. Philip Randolph, president of Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, who received plaque from Federation of Negro Civil Service Organizations at New Yorker. He was honored for distinguished service. Mr. Lefkowitz, Republican, and Mr. Gerosa, independent, seek the Mayoralty.



ALL IN THE FAMILY—Members of New York City Teamsters Local 237 pose for a photograph with President James R. Hoffa. Left to right: Salvatore Raguso, Max Murer, Barry Feinstein, Paul Dunmore, Sam Corbin, Arthur Foley; Bill Lewis, Mr. Hoffa, Jesse Krauss, John Moran, John Koch, an unnamed teamster, and Murray Blum.

The Courier

Negro Heads Fifth Largest Teamsters' Local in America

Sat. 8-12-61

p.5 Sec-2

Pittsburg, Penn.

NEW YORK—All of New York City's hospitals have been organized into labor unions and genial President Bill Lewis is one of the reasons why Local 237 of the Teamsters' Union has weilded such powerful influence among these employes.

There are 14,000 members in President Lewis' local, making it one of the largest labor organizations of its kind in the United States.

Local 237 has charge of both city employes and hospital workers including nurses' aides, dietary assistants, bakers, butchers, practical nurses, registered nurses, maintenance men, laborers, and x-ray technicians.

■

OTHER WORKERS coming under the jurisdiction of Mr. Lewis' local include caretakers, firemen, housing coordinators, managers, and assistant superintendents.

Local 237's 14,000 members makes it the fifth largest local in the International Brotherhood of Teamsters Union, according to convention votes.

It is somewhat paradoxical that the National Medical Association is holding its annual convention in New York City this week, because the professionals of medicine have never been too keen on the idea of organizing hospital workers into labor unions.

In fact, trade unionists will tell all willing listeners that one of their toughest jobs has been to get hospital workers interested in joining the union.

How Mr. Hoffa's union managed to accomplish this trick is somewhat understandable, when one realizes that Negroes are holding positions of distinction, nfluence and importance that hey are rarely given the oppor-unity to do so in other unions.

16m 1961

UAW

In Talks With Auto Firms

The Pittsburgh Courier

Six Negroes on UAW 1961 Contract Team

Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 4-22-61

P. 3

16m

By **NADINE BROWN**
(Courier Staff Labor Writer)

DETROIT—A Negro unionist from the local level will play a prominent role, for the first time, in the WAW's 1961 contract negotiations with the Chrysler Corporation this year

Marcellus Stepp, vice president of Local 490, Highland Park, was elected to the union's top negotiating committee by the National Chrysler Council's Sub-Council No. 4

Mr. Noble

It was the second "first" for Stepp, a former chairman of Local 490's Bargaining Committee. Besides being the first Negro elected to the top bargaining post, he was the first of his race to be elected to his present position in Local 490.

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THE ELECTION of a Negro to the top bargaining group was made possible when the UAW Chrysler Department abolished the old system for making selections, and organized the National Chrysler Council last year. The national body works similar to those of General Motors and Ford.

Mr. Stepp

It is divided into nine sub-councils, which consists of officers and representatives from every local union in the Chrysler set-up.

Under the old system, top negotiators were selected from among local union presidents. The absence of a Negro president eliminated the possibility of a Negro being a member of the top team.

■

"WE'RE PROUD to have Stepp represent us," Said Jimmy George, president of Local 490, who campaigned for Stepp's election to the new post. "We all want to bat to get him elected because we know he has the ability to do a creditable job for us.

"We couldn't have done it under the old system.

"We have a more democratic procedure now and this is the way it should be," he added.

■

FIVE OTHER NEGROES will represent their respective councils on top negotiating teams this year, including one alternate.

James Bishop, Local 600 president of the Dearborn Miscellaneous Unit, and William Johnson, bargaining committee from Local 1219, Lima, Ohio, were elected to the UAW National Ford Council's 15-member team. The Ford Council was the first to integrate its top negotiating committee some 15 years ago. Shelton Tappes was the Negro selected at that time.

The union's General Motors Council broke the ice toward integration in 1958, according to union reports. At that time Leon Ham from Saginaw, was one of the negotiators.

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THIS YEAR, ROBERT ROWE, Local 211's bargaining committee chairman, Defiance, Ohio, was elected a top negotiator and secretary of the team by the GM Council, and Joseph Gaines, bargaining committeeman from Local 455, Saginaw, Mich., was elected an alternate negotiator.

Walter vaughn, Local 72, Kenosha, Wis., will serve his third consecutive term as a top negotiator with the union's American Motors group.